

High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester)

Background information and data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002_Part 1

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report -
Part 1 of 2

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

- 1.1.1 This report presents a summary of the baseline data relating to the historic environment.
- 1.1.2 Baseline data have been collected for the Proposed Scheme in relation to the off-route works in the Carlisle Station area, which lies within the districts of the City of Carlisle, within the County of Cumbria and contains all or part of the civil parishes of Carlisle.
- 1.1.3 The purpose of this report is:
- to provide a contextual background narrative for the historic environment, including buried archaeological remains and built heritage, to place this in a geological and topographical context;
 - to support the reporting of the predicted effects on historic environment in the Environmental Statement¹; and
 - to present identified research priorities for the historic environment.
- 1.1.4 All identified heritage assets discussed in this report are shown in the Environmental Statement, Volume 5 Historic environment Map Book, Map Series HE-01 (heritage assets within the 250m study area).
- 1.1.5 The Environmental Statement should be referred to for details of the historic environment impact assessment.
- 1.1.6 The detailed gazetteer in Appendix A sets out Unique gazetteer identifier (UID) codes for the heritage assets considered in the impact assessment (e.g. OR002_0001); these UIDs are used for reference across all the historic environment reports and maps.

1.2 Data sources

- 1.2.1 As set out in the Environmental Impact Assessment Scope and Methodology Report (SMR)², data reported in this report were obtained from several sources, the main sources comprised:
- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for details of designated sites held by Historic England;

¹ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

² High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Environmental Impact Assessment Scope and Methodology Report*, Volume 5, Appendix CT-001-00001. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

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- local authority conservation area appraisal and management documents and their mapping;
- Historic Environment Record (HER) data, held by local planning authorities or their regional advisory bodies;
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) held by Historic England;
- geological mapping and borehole information as held by the British Geological Survey;
- documentary, cartographic and other resources as deposited within local studies libraries, county and national records libraries and archives, including historical Ordnance Survey maps, tithe, estate and other maps, and other relevant primary sources;
- readily available published and unpublished sources, building surveys and gazetteers;
- urban characterisation reports, extensive urban surveys (EUS) and urban archaeological databases (UADs) held by Historic England and local planning authorities;
- data from previous intrusive studies, for example coring, trial trenching and building survey;
- data in respect of the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) as identified by the landscape and visual assessment, where this is available; and
- data obtained through site visit and walkover survey from Public Rights of Way (PRoW), or from private land where access has been previously arranged and approved.

1.3 Study area

1.3.1 Detail regarding study areas used for the identification of baseline conditions are set out in the SMR; these comprise:

- the land required for construction of the Proposed Scheme; and
- 250m either side of this land required for the construction of the Proposed Scheme for all heritage assets (designated and non-designated).

1.4 Surveys undertaken

1.4.1 No geophysical survey was undertaken in the Carlisle Station area.

2 Geology, topography and landform

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 This section provides a summary of the geology (superficial and bedrock units) as identified in the British Geological Survey (BGS)³, within the Carlisle Station area.
- 2.1.2 The bedrock geology of the Carlisle Station area is formed by the Helsby Sandstone Formation. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 242 to 247 million years ago, in the Triassic period.
- 2.1.3 Sandstone can be identified as a building material in the built environment of Carlisle. Carlisle Castle, Carlisle Cathedral (OR002_0147) and the Citadel Towers (OR002_0049 and OR002_0050) are constructed, or partially constructed from this distinctive red sandstone. Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station) (OR002_0079) is constructed from a yellow, calciferous sandstone, which differs in colour to the distinct red sandstone and probably originates from quarries at East Lothian and East Fife.

2.2 Topography and landform

- 2.2.1 Carlisle is situated on the Solway Plain (also known as the Solway Basin), which is a coastal plain in the north-west of Cumbria, stretching over the Scottish border around Gretna and Annandale. The plain is a National Character Area (NCA) of gently undulating low hills⁴ within the plain.
- 2.2.2 Carlisle Cathedral (OR002_0147) represents the highest topographic point within the study area. The land to the south-east of the cathedral gently slopes towards Botchergate and Citadel Station (OR002_0079). South-west of the cathedral, the land gently slopes towards the West City Walls (OR002_0127), where there is a vertical drop on the western side to a car park and the railway line. Citadel Station is located on relatively flat ground, which remains level along Botchergate, towards the south-eastern extent of the study area. The topography to the south of the land required for the Proposed Scheme is lower, and access to the station is at undercroft level beneath the station. To the north, the higher topography means that the station can be accessed at platform level.

³ British Geological Survey (2021), *Geology of Britain*. Available online at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>.

⁴ Natural England (2014), *National Character Area Profile: 6 Solway Basin*. Available online at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5276440824119296?category=587130>.

3 Archaeological, historic and built heritage background

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section provides a chronological overview of the archaeological and historic context of the Carlisle Station area. This context supports an understanding of the relative heritage value of assets within the study area and identifies archaeological characteristics and underlying trends, contributing to an understanding of the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the study area.

3.2 Prehistoric (1,000,000 BC – AD 43)

- 3.2.1 Carlisle is situated on the Solway Plain (see Section 2.2), an area which is characterised by the large number of prehistoric settlement sites. The fertile soils attracted settlers to the study area; however, evidence for human activity during the early prehistoric period is sparse⁵.
- 3.2.2 For much of the Palaeolithic period (1,000,000 – 10,000 BC), the study area would have been located beneath the glacial ice sheets that covered the majority of northern Britain. The climatic conditions during the Devensian would generally have been too cold and hostile for humans. However, it is possible that occupation occurred during the warmer interglacials (and interstadials), when the ice would have melted. Evidence of occupation, however, is likely to have been removed by later glaciation and limited to residual artefacts deposited by the retreating ice sheet⁶.
- 3.2.3 During the Mesolithic period (10,000 – 4,000 BC), hunting and fishing, and gathering of woodland, wetland and coastal resources, prevailed. This is reflected in the archaeological remains of this period, which includes shell middens, flint scatters and evidence for bone and antler working⁷, although there is no known Mesolithic activity within the study area.
- 3.2.4 The Neolithic period (4,000 – 2,200 BC) is considered to begin with the introduction of agriculture and use of pottery. The earliest part of the Neolithic period is nationally considered to be represented by settled farming, supplemented with hunting, gathering and continued seasonal migrations. Outside the study area, evidence for the Neolithic period is

⁵ Bewley, R. (1994), *Prehistoric and Romano-British Settlement in the Solway Plain, Cumbria*, Oxbow Monograph 36.

⁶ McMillan, A. A. Merritt, J. W. Auton, C. A. and Gooledge, N.R. (2011), *The Quaternary Geology of Solway, Geology and Landscape (Scotland) Programme Research Report RR/11/04*, British Geological Survey.

⁷ Saville, A. and Wickman-Jones, C. (2012), *Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF)*, Panel Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Scotland Summary Report.

largely comprised of monumental architecture, including henges, stone circles and stone rows. This evidence is concentrated around Cumbria and the Solway Firth⁸.

- 3.2.5 The Bronze Age (2,600 – 700 BC) is defined nationally by the introduction of bronze metalwork, changes in pottery style and the increase of single burials. Evidence for human occupation can be seen within the palaeoenvironmental record for the North Cumbrian Plain, Solway Firth and the coastal areas, with woodland clearance intensifying alongside increased cereal growing⁹.
- 3.2.6 Evidence for distinct territories of people, can be identified from the Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43). The Carvetii¹⁰ were the group of people thought to have occupied the Solway Plain around Carlisle¹¹. It is likely that Carlisle formed the *civitas capital*¹² of the Carvetii and was occupied up until the early 3rd century AD¹³ (see also the Roman period below). Within the centre of Carlisle, limited evidence for prehistoric activity has been found. On Lowther Street, just outside the study area, there was evidence for agriculture in the form of plough scars through a surface dating to the Iron Age¹⁴. Within the study area, 'The Lanes' project¹⁵ identified a large number of prehistoric flints, which are indicative of settlement in the area¹⁶. No structural evidence associated with prehistoric settlement has been identified in the study area.

3.3 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

- 3.3.1 After several decades of campaigning, the Roman occupation of Britain reached the area that is now southern Scotland by around AD 80. Roman settlement in Carlisle began in AD 72, with the construction of the fort (Luguvalium), immediately north of the study area. Luguvalium was part of an extensive network of forts and roads, designed to contain the newly conquered territories. The location was a strategic choice, as it is situated on higher

⁸ Brophy, K. and Sheridan, A. (2012), *ScARF Neolithic Panel Report*. Available online at <https://scarf.scot.national-panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/>.

⁹ Bradley, R. (2019), *The Prehistory of Britain and Ireland*, 2nd edition, Cambridge University Press.

¹⁰ Tribal names were ascribed by the Romans and did not appear until 2nd century AD.

¹¹ Breeze, D. J. (2008), *Civil Government in the North: the Carvetii, Brigantes and Rome*, The Dorothy Charlesworth Memorial Lecture.

¹² The term 'civitas capital' is used to describe the urban centre of a new city.

¹³ Ross, C. (2012), *The Carvetii – a Pro-Roman Community?*, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Volume 12, P55-68.

¹⁴ Flynn, P. (1995), *A Watching Brief at 46-52 Lowther Street, Carlisle*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Volume 95, P278-282.

¹⁵ The Lanes project was a series of archaeological investigations from 1978 to 1982. The excavations took place prior to the redevelopment of an area south of Carlisle Castle. Oxford Archaeology North. (2009), *The Lanes*, Carlisle, Volume 2, Project Design for Completion of the Publication Programme.

¹⁶ Stallibrass, S. and Huntley, J. (2011), *Carlisle's Early Environment and Setting*. In, Brennand, M. and Stringer, K. *The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

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ground between the rivers Eden, Caldew and Petteril, making it easily defensible¹⁶. In AD 122, the 118km long Hadrian's Wall was constructed between the Solway Firth and the River Tyne. It is now a World Heritage Site (WHS, Frontiers of the Roman Empire, Hadrian's Wall¹⁷). The wall was constructed 300m north of Luguvalium, by the River Eden. This led to the construction of a second fort at Stanwix (approximately 1km north-east of the fort at Luguvalium), to house the 'Ala Petriana' cavalry unit¹⁸. A civilian settlement (OR002_0005) (OR002_0007) grew around Luguvalium, and would have become a busy trade centre, utilising the local rivers to transport goods.

- 3.3.2 Within the study area, further archaeological evidence for the Romano-British period is evident at Botchergate. The A6 Botchergate, formed the main route from the south into the Roman town at Carlisle. In the 19th century a number of Roman burials were discovered on either side of Botchergate and London Road, hinting at the presence of a linear Roman cemetery. Further burials and cremations were discovered at Tait Street and Grey Street, providing more evidence for a linear cemetery¹⁹.

3.4 Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

- 3.4.1 In the early medieval period, after the collapse of Roman rule in Britain, new kingdoms emerged. After the establishment of the short-lived Brythonic Kingdom of Rheged in the 6th century AD²⁰, the study area fell under the influence of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria until the 9th century AD. During the 9th century, the region was politically unstable, with an increased influence from Scandinavians and the Hiberno-Norse. The Kingdom of Alba was founded by Cínaed mac Ailpín (Kenneth MacAlpin), as 'king of the Picts', in the 840s (traditionally dated to 843). However, the boundaries of the kingdom did not extend this far south until the medieval period. Instead, in the early 10th century, the study area became part of the Kingdom of Strathclyde (centred on Alt Clut, modern Dumbarton Castle). Strathclyde extended over much of southern Scotland and northern England, from Cumbria to the Clyde.
- 3.4.2 Documentary evidence for this period is poor and the Domesday Survey does not cover Northumbria. Place-name evidence supports a scatter of pre-800 Old English names, such as those containing -ham. However, the retention of British names from Cumbric, or Brythonic, suggests a degree of independence was maintained from the Kingdom of Northumbria, and subsequently, by the Kingdom of Strathclyde. There is a concentration of place names with

¹⁷ Historic England (2020), *Frontiers of the Roman Empire, Hadrian's Wall*, List Entry. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000098>.

¹⁸ Zant, J. (2011), *The Roman Army in Carlisle*. In, Brennand, M. and Stringer, K. *The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

¹⁹ McCarthy, M.R. and Flynn, P.A. (1994), *Botchergate Relief Road, Carlisle, Cecil Street Car Park, Archaeological Evaluation*, Carlisle City Council.

²⁰ McCarthy, M. R. (2003), *Rheged: An Early Historic Kingdom Near the Soloway*, Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 132, P357-381.

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the -by element on the Solway Plain, suggesting Scandinavian settlers from Ireland arrived in Cumbria²¹. This is evident in place names within the vicinity of Carlisle, such as Botcherby, Rickerby and Aglionby. Similarly, the -gata suffix is Old Norse for 'street or road' and is evident within Carlisle in places such as Botchergate.

- 3.4.3 There is limited archaeological evidence from the early-medieval period, likely due to later medieval and post-medieval activity that has disturbed evidence from earlier periods. However, despite the paucity of archaeological evidence from this period, it suggests that there was continuity of settlement. At Scotch Street, two phases of building activity were dated later than the Roman structures. A timber structure and another cruck-framed structure overlaid the Roman remains, and likely date to the early-medieval period²².
- 3.4.4 Archaeological excavations have produced some evidence of post-Roman settlement in Carlisle. Excavations at Stanwix Primary School have revealed early medieval remains. A large, two-phased timber building with 25 post-holes was discovered underneath medieval garden soils and the Victorian Stanwix School. The building is believed to date to the early-medieval period²³. Excavations around Carlisle Cathedral (OR002_0147) have produced evidence for an earlier ecclesiastic site, possibly located beneath St Cuthbert's Church (OR002_0213). Excavations at the site of the cathedral's demolished nave, revealed a densely packed cemetery. The cemetery has three definable phases dating from the 9th to 11th century. These burials indicate a growing focus around the cathedral site, likely associated with an early-medieval building²⁴. Although evidence is limited, the excavations around the cathedral indicate that Carlisle was still an important settlement during the early-medieval period.

3.5 Medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 3.5.1 The medieval period, in Carlisle, marks the major development of the town fortifications, the castle and the cathedral²⁵. Development began in 1092, when the Normans established their power in Carlisle and King William II (William Rufus) occupied the settlement. One of the first things William did was construct a castle over the site of the former Roman fort²⁶. Medieval castles tended to be built primarily as symbols of power and status. However, the castle was built first and foremost to serve military purposes, due to the location of Carlisle on the

²¹ Winchester, A. (2006), *England's Landscape – The North-West*, Collins, London.

²² Newman, R. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Early Medieval Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

²³ Oxford Archaeology North (2008), *Stanwix Primary School, Stanwix, Carlisle*. Archaeological Evaluation.

²⁴ Newman, R. (2006), *North-West Regional Research Framework: The Early Medieval Resource Assessment*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

²⁵ Weston, D. (2011), *The Medieval Church in Carlisle*. in, Brennand, M and Stringer, K. *The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

²⁶ Summerson, H. (2011), *The Defences of Medieval Carlisle*. in, Brennand, M. and Stringer, K. *The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

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border between England and Scotland²⁵. The town and castle were once separated behind their own walls. However, during the mid-12th century, a new castle gate was constructed which opened into the town. The town walls (OR002_0003, OR002_0137 and OR002_0285) were extended north to join the castle's walls, creating a massive defensive system of stone fortifications²⁶. Over the course of the medieval period, the town defences were neglected, and by 1540 the city was regarded as effectively indefensible. This was partially due to disagreements over who paid for the upkeep.

- 3.5.2 The medieval settlement (OR002_0005 and OR002_0007) at Carlisle continued to flourish within the town walls, where trade would have taken place. In medieval Carlisle, the main industries were wool and leather, which were manufactured in town. These, along with other goods, would have been traded at the local guildhall, market and fair. The Old Town Hall, within Green Market, is possibly constructed on the site of the guildhall, to which people would have travelled from the countryside to buy and sell produce²⁷.
- 3.5.3 In 1122, under the reign of King Henry I, the first major development of the church occurred. Henry's plan included the foundation of an Augustinian priory (OR002_0115 and OR002_0118) in Carlisle, dedicated to St Mary. The church was to become the cathedral of a new diocese of Carlisle. The diocese was formed because Carlisle was close to the Scottish border, which saw frequent conflict during this period (see BID HE-001-OR003). King Henry I wanted to impose his authority, with a cathedral being the symbol of this. The new cathedral (OR002_0147) was constructed across the line of the old Roman road, the course of which is preserved as Blackfriars Street. Stone, from in and near Carlisle, was used to construct the cathedral and included material from the remains of Roman structures. St Mary's Priory was dissolved in 1540 by King Henry VIII, but the cathedral was saved from demolition. During the medieval period, several other important ecclesiastical buildings were constructed in Carlisle. These include St Cuthbert's Church (OR002_0213), St Albans Chapel, Holy Trinity Chapel, the Franciscan Friary and the hospitals. The number of ecclesiastical buildings reflects how the city was a major religious centre. Unfortunately, many of these buildings are no longer extant²⁵.
- 3.5.4 The Citadel²⁸ was another prominent feature of medieval Carlisle, located on English Street and now comprising the former Crown Court adjoining offices and gate arch (OR002_0049) and the Nisi Prius Courthouse (OR002_0050). The towers were constructed in the mid-1500's and were designed by military engineer Stephen von Haschenperg to replace the former city gate at Botchergate²⁹. The Citadel served as a fortress, with gun ports in the former gateway

²⁷ Historic England (1994), *Old Town Hall*. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218104>.

²⁸ The former Crown Court (OR002_0049) and the Nisi Prius Courthouse (OR002_0050) are also known collectively as 'The Citadel' or 'Citadel Towers'.

²⁹ Oliver, G. D. (1916), *The Citadel, Carlisle*, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society 16, Series 2, P90-96.

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opening and curtain walls which connected the towers to a pair of large bulwarks³⁰. The Citadel was converted to a county jail in 1611, then modified in 1810 by Thomas Telford and Sir Robert Smirke (see Section 3.6).

3.6 Post-medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 3.6.1 The dissolution of the monasteries marks the beginning of the post-medieval period. In Carlisle, the end of this period was marked by the early stages of industrialisation. A town map, dating to the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558 – 1603), provides a picture of what Carlisle would have looked like at this time. The detailed map shows that the town remained largely contained within the medieval walls³¹. Throughout Carlisle, buildings of this period have generally been described as ‘wood and clay with gable ends fronted onto the streets. The streets were cambered, and deep gutters were evident, although not in a regular pattern’³².
- 3.6.2 One of Carlisle’s most iconic set of buildings, The Citadel, was modified during this period. In 1611, The Citadel was converted to use as a county jail. By 1810, the eastern tower (OR002_0050) was modified by Thomas Telford and Sir Robert Smirke and converted to use as a Nisi Prius (civil) Court. In 1822, the western tower (OR002_0049) was modified by Telford and Smirke into the Crown Court.
- 3.6.3 The English Civil War (1642 – 1648) brought significant changes to Carlisle, as control of the city changed several times. From 1638, following the rise of the Covenanters³³ in Scotland, a garrison of around 500 men were stationed at the castle. A Royalist army remained in the city until 1645, when a Scottish army gained control. The Scottish army proceeded to refurbish the poor defences. Buildings in the cathedral precinct were demolished, with the intention of reinforcing the walls and rebuilding the batteries. In 1648, Carlisle returned to Royalist control and the defences were neglected again. Finally, in 1745 Jacobite rebels gained command of Carlisle. Their surrender, in December of the same year, effectively marked the end of Carlisle’s role as a fortress³¹.
- 3.6.4 At the beginning of the post-medieval period, trade in Carlisle continued to flourish. Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area (OR002_0362) represents the core of post-medieval Carlisle and comprises mostly important 18th to 20th century buildings associated with the growth of the city. The conservation area extends to Carlisle Castle in the north-west, through the cathedral precinct (OR002_0006) to Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station) (OR002_0079) in the south-east. Green Market square is located in the centre of the

³⁰ A bulwark is a strong defensive barrier, often an embankment or wall-like fortification.

³¹ Newman, R. (2011b), *The Origins of the Modern City*. in, Brennand, M and Stringer, K. *The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

³² Oxford Archaeology North (2005), *The Old Bingo Hall, Warwick Road, Carlisle, Cumbria*, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.

³³ A Scottish Presbyterian movement who opposed the religious reforms of King Charles I.

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conservation area. The Old Town Hall (located just outside of the study area) faces south-east on Green Market and was constructed in 1668, with later 18th and 19th century additions. The building has shops beneath and was a place where people gathered to trade goods²⁷. The market arcade was constructed in the late 19th century, demonstrating the growth of trade in the city during the post-medieval period. Many of the other buildings within this area also date to the post-medieval period and are associated with trade and the growth of the city. The buildings are tall, located on terraces and typically constructed of sandstone. English Street and Devonshire Street are good examples of this, lined with post-medieval shops and office buildings such as Devonshire Chambers (OR002_176). Banks are common in this area with the Midland Bank (OR002_0048) and Barclays Bank (OR002_0312) both fronting the market area. The Green Market area also contained post-medieval residential properties. 1-9 The Crescent (OR002_0246) and 1-13 Devonshire Street (OR002_0268) are good examples of former post-medieval townhouses and terraces, which have been converted into commercial buildings in the modern period.

- 3.6.5 The Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area (OR002_0362) continues south-east from the Green Market area to Court Square Brow. The former town gate was situated in this area, between the two Citadel towers (OR002_0049, OR002_0050). The northern extent of Botchergate Conservation Area (OR002_0361) is located south of the Citadel towers and it continues south to St Nicholas Street. The main route into Carlisle city centre was along Botchergate, however many of the post-medieval buildings along Botchergate were not constructed until after Citadel Station (OR002_0079) was constructed. This is likely to be because the arrival of the railway enabled the development of the land outside the traditional boundaries of the city. Prominent buildings in this area include the Cumbrian Hotel (OR002_0174), the Midland Bank (OR002_0324) and the County Hotel (OR002_0158), which were not built until the 1850s to the 1890s. The main entrance of the station opens onto Court Square Brow, which forms a broad plaza. Its boundaries are formed by the Gaol Wall, west of Crown Court (OR002_0093), The Cumbrian Hotel (OR002_0174), the County Hotel (OR002_0158) and the Midland Bank (OR002_0324)³⁴.
- 3.6.6 The industrialisation of Carlisle began in the late 18th century with the construction of the Military Road to Newcastle. This allowed better and faster transportation of goods and people on larger horse-drawn vehicles, including carts and carriages³⁵. Not long after this, the Carlisle Navigation Canal was constructed to link Carlisle to the Solway Firth, facilitating the transportation of goods. The canal opened in 1823 and its influence became apparent

³⁴ Carlisle City Council (2012), *Botchergate Conservation Area Appraisal*. Available online at: https://www.carlisle.gov.uk/Portals/0/Documents/PDF/ED.27.12_Botchergate_Conservation_Area_Appraisal_Final_version.pdf.

³⁵ Lawson, W. (1966), *The Origin and Planning of the Military Road from Newcastle to Carlisle*, Durham theses, Durham University.

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immediately, with development of port facilities and industries around the basin at Willowholme³⁶.

- 3.6.7 The canal was used to transport coal from collieries, such as at Brampton (145km north-east of Carlisle). However, only smaller vessels were able to navigate the canal, restricting what goods could be transported. The canal was deemed insufficient for goods transportation and did not serve as a passenger link. In 1825, it was agreed to build a railway rather than extend the canal³⁷. Carlisle's first station at London Road opened in 1836 for the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway (N&CR). Crown Street Station followed in 1843, for the Maryport and Carlisle Railway (MCR). The railway approached Carlisle from the south and crossed the River Petteril on a stone-arched bridge.
- 3.6.8 As it was close to the border between England and Scotland, Carlisle became an important and busy stop for passengers and goods traffic. This resulted in the construction of a third station. Citadel Station (OR002_0079) was opened in 1847 when the southern section of the Caledonian Railway was completed³⁸. The station was designed by renowned architect Sir William Tite, who also designed the Bank of England and Royal Exchange in London. The building was constructed in a Tudor style, of calciferous sandstone ashlar on a chamfered plinth with stepped buttresses, eaves cornice and solid parapets. The main façade is of two storeys, with numerous bays in a long continuous row. The central port-cochere³⁹ is of five bays, each pointed arch divided by a buttress carried up as a finial. Over each arch are coats-of-arms; the central Royal arms is flanked by those of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway and the Caledonian Railway. The remaining panels, intended for the Maryport and Carlisle Railway (MCR) and Newcastle and Carlisle Railway (N&CR), were left blank. The main station buildings, comprising the travel centre, booking office and a shop, are on the north side of the tracks.
- 3.6.9 Citadel Station (OR002_0079) became the prominent station by 1851. The Crown Street and London Road stations were closed and their services redirected to Citadel Station³⁷. By the late 1850s to mid-1860s, the station was very congested, with seven companies travelling over eight different routes. These operating companies included the Caledonian Railway, the London and North-Western Railway (LNWR), the North-Eastern Railway (NER), the North British Railway (NBR) and the Maryport and Carlisle Railway (MCR). No passenger trains ran through the station; the operational companies used Citadel Station as a terminus, each with its own locomotive sheds, so passengers had to change trains from one company to another. The sheds were located at West Walls, Upperby, London Road and Currock³⁷.

³⁶ Ramshaw, D. (1997), *The Carlisle Navigation Canal 1821-1853*, P3 Publications.

³⁷ Robinson, P (2011), *The Railway City*, in, Brennan, M. and Stringer, K. *The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

³⁸ Engineering Timelines (2018), *Carlisle Citadel Station*. Available online at: <http://www.engineering-timelines.com/scripts/engineeringitem.asp?id=489>.

³⁹ A covered porch-like structure at the main entrance to a building.

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- 3.6.10 Due to the large number of companies operating out of the station, in 1857 the Carlisle Citadel Station Agreement was drawn up. This was established under the Carlisle Citadel Station Act of July 1861, its aim to improve freight services from the station. The Carlisle Goods Traffic Committee was formed and comprised directors from the boards of the various companies operating out of Citadel Station³⁸.
- 3.6.11 To address congestion issues, in 1873 the Carlisle Citadel Station Act granted permission for the introduction of 12 new lines in Carlisle. This included new lines for LNWR and MCR, and separate lines for the goods trains. Citadel (OR002_0079) previously functioned as a single, long platform for all trains. A new island was added to the station, which provided extra platforms, all placed under a six-acre glass roof that extended to the Grade II listed detached west wall (OR002_0173). Engineers Blyth and Cunningham of Edinburgh designed an iron and glass roof with screens at each end that featured ornate wooden glazing bars in a Gothic style. The new island was opened in July 1880. The new route took goods traffic away, to the goods sheds outside, leaving the station to be used predominantly for passenger trains³⁷. The island buildings are in a Tudor style. They are of two storeys and numerous bays in a continuous row. The doorways and windows are also constructed in the restrained Tudor style. Beneath the platforms, are two undercrofts that service the station. The style of the station reflects the towers of the Citadel, which were designed by Sir Robert Smirke.
- 3.6.12 The station is enclosed by high boundary walls, including the Grade II listed detached wall (OR002_0173; referred to legally as Detached west wall of Citadel Station) that limits views in and out of the station platforms. The wall is an intrinsic element of the station and was formerly joined to the main building by the glazed roof, which extended over the island and southern platforms. A series of arched tunnels, which had entrances on the west side of the wall, also linked the wall to the station via the undercroft.
- 3.6.13 The Settle to Carlisle Railway conservation area (OR002_0363) includes the railway line from the south-east up to Citadel Station (OR002_0079) through Carlisle. This was constructed by the Midland Railway between 1869 and 1976 as an alternative route to the LNWR line, which is now the West Coast Main Line (WCML). The line was engineered to follow the natural pathway through the hills of the Pennines and has extensive views of the countryside it passes through. The line was an ambitious act of engineering, with 14 tunnels and over 20 viaducts, including the Ribbleshead and Smardale Gill viaducts. The height of the line, and its presence in the countryside, make it a prominent feature in the largely rural landscape, which includes numerous structures and buildings relating to the line. These structures include station buildings, worker's cottages and station masters' houses. These buildings are also prominent features within the otherwise rural, open landscape⁴⁰.

⁴⁰ Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (2010), *Conservation Area Appraisals in the Yorkshire Dales National Park*, Settle-Carlisle Railway. Available online at: <https://www.yorkshiredales.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/13/2019/10/careview-settle-carlislerailway-full-final.pdf>.

3.7 Modern (1901 – present)

- 3.7.1 By 1901, Carlisle had become a flourishing industrial city, with a population of over 45,000. In the early 20th century, electric trams were introduced to the area. The system comprised six lines which ran from Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station) (OR002_0079) to Newtown. The line went along Warwick Road to Petteril Bridge, London Road, Boundary Road and Denton Holme. The trams ran until 1931, when the bus system took over, having become the more popular option⁴¹.
- 3.7.2 The railway was the dominant mode of transportation in Carlisle at the turn of the 20th century. Citadel Station (OR002_0079) was running to its maximum extent, with several companies still operating out of the Station. The Railways Act of 1921 introduced an amalgamation scheme that reduced the number of companies to four, often referred to as 'The Big Four', comprising the Great Western Railway (GWR), the London, Midland and Scottish Railway (LMS), the London and North Eastern Railway (LNER) and the Southern Railway (SR). The amalgamation resulted in only two companies operating out of Citadel Station. Alongside the expansion of the road and motorway system, this amalgamation led to the decline of the railway industry in the local economy³⁷. The railway was still popular with passengers but no longer at the forefront of the economy. During this period, the main line was used for goods traffic, which increased during the First and Second World Wars. However, by the late 20th century, the goods route closed due to a decline in use. A derauling accident in 1985 damaged the tracks, and the decision was made to close the goods line⁴².
- 3.7.3 In 1948 the main line railways of Great Britain were nationalised by the 1947 Transport Act⁴³. This nationalisation of the railway brought the companies under the control of British Rail. A Scottish Region was created, managing most of the lines in Scotland and a London Midland Region covered the England and Welsh parts of the LMS. An Eastern Region covered the former LNER lines in England. British Rail made investment in the railway, including electrification of the lines. The changes that took place at Citadel Station (see below), occurred as a result of nationalisation⁴⁴.
- 3.7.4 During the 20th century, Citadel Station (OR002_0079) underwent various improvements, mainly to the glass roof. During the 1950s, the large glass roof had to be reduced in size. This was due to areas of the roof becoming unsafe, forcing the closures of the platforms after falling glass. Some of the original glass panes were removed and replaced by large, patent glazing panels. The removal of the roof resulted in the west wall (OR002_0173) becoming detached from the rest of the station building. Further improvement to Citadel Station took

⁴¹ The Local Transport History Library (2016), *City of Carlisle Electric Tramways Co Ltd*, Carlisle and District Transport Co Ltd (including Richard Percival 1920-1931). Available online at: <http://www.lthlibrary.org.uk/library/PDF-019-2.pdf>.

⁴² Smith, W. A. C, and Anderson, P (1997), *An Illustrated History of Carlisle's Railways*, Irwell Press.

⁴³ Transport Act 1947, London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

⁴⁴ Robinson, P. (1986), *Rail Centres: Carlisle*, London, Ian Allan Ltd.

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place in the early 21st century. In 2010, the waiting rooms and seating areas were refurbished. In 2013 – 2014, as part of a refurbishment project, the lifts and access to platforms were refurbished. Finally, in 2015, the glass roof needed further repairs. The steel beams which held the roof were found to be sagging in places, due to age and the poor alterations from the 1950s⁴⁵. The roof was re-covered with ethylene tetrafluoro ethylene (ETFE), a modern transparent plastic material that was sympathetic with the original glass roof, but which allows greater light transmission to the platforms below. This material was installed at the same height as the previous roof and, being plain and transparent, does not detract from the overall appearance of the station. These improvements have served to enhance the architectural value of the station, whilst keeping it up to date with the modern needs of the railway⁴⁶.

- 3.7.5 Another result of nationalisation was improvements to the Settle-Carlisle Railway. In both the 1960s and 1980s, attempts were made to close the Settle to Carlisle Railway. This was due to the cost to upgrade the line, after the condition of tunnels and viaduct deteriorated as a result of a lack of investment. In both instances, heavy campaigning saved the line and British Rail invested in the necessary line repairs. A section of the Settle to Carlisle Railway conservation area (OR002_0363) is located south of Citadel Station (OR002_0079). The Settle to Carlisle line remains one of the most scenic railway journeys in England, following the natural pathways through the hills of the Pennines. It holds an important place in the conservation history of railways in the United Kingdom, due to its prominence in preservation campaigns in the 1980s. The railway runs through the Yorkshire Dales and North Pennines area of outstanding natural beauty (AONB) before terminating at the Citadel Station. Due to the dramatic landscape setting, the line is not only used as a passenger railway but also for scenic/recreational uses, as it offers passengers a different way to experience the scenery⁴⁰. The sections of the conservation area in Carlisle do not hold the same scenic value as those in the Yorkshire Dales National Park and North Pennine AONB. They retain value due to their urban and industrial character and the association with Citadel Station, which was the terminus of the line.
- 3.7.6 The setting of Citadel Station (OR002_0079) is formed by the surrounding townscape of the Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area (OR002_0362). High boundary walls, including the Grade II listed Detached West Wall (OR002_0173) largely screen views in and out of the station platforms. From the platform, views are predominately oriented along the railway lines north-west to south-east. The proximity of buildings on Borough Street and Collier Lane curtail views out from the station and there is also a separation between the station and the buildings to the north-west. The exception is around the station entrance on Court Square Brow which forms a broad plaza orientated south-east to north-west. The plaza is

⁴⁵ Milne, S. (2017), *Lighter and Brighter: Carlisle Citadel Station is Transformed*. Available online at: <https://www.railengineer.co.uk/lighter-and-brighter-carlisle-citadel-station-is-transformed/>.

⁴⁶ Network Rail (2015), *Design and Access and Heritage Statement for the Proposed Roof Renewal at Carlisle Railway Station*.

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characterized by the station, Citadel Towers (OR002_0049, OR002_0050), The Cumbrian Hotel (OR002_0174), the County Hotel (OR002_0158) and the Midland Bank (OR002_0324), the latter of which lead to the northern extent of Botchergate Conservation Area (OR002_0361). These buildings form part of the station's historic context, as they share a similar style, which shows the influence the station had on the development of the surrounding townscape.

4 Research potential

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The North West England Regional Research Framework (RRF)⁴⁷ provides an introduction to the key research themes in the region by period. A focus for further research-led investigation in the Carlisle Station area could be provided by reflecting on the known and potential historic environment interest of the land required for the construction of the Proposed Scheme, and drawing on the general themes identified in the regional research framework.
- 4.1.2 Research themes for further investigation will be set out more fully in a Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS), which will be produced post-deposition of the hybrid Bill. The HERDS covers all aspects of the historic environment including built heritage, archaeology and the historic landscape.

4.2 Post-medieval and modern

- 4.2.1 The development of railway transportation in Carlisle is closely tied to the industrial expansion of the town and was a key economic factor in the post-medieval period and throughout the industrial revolution. The railway station itself has undergone several redevelopments, which are not fully understood. HS2 represents the opportunity to investigate:
- how has the presence of Citadel Station influenced the form, function and character of the surrounding townscape, especially the area in front of the station, which includes the citadel towers (OR002_0049 and OR002_0050) and Broadgate?;
 - what role has the railway in Carlisle had on the development of industry, commerce and settlement within Carlisle?;
 - how have varying influences on railway station design over time affected the design of Carlisle Station as we see it today?; and
 - has the Settle to Carlisle Railway had any role in the development of Carlisle; in particular, has the use of the railway for recreational purposes brought an increase in tourism to Carlisle?

⁴⁷ Research Frameworks (2021), *The North West England Regional Research Framework*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

5 List of acronyms

Table 1: List of acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BGS	British Geological Survey
BID	Background Information and Data
ES	Environmental Statement
EUS	Extensive Urban Survey
GWSI	Generic Written Scheme of Investigation
HER	Historic Environment Record
HERDS	Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
HLC/A	Historic Landscape Character/Characterisation
LNWR	London and North-Western Railway
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MCR	Maryport and Carlisle Railway
NBR	North British Railway
NCA	National Character Area
NER	North Eastern Railway
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NHLC	National Historic Landscape Character/Characterisation
NGR	National Grid Reference
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
PRoW	Public Right of Way
SMR	Scope and Methodology Report
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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Appendix A: Historic environment detailed gazetteer

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0003

Asset name: Town wall, section on West Walls

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 339812 555905

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Town wall
Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1007149
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0137	West City Walls
OR002_0285	Numbers 10-22 incorporating City Walls
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area
OR002_0442	Central School, West Walls, Carlisle

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The remains of Carlisle city walls, which originally date to the 11th century. [1] Originally the town and castle were once separated behind their own wall. However, in the mid-12th century the castle and walls were joined together creating a massive defensive system of stone fortifications. During the medieval period, the town defences were neglected, and by 1540 the city was regarded as effectively indefensible. [2] The walls were extensively rebuilt between the 18th to 20th century. [3] At West Walls, the wall extends from Heads Lane northwards to the railway bridge. [1]

Setting description:

The monument is located west of the Cathedral Precinct and is separated by West Walls. The setting is formed by the nearby Cathedral (OR002_0147) and West Walls Street, which provides some noise and traffic. To the west, the asset is screened by trees, with a large drop onto a car park below. The railway track is visible in some places from the asset, but Citadel Station (OR002_0079) is not. The setting of the asset provides a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a well-preserved example of a medieval town wall. The setting of the asset provides a positive contribution to its heritage value, as the wall still encloses part of the city.

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Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=10650&sort=2&type=&rational=a&class1=None&period=None&county=92321&district=92391&parish=92400&place=&recordsperpage=10&source=text&rtype=&rnumber=&p=1&move=n&nor=272&recfc=0
- 2 Summerson, H. (2011), The Defences of Medieval Carlisle. In, Brennand, M. and Stringer, K. (2011), The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society.
- 3 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197151>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0005

Asset name: Roman and medieval town area bounded by Heads Lane, West Wall and Blackfriars Street

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 340007 555786

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Town
Period(s): Neolithic,
Roman,
Early medieval, and
Medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1007275
HER: 43810
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0007	Area of Roman and medieval towns, bounded by Annetwell Street, Abbey Street, Castle Street and Paternoster Row
OR002_0195	The Sportsman Inn
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An area of the former Roman and Medieval towns, bounded by Heads Lane, West Walls and Blackfriars. The site is currently occupied by Marks and Spencer with carparking bordering Heads Lane to the north-west and south-east and goods access facing south-west on to West Walls. Although excavations in between 1977 and 1979 recovered Neolithic remains, there was substantial evidence of Roman period and medieval remains. The Roman levels revealed during excavations within the walled area between Blackfriars and West Walls, revealed rectilinear timber buildings interpreted as shops and houses 18-20m long. These buildings based on dendrochronological evidence date to AD 79. Several new floors and minor modifications followed, dated to AD 85 by a coin of the reign of Domitian. In the reign of Trajan, the quantities of Samian Ware pottery suggest reduced activity, if not abandonment. Following this period, two buildings were erected in which the main structural members consisted of massive oak posts set in deep post pits. These structures were succeeded by substantial buildings with clay and cobble foundations. Dendrochronological and pottery evidence suggests a general date between c. AD 125-50. The function of these buildings is unclear but may represent a warehouse. Coins and pottery suggest that the site continued to be occupied throughout the 4th century and possibly into the 5th century. A post Roman rectangular timber building was constructed on a different alignment to the Roman street plan which seems to have been abandoned. Early medieval finds included a 7th to 8th century silver pin and

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Northumbrian coins of mid 9th century date. The medieval remains consisted of traces of the Dominican friary. [1]

The friary was founded in 1233 and dissolved in 1539. Originally founded just outside the walls, it obstructed a highway and was ordered pull down in 1237, when the friars obtained a site within the walls (OR002_0003). The site was bounded on the north by Heads Lane, on the south by Bush Brow, (now Victoria Viaduct), on the west by West Walls, and on the east by Blackfriars Street. Excavations located the cemetery, cloister garth, and part of the north wall of the church. The stonework of the church had been extensively robbed and it was not possible to identify which part of the church had been revealed, nor any phasing. [2]

Occupying the northern corner of the site is the Grade II listed Sportsman Inn (OR002_0195) dating from the early 18th century. In the 19th century the southern part of the site was occupied by Porter's iron foundry (OR002_0390). A smithy, though to be associated with the foundry was in existence by 1865 and still extant now being used as a café (OR002_0417). Immediately to the north-west lies the Grade I listed Tithe Barn (OR002_0229) belong to the adjacent Priory of St Mary.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest as the remains of the former settlement and the potential of Neolithic, Roman, early and medieval archaeological remains in the area. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=11468&sort=2&type=&rational=a&class1=None&period=None&resourceID=19191
- 2 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=37516f60-4ab4-4eba-b2e7-735587fa4720&resourceID=19191

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0006

Asset name: Carlisle Cathedral Precinct

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339891 555934

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Precinct
Period(s): Roman,
Early medieval,
Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1007074
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0137	West City Walls
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0228	Diocesan Church Centre
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Carlisle Cathedral Precinct has been in use from the 12th century but has evidence of occupation from the Roman period. The site is one of only 16 ancient cathedral precincts in England and it is considered to be of exceptional archaeological importance by the Cathedral Advisory Commission for England. The scheduled

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area refers to the below ground remains only, but it is associated with structures of national importance. [1] These comprise the Grade I listed: Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity (OR002_0147), Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary (OR002_0115), Fraternity of Former Priory of St Mary (OR002_0148), OR002_0149 Abbey Gate and Gatehouse, The Deanery and Prior's Tower (OR002_0151); Grade II* No 2 The Abbey, a privately occupied prebendal house (OR002_0117), Bishops Registry (OR002_0116), Nos 3 and 6 The Abbey (OR002_0278), and Grade II listed No 1 The Abbey, a 17th and 18th century prebendal house (OR002_0150), Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral (OR002_0114) and Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall (OR002_0118).

The cathedral (OR002_0147) was constructed across the line of the old Roman road, which is now known as Blackfriars Street. [2] It was within the Roman town and occupied from the Flavian period through to the 4th century. Excavations in Castle Street and Annetwell Street in the 1970s and early 1980s, and minor excavations immediately outside the cathedral in 1983 have established that the precinct contains well-preserved deposits of Roman origin. [1]

A cemetery, dating to the 10th to 11th century was excavated at the west end of Carlisle Cathedral in 1988. Although, earlier origins have been suggested by a 9th century strap end and a radiocarbon-14 date of AD750+/-70. [1] [2] An Augustinian priory was founded in 1122, which became a cathedral priory in 1133. [1] The Cathedral Precinct buildings once formed part of the medieval core of the town. [3] The precinct lies within the Carlisle City Centre conservation area.

Setting description:

The scheduled area of the cathedral precinct only includes below ground remains in the area, therefore the setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an intact cathedral precinct, which has not been altered by modern development, and containing some of the earliest surviving buildings in Carlisle. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=10680&sort=2&type=&rational=a&class1=None&period=None&county=92321&district=92391&parish=92400&place=&recordsperpage=10&source=text&rtype=&rnumber=&p=1&move=n&nor=272&recfc=0
- 2 Weston, D. (2011), The Medieval Church in Carlisle. In, Brennand, M and Stringer, K (2011) The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society
- 3 High Speed Rail (Crewe to Manchester), Environmental Statement, Volume 4: Off-route effects. Carlisle Station Historic environment, Document No: 2EV01-ARP-EV-REP-000-000403

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0007

Asset name: Area of Roman and medieval towns, bounded by Annetwell Street, Abbey Street, Castle Street and Paternoster Row

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339773 556043

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Town
Period(s): Roman,
Early medieval, and
Medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1007075
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR002_0005 Roman and medieval town area bounded by Heads Lane, West Wall and Blackfriars Street
OR002_0362 Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An area of Roman and medieval Carlisle. The standing buildings and structures on the site are not part of the scheduling. There are important archaeological remains of the southern part of the Roman fort, including its ramparts and extra-mural buildings, dating from the first century AD, and major buildings of the later Roman town. The Roman town was named Luguvalium and was promoted to the status of city as the capital of the 'civitas Carvetiorum'. The first boundary of the town was likely a stockade and ditch, later replaced by walls. It is uncertain what activity took place in Carlisle in the post-Roman period. [1] Although, there is thought to have been a monastic presence in the town from the 7th century, which in the 9th century may have lain within the cathedral precinct. Anglian crosses found in the 19th century may attest to the presence of the monastery.

The medieval period in Carlisle is marked by religious and military activity, with the construction of St Mary's Priory, the cathedral, the castle and the town walls. [1] Remains relating to the medieval town have also been identified within the scheduled area including a possible timber structure and a 13th century cobble resurfacing of a Roman road. Annetwell Street lay on the northern edge of the scheduled area and was formerly separated from the castle, to the north, by outward ditch. To the south the scheduled area is separated from the cathedral precinct (OR002_0006) by Paternoster Row, whilst the wall (OR002_0003) lay to the southwest beyond Abbey Street. [2] The scheduled area lies within the Carlisle City Centre conservation area.

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Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest and its potential for Roman and medieval archaeological remains in the area. Interest is also derived from the presence of the below ground archaeological remains of the Roman fort, dating to the first century AD, buildings of the later Roman town and remains of the medieval town. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=890199&sort=2&type=&rational=a&class1=None&period=None&county=92321&district=92391&parish=92400&place=&recordsperpage=10&source=text&rtype=&rnumber=&p=1&move=n&nor=272&recfc=0
- 2 Zant, J. (2009) The Carlisle Millenium Project, Excavations in Carlisle, 1998-2001, Volume 1: The stratigraphy, Lancaster Imprints 14.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0009

Asset name: 19, Castle Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339868 556053

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1025283
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0166	17, Castle Street
OR002_0299	21, Castle Street
OR002_0345	Nos. 26, 28 and 30 and Railings to Front
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A former house, now used as an office. The building is dated and inscribed 'J&MF 1798' on the rainwater head. The building dates to the late 18th century but has extensive early and late 19th century alterations. This is evident on another rainwater head inscription 'C&AF 1898'. The building was originally built as a pair with Number 17. The façade is 19th century and can be compared with the original façade of Number 17. This building was the home of Joseph and Mary Forster (associated with banking), who are likely referenced on the inscription.' [1]

Setting description:

The building is located on the busy Castle Street, by the junction with Paternoster Row. To the north-west, are glimpses down the sloping street to Carlisle Castle. The immediate area is full of activity from pedestrians and traffic using the busy road. The setting of the asset is formed by a mixture of modern and some historic buildings. However, the original street pattern is still well defined and there are a large number of historic buildings surviving, despite some modern additions. It reflects the rapid expansion and improvement of Carlisle during the 18th and 19th centuries. The adjacent streetscape setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest through its association with well known Carlisle bankers, Joseph Forster and Mary Robinson. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value

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BID HE-001-OR002

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of the asset, due to its location amongst other similar historic buildings.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1025283>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0023

Asset name: Gates and Lamp Bracket to east of Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339993 555853

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Gate
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196910
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0136	Church House
OR002_0213	Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary
OR002_0228	Diocesan Church Centre
OR002_0286	St Cuthbert's Vicarage and Associated Railings
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Gates and a lamp bracket overthrow in the graveyard wall, dating to 1825. The asset forms the entrance to churchyard of St Cuthbert with St Mary, St Cuthbert's Lane. The speared and scrolled double gates are in a supported scrolled frame under a scrolled overthrow, now fitted with a 20th century lamp. The adjoining wall has been moved when the street was widened. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is the entrance to the churchyard of St Cuthbert with St Mary. The area is enclosed with narrow streets surrounding tall buildings. The church is a focal point of the area, with the asset immediately visible walking south-west down St Cuthbert's Lane. The location close to the church is key to understanding its historic interest and therefore makes a positive contribution to the asset's value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a 19th century gate leading to a church. The setting of the asset provides a positive contribution to its heritage value, due to its location and historic association with the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary (OR002_0213).

Background Information and Data

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196910>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0024

Asset name: 5-61, St Nicholas Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-802
National Grid Reference: 340684 555199

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terrace
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196911
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0121	1-11, Woodrouffe Terrace
OR002_0215	38, St Nicholas Street
OR002_0361	Botchergate Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A terrace of 28 houses, dating from the 1840s to the early 1850s. The buildings are constructed with Flemish bond brickwork with light headers on chamfered plinth and a stone bracketed metal gutter. The buildings have a common Welsh slate roof, except 51-61 which have a higher roof line. The buildings are of two storeys, some have a single bay and others have two bays. The houses are paired with left and right doors in original pilastered surrounds. Each pair of houses is separated from the next by a round arched through passageway to a court behind. Number 21 and 25 have twentieth century shop windows inserted. Number 61 was formerly the White Ox Inn, but the shop window has since been blocked'. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of St Nicholas Street is formed by a mixture of residential properties and commercial development. The terrace joins Botchergate to the north. The houses on the terrace open directly onto the street and are set back slightly by a wide pavement. The setting is also formed by other historical properties of a similar style and date, which with the asset holds group value. Modern development has encroached on the residential character of the area, with a large retail park south of the terrace and modern buildings to the west. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value due to its historic and architectural interest as a well preserved 19th century terrace. It has group value the terraces share with nearby buildings. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the residential character of the area and group.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196911>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0029

Asset name: 1-21, Tait Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1

National Grid Reference: 340497 555511

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terrace

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196916
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0030	32, 34 and 36, Tait Street
OR002_0219	25, 27 and 29, Tait Street
OR002_0335	10-30, Tait Street, 1, James Terrace
OR002_0361	Botchergate Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A terrace of 11 houses dating to the early 1850s. One has been converted to a shop. The buildings are constructed with Flemish bond brickwork with a stone bracketed metal gutter. There is a local slate roof with shared ridge brick chimney stacks. The buildings are of two storeys and three bays each. Number 13 to 21 have a higher roof line and left and right doorways flanking a central dividing through passage. There are panelled doors, some dating to the 20th century, up steps. The through passage has plank doors and overlights in brick reveal with stone lintel. Numbers 1 to 11 do not have through passages. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Tait Street, which the terrace fronts onto. The terrace is separated from the road by a wide pavement, whilst the street is also tree lined. The setting is formed by other historical residential properties on the street (OR002_0030, OR002_0219, OR002_0335), with which it has group value. The setting also comprises a mixture of residential and commercial properties on Botchergate to the south-west of the terrace. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a post-medieval terrace. Group value is also derived from its historic relationship with other terraces (OR002_0029, OR002_0030, OR002_0219 and OR002_0335). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location amongst other buildings of a similar style and date.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196916>
- 2 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297403>
- 3 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218743>
- 4 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196917>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0030

Asset name: 32, 34 and 36, Tait Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340560 555548

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terrace
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196917
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0029	1-21, Tait Street
OR002_0219	25, 27 and 29, Tait Street
OR002_0335	10-30, Tait Street, 1, James Terrace
OR002_0360	Chatsworth Square and Portland Square Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Three houses, dating to the early 1850s. The buildings have Flemish bond brickwork with a stone bracketed metal gutter. There is a replacement hipped slate roof and rebuilt, brick ridge chimney stacks. The buildings have two storeys, two bays and are double depth in plan. Number 32 has a two bay return on James Terrace and number 36 has a two bay return on Cecil Street. The right and left doorways have replacement doors up tiled steps. The basement windows are lit by pavement grilles. The ground floor window of number 36 was replaced in 1988, when it was converted into a corner shop. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Tait street, which the terrace fronts onto. The terrace is separated from the road by a wide pavement, whilst the street is also tree lined. The setting is formed by other historical residential properties on the street (OR002_0029, OR002_0219, OR002_0335), with which it has group value. The setting also comprises a mixture of residential and commercial properties on Botchergate to the south-west of the terrace. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a post-medieval terrace with distinct brickwork. Group value is also derived from its historic relationship with residential properties on the street (OR002_0029, OR002_0219 and OR002_0335). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location amongst other buildings of a similar style and date.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218743>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0037

Asset name: 4, 6 and 6A, Lowther Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340265 555738

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196927
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0039	Congregational Church
OR002_0040	Trustee Savings Bank and attached railings
OR002_0199	10, 12 and 14, Lowther Street
OR002_0201	Nos. 37 and 39 including Overthrow and Lamp Bracket
OR002_0203	8, Lowther Street
OR002_0259	Lloyds Bank
OR002_0339	15 and 17, Lowther Street
OR002_0340	Liberal Club
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house constructed in the 1830s or 1840s, now a shop with retail units above. The building has Flemish bond brickwork with light headers and stone eaves cornice. There is a graduated greenslate roof with original end brick chimney stacks. There is a central doorway to the upper floor and the flanking shop windows above, are in stone architraves. The ground floor has been extensively altered. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is situated on the corner of Lowther and Warwick Street, at a busy road junction which is used heavily by road traffic. This area comprises a mixture of architectural styles and is formed primarily by commercial buildings including shops and small businesses. The original streetscape of the asset has remained relatively intact, with the development of the road being the only major change to the area. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a 19th century former residential house. Group value is also derived from its historic relationship with the broadly contemporary surrounding buildings. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196927>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0039

Asset name: Congregational Church

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340267 555752

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Nonconformist church
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196929
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0037	4, 6 and 6A, Lowther Street
OR002_0040	Trustee Savings Bank and attached railings
OR002_0199	10, 12 and 14, Lowther Street
OR002_0201	Nos. 37 and 39 including Overthrow and Lamp Bracket
OR002_0203	8, Lowther Street
OR002_0259	Lloyds Bank
OR002_0339	15 and 17, Lowther Street
OR002_0340	Liberal Club
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A non-conformist church constructed in 1842-43 by John Nichol of Edinburgh and Carlisle. The building is tall with a single storey, three bay façade, which forms part of a terrace. The main body of the church has a gallery on three sides with gothic wooden panelling. Inside there is a Second World War stained glass angel. A wall mounted plaque refers to the Reverend Thomas Woodrow who was minister of this church (on another site) in 1820-35. The plaque commemorates the visit from his grandson, American president Woodrow Wilson on 29th December 1918.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the black cast-iron railings to the front of the building. The asset is situated on Lowther Street, which is a busy main road. The area consists of commercial buildings, mostly containing private businesses, with varying architectural styles. The original streetscape of the asset has remained relatively intact, with the development of the road being the only major change to the area. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

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Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest, as a good surviving example of a 19th century non-conformist church. It also has historic interest, due to its association with Reverend Thomas Woodrow and his grandson, American president Woodrow Wilson. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196929>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0040

Asset name: Trustee Savings Bank and attached railings

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340263 555779

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Bank (financial)
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196930
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0037	4, 6 and 6A, Lowther Street
OR002_0039	Congregational Church
OR002_0199	10, 12 and 14, Lowther Street
OR002_0201	Nos. 37 and 39 including Overthrow and Lamp Bracket
OR002_0203	8, Lowther Street
OR002_0259	Lloyds Bank
OR002_0339	15 and 17, Lowther Street
OR002_0340	Liberal Club
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Formerly known as the Carlisle Savings Bank, the building was constructed in 1840 by Arthur and George Williams of Liverpool. The building is constructed from calciferous sandstone ashlar from Prudhoe Quarries. There are giant order pilasters and Corinthian capitals. After the building was altered in 1874 it opened as part of the adjoining Post Office. It became part of the Gretna Tavern in 1916 and the front was converted into a Savings Bank by J. H. Martindale 9 July 1929. The interior was gutted in 1988. The building has an impressive façade when viewed down Devonshire Street. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set back slightly from Lowther Street, in an area of large commercial buildings many of which are designed to display wealth. The original streetscape of the asset has remained relatively intact, with the development of the road being the only major change to the area. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a surviving 19th century bank. Group value is also derived from its historic relationship with contemporary buildings such as OR002_0039 and OR002_0203. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196930>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0044

Asset name: Abbey Court

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339809 555980

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196934
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0045	7, Paternoster Row
OR002_0102	The Boardroom Public House
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0209	No. 3 and Adjacent Outbuildings
OR002_0210	6, Paternoster Row
OR002_0309	4 and 5, Paternoster Row
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Two early 19th century houses, now one shop. The building has Flemish bond brickwork with light headers on a chamfered plinth. There is a Welsh slate roof, a rebuilt ridge stack and a partly reduced end brick chimney stack. There are two storeys and three unequal bays. The building has a central panelled door and a fanlight in a stone surround with impostes and keystones. There is a left panelled door and a radial fanlight in a surround which is similar to the main entrance. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Paternoster Row, a quiet road to the west of Carlisle Cathedral and consisting of former and current residential houses. The asset fronts onto the street but has a private garden to the rear. The setting is also formed by the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity (OR002_0147), however views are obscured by the wall of the Abbey Gate and Gatehouse (OR002_0149). The quiet residential setting of the asset has not altered significantly, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

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Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of 19th century housing. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as the quiet residential location has not altered significantly.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196934>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0045

Asset name: 7, Paternoster Row

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339852 556014

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196935
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0044	Abbey Court
OR002_0102	The Boardroom Public House
OR002_0209	No. 3 and Adjacent Outbuildings
OR002_0210	6, Paternoster Row
OR002_0309	4 and 5, Paternoster Row
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A former house, now a shop with storage accommodation above. The building dates to the late 18th century and has later alterations. The building has Flemish bond brickwork and a slate roof with end brick chimney stacks. There are three storeys, two bays and the building is double depth in plan. There is a 20th century ground floor shop front and a right doorway giving access to the upper floors.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set on Paternoster Row, with views to the east of Carlisle Cathedral. The area comprises a mix of commercial and residential buildings. The setting of the asset has remained relatively unaltered, despite modern development further to the north-east. The quiet residential setting of the asset has not altered significantly, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of a 19th century house. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as the quiet residential location has not altered significantly.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196935>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0048

Asset name: Midland Bank, including Railings

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 340128 555853

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Bank (financial)
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196938
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0311	21, 23 and 25, English Street
OR002_0312	Barclays Bank
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A bank with a manager's house, originally built in 1849 for the Carlisle City and District Banking Company by T. J. Cox. It was altered in 1898 for the London and Midland Bank by T. Taylor-Scott. There is an early 1920s extension for the London Joint City and Midland Bank by the same architect. The building occupies a prominent corner site in the city centre. The Bank Street façade has two storeys and three bays. The former manager's house at the right under same height balustrade is three storeys, two bays and treated differently (all of this façade incorporates the 1849 structure). The cast-iron railings around the basement lightwell, date to 1898 and the early 1920s. They are broken in part for the cash dispensing machines on the Bank Street façade. The interior was extensively altered in 1898.

Carlisle Journal, (1849) records the original building and the laying out of the new street, called Bank Street after this bank. Carlisle City and District Bank were taken over by the London and Midland Bank in 1896, Carlisle Journal (1896). Planned alterations were discussed in Carlisle Journal (1897). The alteration plans are in Cumbria County Record Office, dated 1897. The Carlisle Journal (1899) records the reopening after the alterations. For illustration of the bank before alteration see Perriam (1988). Directories show that in 1920 No.29 English Street was vacant and in 1921 it formed part of the bank address, which suggests that this is when the extension was made. Wall and railings included in the listing. [1]

Setting description:

This asset is set on the corner of Bank Street and English Street, in an area dominated by large commercial buildings including several large banks of a similar style and date. The similar buildings in the area make a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset. The character of the setting has been altered, with modern development of the town centre taking place including the construction of shops and businesses.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

The building is a dominant feature within the area and the surrounding streetscape has remained mostly unchanged. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest due to its distinctive use of white Portland stone. Value is also derived from the assets historic interest and association with the architect T. Taylor-Scott. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196938>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0049

Asset name: Crown Court, adjoining offices and gate arch

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340211 555619

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Crown court
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196939
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0050	Nisi Prius Courthouse, associated offices and gate arch
OR002_0051	Hospital Wing of County Gaol and Gaol Wall
OR002_0079	Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station)
OR002_0093	Gaol Wall, West of Crown Court
OR002_0246	1-9, The Crescent
OR002_0336	Statue of Earl of Lonsdale
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area
OR002_0444	Victoria Viaduct, Carlisle

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Crown Court and Court Offices, dating to 1810-17 by Sir Robert Smirke. The building is constructed on the site of the 1542 Citadel. [1] The towers, collectively referred to as The Citadel, were constructed in 1541 by military engineer Stephen von Haschenperg to replace the former city gate at Botchergate. The Citadel served as a fortress, with gun ports in the former gateway opening and curtain walls which connected the towers to a pair of large bulwarks. In 1611, The Citadel was converted to use as a county jail. [2] The building is constructed from red sandstone ashlar on chamfered plinth with string courses and battlemented parapets. The rounded tall tower dates to the 1900's and is located on the site of the demolished western tower of the citadel (of the same dimensions). There is a low two storey office block of six bays to the north-west side. The office block has a mock gate project into English Street. The buildings are almost a mirror image of the Nisi Prius Court range (OR002_0050) opposite. The interior of the court retains its original features such as the oak galleried seating, carved oak and stone fireplaces and a painted panelled ceiling.

[1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

The asset is located on the junction of English Street, Botchergate, The Crescent and Court Square Brow. The setting of the asset is formed by this area and the public space in front of the asset. The setting is formed by a mix of commercial and retail buildings, and by Carlisle Citadel Station (OR002_0079). Citadel Station comprises a large part of the assets setting, with direct views to each other and only 35metres apart. The asset, alongside the Nisi Prius courthouse (OR002_0050), form a dominant feature when approached from Botchergate and frame the entrance to the city centre. Despite the surrounding area being developed in the 19th and 20th century, the asset, courthouse and Citadel Station remain the prominent features in the area, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest due to its size, Gothic style and distinctive red sandstone. Historic and archaeological interest is also derived from its construction on the site of the former citadel built in 1542 and association with the architect Sir Robert Smirke. The asset also has group value with the Nisi Prius Courthouse (OR002_0050). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as the asset remains a prominent feature of the area.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196939>
- 2 Oliver, G. D. (1915), The Citadel, Carlisle, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Series 2, Volume 16

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0050

Asset name: Nisi Prius Courthouse, associated offices and gate arch

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340250 555669

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Local government office
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196940
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0049	Crown Court, adjoining offices and gate arch
OR002_0051	Hospital Wing of County Gaol and Gaol Wall
OR002_0093	Gaol Wall, West of Crown Court
OR002_0246	1-9, The Crescent
OR002_0336	Statue of Earl of Lonsdale
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area
OR002_0367	County Gaol, Carlisle (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Nisi Prius Courthouse originally constructed in 1542 by Stephen von Haschenperg, but now consist largely of 19th century alterations by Thomas Telford and Sir Robert Smirke. The building was formerly known as The Citadel, then known as the Court House and Court Offices. It is now known as the County Council Offices. The building is constructed from red sandstone ashlar on chamfered plinth with string courses and battlemented parapets. The tower was formerly the Nisi Prius Court and is oval. The core of the tower is the former Citadel east tower which was heightened and refaced. The north-west side has a two storey office block of six bays, which projects into English Street. The gate projection is basically an elongated passageway to the court, which ends in two octagonal turrets. The interior of the tower retains its galleried semi-circular court seating and judges bench, which ceased to be used in 1971. The buildings are almost a mirror image of the Crown Court range opposite. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located on the junction of English Street, Botchergate, The Crescent and Court Square Brow. The setting of the asset is formed by this area and the public space in front of the asset. The setting is

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

formed by a mix of commercial and retail buildings, and by Carlisle Citadel Station (OR002_0079). Citadel Station comprises a large part of the assets setting, with direct views to each other and only 35 metres apart. The asset, alongside the Crown Court (OR002_0049), form a dominant feature when approached from Botchergate and frame the entrance to the city centre. Despite the surrounding area being developed in the 19th and 20th century, the asset, Crown Court and Citadel Station remain the prominent features in the area, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest due to its size, Gothic architectural style and distinctive red sandstone. Historic and archaeological interest is also derived from its construction on the site of the 1542 citadel and association with the architects Stephen von Haschenperg, Thomas Telford and Sir Robert Smirke. The asset also has group value with the Crown Court (OR002_0049). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as the asset remains a prominent feature of the area.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196940>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0051

Asset name: Hospital Wing of County Gaol and Gaol Wall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340194 555659

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Health and welfare
Ward block
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196941
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0049	Crown Court, adjoining offices and gate arch
OR002_0050	Nisi Prius Courthouse, associated offices and gate arch
OR002_0093	Gaol Wall, West of Crown Court
OR002_0336	Statue of Earl of Lonsdale
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area
OR002_0367	County Gaol, Carlisle (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The hospital wing of County Gaol and the gaol wall, constructed in 1824-7 by Christopher Hodgson. The building is now used as offices. The building is constructed from red sandstone ashlar, which has been extensively restored, with a solid parapet and battlemented on the English Street façade. Facing onto English Street is the gaol wall which is on chamfered plinth with regularly-placed blind lancets and single metal bars. On the top on the angle of the wall, public executions were performed and a cast plaque records the last one in 1862. The wall joins with the Crown Court offices and is an integral part of those offices. The rear of the wall has the hospital wing built against it. Two off-centre former segmental-arched doorways are now infilled and fitted with casement windows in stone surrounds. There are interior alterations, but the solitary confinement cell is still complete with its iron door and peep hole and is now used as a strong room.

[1]

Setting description:

The asset is set back from English Street and is attached to the Crown Court building. The setting is formed by commercial and retail buildings and English Street, which is a busy main road. The wall is a large and dominant asset and later development to retail buildings and the road have not affected the setting. The rest of the former prison is now demolished, which removes the asset from its original context. The commercial and retail setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as the partially surviving remains of a 19th century hospital wing of gaol and wall. Historical interest is also derived from the assets former use for public executions and its association with the architect Christopher Hodgson. The commercial and retail setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196941>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0052

Asset name: Statue of James Steel

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 340109 555833

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
Commemorative monument
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196942
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A statue of James Steel, built in 1859 by William Frederick Woodington. The monument has a Dalbeattie granite base and plinth surmounted by a white marble figure. The base is square with four angle granite bollards. The plinth is stepped and the shaft is inscribed 'JAMES STEEL MAYOR 1845 AND 1846'. The statue is a larger-than-life, bare-headed figure in breeches and frock coat, holding a scrolled paper. The statue is heavily weathered and was last cleaned in 1989. The left hand was broken off when it was moved to its present location on 6 August 1989. The monument was formerly erected in the Market Place. James Steel was the editor of the Carlisle Journal. William Frederick Woodington (1806-93) was a prominent figure sculptor whose best known work is the bronze relief of the Battle of the Nile at the base of Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set on the edge of English Street, in a partially pedestrianised area of Carlisle city centre and in a central location. The setting of the asset is formed by large commercial buildings, including shops and banks, many of which are contemporary with the statue. The statue is a focal point of the area and is easily noticeable due to its central location by the road. This prominent location makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a memorial to James Steel. Historical and architectural interest is also derived from its association with renowned sculptor, W. F. Woodington. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as the asset remains a prominent feature of the area.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196942>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0064

Asset name: 3 and 4, Greenmarket

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 340031 555970

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196954
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0191	2, Greenmarket
OR002_0300	7-83 Castle Street, 1, Greenmarket
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Two former houses dating to the 18th century, now two shops. The buildings have incised stucco walls and a 20th century tile roof with original ridge and end chimney stacks. There are three storeys and two bays each. The 20th century shop fronts are under sign boards incorporating roller blinds. There are also sash windows in painted stone architraves and scrolled wrought-iron gutter brackets.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the other former houses of a similar date and style located next to the asset, on the same row. The setting is also formed by Green Market Square and the asset has clear views of the square to the south-west. This area consists of a mixture of modern and historic buildings, which line the edges of the pedestrianised market area. The ground floor of the asset has been converted into a shop, which blends in with the other shops in this market area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of surviving 18th century houses. Historical interest is also derived from the converted shopfront of the asset, which illustrates the development of Carlisle's townscape. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location on Green Market Square, amongst other historic buildings of a similar date and style.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196954>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0079

Asset name: Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station)

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340236 555540

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway station
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196969
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0049	Crown Court, adjoining offices and gate arch
OR002_0158	County Hotel
OR002_0159	The County Bar, The Cumbrian Hotel (Part)
OR002_0160	County Hotel (Part) The Caledonian Public House
OR002_0173	Detached West Wall of Citadel Station
OR002_0174	The Cumbrian Hotel
OR002_0324	Midland Bank
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area
OR002_0387	Caledonian Railway Goods Station and Engine Shed, West Walls, Carlisle (site of)
OR002_0388	Denton Holme Goods Station, Carlisle (site of)
OR002_0389	West Walls Brewery, Carlisle (site of)
OR002_0444	Victoria Viaduct, Carlisle

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A railway station built in 1847-8 for a Joint Station Committee, by Sir William Tite and extended in 1879-80. The building is constructed from calciferous sandstone ashlar on chamfered plinth. There is a graduated greenslate roof with skylights and ashlar ridge and end chimney stacks. The main façade is of two storeys with numerous bays in a long continuous row of differing roof levels. The central port-cochere is of five bays and each pointed arch is divided by a buttress carried up as a finial. Over each arch are coats-of-arms with a central Royal arms flanked by those of Lancaster and Carlisle Railway and Caledonian Railway. The remaining panels, intended for Maryport and Carlisle Railway, and Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, are left blank. Between the entrance and offices is a clock tower which is octagonal on a square base. The single-storey former waiting and refreshment rooms have a series of facing gabled projections with various mullioned and canted bay windows. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

A new island structure was added in 1879-80 to the station which provided extra platforms, all to be placed under a six-acre glass roof that extended to the Grade II listed (now) Detached West Wall (OR002_0173) at the southern end, enclosing all the tracks on the station. Engineers Blyth and Cunningham of Edinburgh designed an iron and glass roof with screens at each end that featured ornate wooden glazing bars in a Gothic style. The wall is now detached, but still encloses the station and the tracks. Beneath the platforms, are two undercrofts that service the station which serviced the station as a butcher's store, buffet room, garages and staff accommodation. [2]

Carlisle's first station at London Road opened in 1836 for the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway (NCR). Crown Street Station followed in 1843, for the Maryport and Carlisle Railway (MCR). [2]

As it was close to the border between England and Scotland, Carlisle became an important and busy stop for passengers and goods traffic. This resulted in the construction of a third station. Carlisle Citadel Station (OR002_0079) was opened in 1847 when the southern section of the Caledonian Railway was completed.

[3]

By 1851 Carlisle Citadel (OR002_0079) had become the preeminent station. Crown Street and London Roads stations were closed and had their services redirected to Citadel Station. By the late 1850s to mid-1860s, the station was very congested, with seven companies travelling over eight different routes. These operating companies included the Caledonian Railway, London and North-Western Railway (LNWR), the North-Eastern Railway (NER), the North British Railway (NBR) and the Maryport and Carlisle Railway (MCR). No passenger trains ran through the station; the operational companies each used Citadel Station as a terminus, each with its own locomotive sheds, so passengers would have to change train from one company to another. The sheds were located at West Walls, Upperby, London Road and Currock. [2]

Due to the large number of companies operating out of the station, in 1857 the Carlisle Citadel Station Agreement was drawn up. This was established under the Carlisle Citadel Station Act of July 1861, its aim to improve freight services from the station. The Carlisle Goods Traffic Committee was formed and comprised directors from the boards of the various companies operating out of Citadel Station. [3]

In order to address congestion issues, in 1873 the Carlisle Citadel Station Act granted permission for the introduction of 12 new lines in Carlisle. This included new lines for LNWR and MCR, and separate lines for the goods trains. The new route took goods traffic away, leaving the station to be used predominantly for passenger trains. [2]

The railway was the dominant mode of transportation in Carlisle at the turn of the 20th century. Citadel Station (OR002_0079) was running to its maximum extent, with several companies still operating out of the Station. The Railways Act of 1921 introduced an amalgamation scheme that reduced the number of companies to four, often referred to as 'The Big Four', comprising the Great Western Railway (GWR), the London, Midland and Scottish Railway (LMS), the London and North Eastern Railway (LNER) and the Southern Railway (SR). The amalgamation resulted in only two companies operating out of Carlisle Station. Alongside the expansion of the road and motorway system, this amalgamation led to the decline of the railway industry in the local economy. [2]

The railway was still popular with passengers but was no longer at the forefront of the economy. During this period, the main line was used for goods traffic, which increased during the First and Second World Wars. However, by the late 20th century, the goods route closed due to a decline in use. A derailing accident in 1985 damaged the tracks, and the decision was made to close the goods line. [4]

During the 20th century, Carlisle Citadel Station (OR002_0079) underwent various improvements, mainly to the glass roof. During the 1950s, the large glass roof had to be reduced in size. This was due to areas of the roof becoming unsafe, forcing the closures of the platforms after falling glass. Some of the original glass panes were removed and replaced by large, patent glazing panels. The removal of the roof resulted in the west wall (OR002_0173) becoming detached from the rest of the station building. [5]

Further improvement to Carlisle Station took place in the early 21st century. In 2010, the waiting rooms and seating areas were refurbished. In 2013–14, as part of a refurbishment project, the lifts and access to platforms were refurbished. Finally, in 2015, the glass roof needed further repairs. The steel beams which held the roof were found to be sagging in places, due to age and the poor alterations from the 1950s. [6]

The roof was re-covered with ethylene tetrafluoro ethylene (ETFE), a modern transparent plastic material that was sympathetic with the original glass roof, but which allows greater light transmission to the platforms below. This material was installed at the same height as the previous roof and, being plain and transparent, does not detract from the overall appearance of the station. These improvements have served to enhance the architectural value of the station, whilst keeping it up to date with the modern needs of the railway. [7]

The wall (OR002_0173) has group value due to the association with The Citadel Station. This building by Tite is among the most important early major railway stations in Britain. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of Citadel Station includes the surrounding townscape of the Carlisle City Centre Conservation

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Area and the Settle Carlisle Railway Conservation Area to the south. The station is enclosed by high boundary walls including the Grade II listed Detached West Wall (OR002_0173) that limit views in and out of the station platforms. From the platform, views are predominantly orientated along the railway lines north-west to south-east. The proximity of buildings on Borough Street and Collier Lane curtail views out from the station, there is also a separation between the buildings to the north-west and the station. The exception is around the station entrance on Court Square Brow which forms a broad plaza orientated south-east to north-west onto important 19th century buildings including the Gothic style Grade I listed Crown Court (OR002_0049) and Grade I listed Nisi Prius Courthouse (OR002_0050). Later development towards the front (north) of the station has partially blocked the asset from view at street level. The asset has shaped the character of the setting, with numerous roads leading towards it and shops built nearby. The prominent position of the station makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its heritage value from its architectural interest from the main façade of the entrance, offices and clock tower onto Court Square Brow which is built of sandstone in the Tudor style. Inside the station, the glazed roof, central footbridge, and two-storey island buildings on platforms 1 and 3 form an important architectural element of the listing. The platforms form part of the listed building but do not contribute to its heritage value. It is also of historic interest due to its association with the architect Sir William Tite and as one of the most important early major railway stations in Britain. The station is particularly important in the development of rail travel in Britain because it connected England and Scotland. It also holds group value with the Detached West Wall (OR002_0173), which encloses the asset to the south, as an intrinsic element of the station extension. It was formerly joined to the main building by a glazed roof over the later island and southern platforms.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196969>
- 2 Robinson, P (2011), *The Railway City*. In, Brennan, M. and Stringer, K. (2011) *The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways*, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society.
- 3 Engineering Timelines, (2018), *Carlisle Citadel Station*. Available online at: <http://www.engineering-timelines.com/scripts/engineeringItem.asp?id=489>
- 4 Smith, W. A. C, and Anderson, P, (1997), *An Illustrated History of Carlisle's Railways*, Irwell Press
- 5 Marsh, S. (2017), *Lighter and Brighter, Carlisle Citadel Station is Transformed*, *Railway Engineer*, Available online at: <https://www.railengineer.co.uk/lighter-and-brighter-carlisle-citadel-station-is-transformed/>
- 6 Milne, S. (2017), *Lighter and Brighter: Carlisle Citadel Station is Transformed*. Available online at: <https://www.railengineer.co.uk/lighter-and-brighter-carlisle-citadel-station-is-transformed/>
- 7 Network Rail, (2015), *Design and Access and Heritage Statement for the Proposed Roof Renewal at Carlisle Railway Station*

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0082

Asset name: 1, Earl Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340340 555765

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terraced house
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196972
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0083	9, Earl Street
OR002_0267	3, 5 and 7, Earl Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house dating to the 1830's. There is Flemish bond brickwork with light headers, on chamfered plinth. There is a graduated green slate roof with a rebuilt end brick chimney stack. The building has two storeys and two bays. There is an off-centre 20th century door with a radial fanlight in a stone surround. There is also a right through-passage with a plank door in a stone surround. This street was laid out on land belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale hence the name of the street. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Earl Street, a small cul-de-sac of residential and commercial buildings. Most of these buildings are of a similar date, apart from the modern court building to the north. The setting is also formed by the Church of St George (located just outside of the study area), to the eastern side of Earl Street. The area is close to the centre of Carlisle but has retained much of its original character. Despite being close to a main road the setting has remained relatively peaceful and has a sense of privacy. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an excellent example of a surviving 19th century house, in a relatively unaltered area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the original streetscape which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196972>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0083

Asset name: 9, Earl Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340329 555783

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terraced house
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196973
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0082	1, Earl Street
OR002_0267	3, 5 and 7, Earl Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A terraced house constructed in the 1830s. The building has Flemish bond brickwork with light headers and a painted cornice band. There is a graduated slate roof with a 19th century end brick chimney stack. The building has two storeys and two bays. There is also a left panelled door and radial fanlight in a painted stone surround. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Earl Street, a small cul-de-sac of residential and commercial buildings. Most of these buildings are of a similar date, apart from the modern court building to the north. The setting is also formed by the Church of St George (located just outside of the study area), to the eastern side of Earl Street. The area is close to the centre of Carlisle but has retained much of its original character. Despite being close to a main road the setting has remained relatively peaceful and has a sense of privacy. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an excellent example of a surviving 19th century house, in a relatively unaltered area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the original streetscape which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196973>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0087

Asset name: Herbert Atkinson House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339737 556016

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196977
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A late 18th century house, which has recently been used as a teachers centre. The building has Flemish bond brickwork with light headers on chamfered stone plinth. There is a Welsh slate roof, with a right 19th century end brick chimney stack. The building has two storeys, five bays and a central staircase plan. There is a stone over the entrance inscribed 'Herbert Atkinson House'. The interior has some original doors which are covered with modern fascia's in panelled reveals. The original wooden staircase has shaped tread ends and a moulded handrail. The building was purchased on the 6th November 1934 by Carlisle Corporation through the efforts of Councillor Herbert Atkinson, hence the name of the house.' [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

The asset is set on Abbey Street, which is an enclosed street. The setting is formed by Tullie House, 19th century current and former residential houses and a modern office building directly adjacent to the west. Despite the modern development, the area is still recognisable as a residential street, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an excellent surviving example of an 18th century house, and due to its association with the Councillor Herbert Atkinson. Despite the modern development, the area is still recognisable as a residential street, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196977>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0088

Asset name: Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-804

National Grid Reference: 339770 555991

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Gate

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196978
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0294	Tullie House and Extensions
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The wall, gate piers, gates and railings for garden of Tullie House. The assets date to the late 17th century but could possibly be a late 19th century imitation. The gate piers and walls are constructed from red sandstone ashlar, with cast iron gates and railings. The fresh appearance of stone suggests it is a replacement. There are off-centre large, rectangular, rusticated piers on moulded plinths, surrounded by projecting cornice and bracketed ball finials. There is also a flanking low wall on moulded plinth under a flat moulded coping. There are also spear and scrolled railings. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Abbey Street and Tullie House Museum (OR002_0294). The asset forms the boundary between the museum, which is located directly north east of the railings, and the street. The setting also comprises the residential houses, dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries, which form Abbey Street. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest due to its association with Tullie House and as an excellent example of a surviving 18th century walls, gate piers and railings. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196978>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0089

Asset name: 17 and 19, Abbey Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339800 555974

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196979
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Two late 18th century houses. The buildings have Flemish bond brickwork with light headers, on chamfered plinth. There is a graduated slate roof with a rebuilt ridge and end brick chimney stacks. The buildings have three storeys and two bays each. Each house has a left panelled door and fanlight in a painted pilastered surround, with false impostes and keystone. The buildings have sash windows, with glazing bars on the upper floors, all in brick reveals. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by late 18th and 19th century residential properties on Abbey Street and

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Paternoster Row. The asset is located on the corner of the two streets. The houses are enclosed by the Abbey Gate and Gatehouse, as well as the houses directly opposite, but this does not detract from the overall setting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as excellent surviving examples of 18th century houses. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196979>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0090

Asset name: 18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339276 556009

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196980
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house and shop, formerly known as T. P. Bell's Abbey Street. The building dates to the early 19th century and has later alterations. The house has Flemish bond brickwork with a graduated slate roof and gable brick chimney stacks. The shop is of brick on chamfered plinth with gutter brackets. There is a Welsh slate roof with a 19th century left gable brick chimney stack. The former house is of three storeys and two bays. The shop has two storeys and two bays. The former house at the right has an early 20th century shop window with left glazed doors under overall signboard. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the residential houses and shops located on Abbey Street. The buildings vary in architectural style and mainly date to the late 18th and 19th centuries. Despite the modern office building directly opposite the asset, the character of the setting has remained relatively intact and is still recognisable as a residential street. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an excellent surviving example of an early 19th century shop and house. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196980>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0091

Asset name: 26, Abbey Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339722 555999

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196981
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 18th century house. The building has a graduated greenslate roof with 19th century end brick chimney stacks. There are two storeys, four bays and the house is double-depth in plan. There is also an off-centre panelled door and speared railings around the basement void, carried up to the front door. The interior has many original details, including panelled doors and shutters and black and white marble fireplaces. There is also a cantilever wooden staircase with patterned and scrolled balusters and a moulded wooden handrail. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by late 18th and 19th century residential properties and shops on Abbey Street. The asset is set slightly further back than the other buildings on the street, but is still distinct due to its architecture. The character of the setting has remained relatively intact and is still recognisable as a residential street. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an excellent surviving example of an early 19th century shop and house. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196981>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0092

Asset name: Eaglesfield House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339779 555966

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196982
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 17th century house, which is divided into two shops with offices above. The building has extensive late 18th century alterations. The building has three storeys, four bays and is double depth in plan. Number 42 has an off centred panelled door and a blind fanlight in a dentilled, open-pedimented doorcase. The brickwork around the door clearly shows where the original fenestration has been blocked. The rear wall has a late 18th century, floral lead rainwater head and downpipe, which compares to the one on Tullie House. Few original features survive within the interior. There is a full height early 19th century staircase, with turned and fluted balusters and a moulded handrail. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the residential houses and shops located on Abbey Street. The buildings vary in architectural style and mainly date to the late 18th and 19th centuries. The setting is also formed by Tullie House and its associated grounds and gardens to the north. The character of the setting has remained relatively intact and is still recognisable as a residential street. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an excellent surviving example of a late 17th century house. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196982>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0093

Asset name: Gaol Wall, West of Crown Court

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340161 555593

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Wall
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196983
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0049	Crown Court, adjoining offices and gate arch
OR002_0050	Nisi Prius Courthouse, associated offices and gate arch
OR002_0051	Hospital Wing of County Gaol and Gaol Wall
OR002_0336	Statue of Earl of Lonsdale
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area
OR002_0367	County Gaol, Carlisle (site of)
OR002_0444	Victoria Viaduct, Carlisle

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The county Gaol wall, constructed in 1824-7 by Christopher Hodgson. The wall is of high snecked red sandstone, without plinth and with rounded coping. The wall extends from the Crown Court (OR002_0049), down Court Square Brow, along Borough Street and up Bush Brow, enclosing the former gaol yard (OR002_0367). Close to the Crown Court, the wall stands to its full original height of almost 10m, with the blocked archway into the former stone yard. Along Borough Street and Bush Brow, the height has been reduced. Christopher Hodgson's original drawings for the gaol and this wall, dated 1824, are in Carlisle Library. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Court Square Brow and Carlisle Citadel Station (OR002_0079). The setting is also formed by surviving assets which relate to the original use of the gaol, such as the Crown Court (OR002_0049) and hospital wing (OR002_0051), which adjoin the northern section of the wall. The demolition of most of the buildings within the gaol, has removed a large part of the assets original context and the asset is now obscured by a wall and railing associated with the station. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as the partially surviving remains of a 19th century gaol wall. The asset also has group value with the other surviving gaol buildings.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196983>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0102

Asset name: The Boardroom Public House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339857 556025

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Public house
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1196992
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0044	Abbey Court
OR002_0045	7, Paternoster Row
OR002_0209	No. 3 and Adjacent Outbuildings
OR002_0210	6, Paternoster Row
OR002_0309	4 and 5, Paternoster Row
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A public house with a manager's flat above, dating to the late 18th century with later alterations. The building has painted rendered walls on chamfered painted plinth and a graduated green slate roof with original painted end chimney stacks. There are three storeys, four bays and a five-bay return on Paternoster Row. The building has a through passage, opening on the extreme right, with an iron gate.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the corner of Paternoster Row and Castle Street, with views of Carlisle Cathedral to the south-east. This area comprises a mixture of residential houses and commercial buildings, which largely date to the 18th to 19th century. There is some modern development, north-east across the road from the asset, in the form of offices and shops. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of an intact 18th century public house. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196992>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0114

Asset name: Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339945 555938

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Railings
Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1197010
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Railings and gates, dating to 1930 and constructed by John F. Matthew of Messrs Lorimer and Matthew, Edinburgh. They were restored in 1989. They are wrought-iron slightly-curving railings which form the eastern boundary of The Abbey and gates. They were originally intended to be closed at night. The rails are divided vertically into seven panels with the off-centre gates forming two of the panels. There is a low horizontal interwoven band and a frieze of scrolls and varying interwoven flowers. The panels flanking the gates have vertical scrolled features carried up as piers.' [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

The asset is set within the grounds of Carlisle Cathedral, and is attached and directly associated with the Cathedral. It forms the boundary and entrance into the Cathedral precinct. The asset has direct associations with the Carlisle cathedral precinct (OR002_0006), the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity (OR002_0147) and Nos 3 and 6, The Abbey (OR002_0278). The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and artistic interest due to its association with the architect John F. Matthew. The asset also has group value with the Cathedral (OR002_0147), to which it is attached. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197010>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0115

Asset name: Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339895 555929

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Priory
Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1197011
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0137	West City Walls
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The dormitory for the Priory of St Mary, which is now in ruins and dates to the mid to late 13th century. The asset is constructed from large blocks of red sandstone with ashlar dressings. This former two-storey building extended in a north-south alignment from the south transept of the Cathedral. It joined the Fratry at right angles, forming the east range of the Cloisters. The west wall survives in part at ground floor level and has a pointed-arched doorway with trumeau. This gave access through the undercroft as a vestibule for the Chapter House opposite. The east wall has almost entirely gone, only the pointed-arched doorway into the Chapter House survives. Inside the west wall are the springers for the rib vaulting of the undercroft, which

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

continue along the east wall of the Fraternity. On the inside of the east wall is a further springer. On the east side of the Chapter House doorway (inside the Chapter House) is the beginning of the ribbed blind arching. Excavations in the 1950s revealed the ground level one metre below the present surface with medieval tiles in place in the Chapter House (now lifted). The slype arches which continued the wall to link with the Cathedral on the north were removed in 1809 as part of the new layout of the Cathedral grounds (see Carlisle Journal, 15 April 1809).’ [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set within Carlisle Cathedral Precinct (OR002_0006) and to the south of the Cathedral itself (OR002_0147). It is also attached to the Fraternity (OR002_0148), a relationship which is key to its historic interest. It is clearly identifiable as the earliest structure on this site. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and archaeological interest as a surviving remnant of the 13th century priory. It also has group value with the Cathedral and Fraternity, in particular, as elements of the Priory. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197011>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0116

Asset name: Bishops Registry

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339811 555942

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
Library
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1197012
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The former Cathedral library which was once used as a registry but is now unoccupied. The building is dated and inscribed on frieze over the entrance 'THOMAS CARLIOL 1699'. This refers to Thomas Smith the Bishop of Carlisle. The building has English bond brickwork on red sandstone plinth, with the chamfer and other dressings of calciferous sandstone. There is a graduated greenslate roof with coped gables and kneelers and brick and ashlar gable chimney stacks. The building has a single storey with two bays and a central panelled 20th century door. The door is in bolection architrave under a swan-neck pediment, enclosing a bishops mitre. The right return wall has been partly rebuilt in red sandstone. The interior has plain whitewashed brick walls without fixtures.' [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

The asset is set in the west corner of Carlisle Cathedral Precinct (OR002_0006), directly to the south of the Abbey Gate and Gatehouse (OR002_0149). That it does not have clear views of the cathedral was likely intentional, but is clearly associated with it as it is within the cathedral precinct. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, due to its association with Thomas Smith, the former bishop and founder and the Cathedral (OR002_0147). The asset also has architectural interest through its early use of brick which contrasts with the stone buildings in the area. Group value is derived from the association with Abbey Gate (OR002_0149) and No. 2 The Abbey (OR002_0117). The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197012>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0117

Asset name: No. 2 The Abbey

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339829 555956

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Religious house
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1197013
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A prebendal house which is now privately occupied. The asset dates to the late 17th century with an early 18th century extension and alterations from 1888 by C. J. Ferguson. The building is constructed from red sandstone ashlar on chamfered plinth with raised quoins. There are graduated green slate roofs with coped gables, left ashlar and brick end chimney stacks and right 18th century gable brick chimney stacks. The interior has been extensively altered in the late 18th or early 19th century. There are black and white marble tiles in the hall and a wooden staircase. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

The asset is set within the Carlisle Cathedral Precinct (OR002_0006) and is afforded views of the cathedral to the east. The Bishop's Registry (OR002_0116), No 1, The Abbey (OR002_0150) and Nos. 3 and 6, The Abbey (OR002_0278) are buildings of a similar style and date, with the exception of The Bishop's Registry which is constructed in brick rather than stone. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural and historic interest as a good example of a 17th century domestic architecture for the clergy (prebendary). It also has group value with other buildings of similar style and date within the Cathedral Precinct. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197013>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0118

Asset name: Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339803 555929

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Wall
Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1197014
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The priory wall for the Priory of St Mary, Carlisle. The asset now forms part of the Deanery garden wall. The wall dates to the 12th to 13th century and has extensive later repairs and rebuilding. The oldest parts are constructed from squared red sandstone blocks without plinth. The Victorian repairs are of brick and are partly coped. The wall is parallel with the West City Walls (OR002_0137) and adjoin the north west end of the Deanery. Part is medieval with a blocked rounded arch doorway. The asset turns as a higher brick wall at right angles along Dean Tait's Lane, to link with the Abbey gate (OR002_0149). The lane was widened in 1851, which possibly dates the brick wall. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

The asset is set to the south of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity (OR002_0147) and forms the southern boundary of the Cathedral Precinct (OR002_0006). It is aligned parallel to the west walls and clearly distinguished as the boundary of the cathedral precinct. The asset is associated with the Deanery (OR002_0151). The setting in relation to the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest as a rare example of a surviving 12th to 13th century wall. Value is also derived from its group value with the Deanery and historic association with the cathedral as it forms the original boundary wall for the precinct. The setting in relation to the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197014>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0121

Asset name: 1-11, Woodrouffe Terrace

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-802
National Grid Reference: 340738 555160

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terrace
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1197117
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0024	5-61, St Nicholas Street
OR002_0361	Botchergate Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Eleven houses in a terrace, with two further houses on London Road, which are now a doctors surgery. The terrace dates from the early to late 1850s. The buildings have Flemish bond brickwork with some light headers, on chamfered plinth. There are also V-jointed quoins on the corner with London Road and modillioned eaves cornice. The roofs are of differing material, but mostly slate with some skylights and original (and rebuilt) shared ridge brick chimney stacks. Each house is of two storeys and two bays, except Numbers 10 and 11, which are of three bays. Each house has a left or right panelled door, in antis surrounds under overall radial fanlights, all within segmental-arched brick reveals. The complete terrace first appears on the 1865 map. [1] The asset is situated in Botchergate Conservation Area.

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by a mixture of 19th century residential properties and modern commercial buildings within Botchergate Conservation Area (OR002_0361). The street forms the southern part of a triangular shaped development of 19th century terraced housing with St Nicholas Street (OR002_0024) and Botchergate. The setting of the asset has been enclosed by a large modern retail park directly to the southeast. Despite the retail park to the southeast, the original streetscape remains relatively intact. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest as an example of a good quality domestic terrace, reflecting the expansion of Carlisle at this time during the mid 19th century. Despite the retail park to the south-east, the original streetscape remains relatively intact. This makes a positive contribution to the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197117>
- 2 Carlisle City Council, (2012) Botchergate Conservation Appraisal and Management Plan

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0127

Asset name: Central Plaza Hotel and Stable Range, with the West City Walls Behind (site of)

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340078 555693

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Hotel
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1197141
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a hotel built as the Great Central Hotel (unrelated to the railway company) later called the Central Hotel. The building was dated to 1880 on the panel, for John Westmorland, by Daniel Birkett of Carlisle. The lower levels of the building were of red sandstone ashlar and the upper floors of quarry-faced calciferous sandstone (from Lazonby). There was a mansard slate roof with patterned cast-iron railings to the apex and tall prominent end brick chimney stacks. The building had six and a half storeys, three bays with three-bay returns. The building was built at a low level on Backhouse Walk outside the West Walls and extends back along the city walls. The main façade faced onto the higher-level Victoria Viaduct and its right return is on the higher West Walls, so entry is at second floor level. The Victoria Viaduct façade had central double panelled doors and fanlight, up steps, in rounded moulded arch with keystone feature (a glass canopy was added in 1990). There were flanking bowed bay windows carried down to level beneath, with pavement grilles. A patterned cast-iron balcony above was added in 1882 and carried round the right return. Panels on the West Walls give the city arms and date, other panels portray events from Aesop's Fables. The stable range has open arches onto Backhouse Walk showing the City Wall behind. The wall fronting onto West Walls is built on top of the walls, this part of the building is included only to protect the city walls behind. [1] The hotel has since been demolished (in 2020), however the section of west walls is still extant.

Setting description:

The asset was set on Victoria Viaduct, which is busy main road into Carlisle city centre. The immediate setting of the asset is formed by modern retail buildings and contemporary commercial buildings, of varying architectural styles. The modern buildings have enclosed the asset within its setting, but it is highly prominent in the area due to its size and notable architecture. The setting makes a neutral contribution to

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

the heritage value of the asset. Citadel Station (OR002_0079), the detached wall (OR002_0173), platforms and part of the glass roof are visible over Victoria Viaduct from the asset. The relationship between the assets makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the hotel.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest due to its association with John Westmorland and the architect Daniel Birkett.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197141>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0128

Asset name: 11-29, Warwick Road

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340324 555751

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terrace
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1197142
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An 1830s terrace of a public house and seven houses, now nine shops with offices above. The buildings are constructed from painted stucco and render, some with V-jointed quoins and stone-bracketed metal gutters. There are graduated green slate roofs, hipped on corners and 19th to 20th century end and ridge chimney stacks. The central three shops are of three storeys and two bays. The others are two storeys and two bays. The roof lines differ. There are mixed early to late 20th century shop fronts on each ground floor. Number 11 was formerly the Lord Brougham Inn, until it closed in 1932. Number 17 is a butchers shop and has an early 20th century shop window and tiled interior. Individual tiles at intervals have cattle scenes and bulls heads. The street was laid out as a turnpike road to Brampton 1829-30 and when built, this part of Warwick Road was called Henry Street. [1]

Setting description:

The terrace is set back slightly from Warwick Road, a busy main road within Carlisle city centre. The immediate setting of the asset is formed by a large hotel directly opposite and other rows of contemporary former houses to the east. The area is now mostly small retail shops, including these houses, which has detracted from their interpretation as houses. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest as an example of intact 19th century houses and a former public house.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197142>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0136

Asset name: Church House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339938 555816

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Vicarage
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1197150
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0023	Gates and Lamp Bracket to east of Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary
OR002_0213	Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary
OR002_0228	Diocesan Church Centre
OR002_0286	St Cuthbert's Vicarage and Associated Railings
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An early 19th century vicarage for the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary (OR002_0023), now a Diocesan Office. The building has Flemish bond brickwork with cream headers, stucco-faced on West Walls façade and is rusticated on the ground floor. There is a hipped graduated green slate roof with boxed dormer windows and 19th century ridge chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys and three bays and forms the end part of a terrace. The west walls façade has no doorway and there are sash windows with glazing bars in plain reveals. The left return has central double panelled doors in stone surround under patterned fanlight and sidelights, all within a curved ground-floor recess. The building has sash windows with glazing bars, those to right are now blocked on both floors.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by West Walls street to the south-west and by the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary (OR002_0213), which is located directly north-east of the asset. The setting is also formed by the Diocesan Church Centre (OR002_0228) and St Cuthbert's Vicarage and associated railings (OR002_0286). These asset is associated with the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary, to the north-east, although they are separated from the church by a wall. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest as an example of an intact 19th century vicarage. Historic interest is also derived from its group value and association with the church. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location and relationship with St Cuthbert's Church (OR002_0023), the Diocesan Church Centre (OR002_0228) and St Cuthbert's vicarage (OR002_0286).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197150>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0137

Asset name: West City Walls

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339901 555829

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Wall
Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1197151
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0003	Town wall, section on West Walls
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0229	Tithe Barn
OR002_0285	Numbers 10-22 incorporating City Walls
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area
OR002_0378	Fawcett School, West Walls, Carlisle (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The city walls dating to the 12th century with extensive rebuilding and resurfacing from the 18th to 20th century. [1] Originally the town and castle were once separated behind their own wall, however, in the mid 12th century the castle and walls were joined together creating a massive defensive system of stone fortifications. During the medieval period, the town defences were neglected, and by 1540 the city was regarded as effectively indefensible. [2]

The wall is constructed from squared blocks of red sandstone with some calciferous sandstone and some re-used Roman stone. The wall gently curves, project at the northern end, and is built against a river terrace as a retaining wall. The West Walls street is at a higher level behind and the pavement forms the parapet walk along the wall. The northern projection was rebuilt or refaced in 1876-7, when the nearby railway was re-aligned. Set into the end of this part of the wall is an inscription stone "WEST WALLS". External stone steps to the Town Dyke Orchard were added in 1883 and the parapet between the steps and projection was

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

rebuilt in 1985. Further south, a number of buildings were constructed against the wall and demolished in 1988. The wall behind these needed partially rebuilding and this was done with red sandstone from the demolished buildings. The foundation stone from each demolished building was incorporated into the wall. These include "THE FAWCETT SCHOOLS (dated 1851 in Roman numerals)", the mayor and date for the police station (1840) and extension (1879) and the mayor and date 1988. At the southern end of the exposed wall are the Sallyport steps which were added in 1813. Nearby is the medieval Sallyport opening, now merely an arched recess. The wall continues beyond the Sallyport steps, but is concealed by buildings. The remainder of the wall is separately listed (Nos 10-22 West Walls and under Carlisle Castle). [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset varies along its length. Along the parapet side it is situated opposite numerous buildings, many of which are built from the same red sandstone material. Most of these buildings date to the 18th to 19th century and are associated with the Cathedral Precinct (OR002_0006) and St Cuthbert's Church (OR002_0213). The setting on the lower side of the wall is formed by car parks and some limited green space. The asset has steadily been encroached upon by later developments but are still highly recognisable as the city walls. The railway line can be seen across the carpark, east of the asset. Overall, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest as an example of Carlisle's significant medieval history. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the presence of modern developments which have encroached into the setting.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197151>
- 2 ummerson, H. (2011), The Defences of Medieval Carlisle. In, Brennand, M. and Stringer, K. (2011), The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0147

Asset name: Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339905 555959

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Cathedral
Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1208430
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0044	Abbey Court
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0137	West City Walls
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0229	Tithe Barn
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0299	21, Castle Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A Priory Church and Cathedral (now all Cathedral), dating to the early 12th century. There is various

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

rebuilding until the early 15th century, with 1652 alterations to the west end. There were minor 1764 alterations, 1846 alterations by Thomas Nelson and 1853-57 restorations by Ewan Christian. The cathedral was constructed across the line of the old Roman road, which is now known as Blackfriars Street. The oldest parts are of mixed red and calciferous squared sandstone blocks, which was sourced from in and near Carlisle, including material from the remains of Roman walls and buildings. The remainder is heavily restored red sandstone ashlar. [2]

There are steeply pitched lead roofs and coped gables, that at east end with numerous cross finials. The early 12th century nave was originally of seven bays (now two bays with a fragment of the third bay remaining as buttresses). The south transept is also 12th century with a 13th century chantry chapel (dedicated to St Catherine). The north transept is late 14th century, incorporating part of the 12th century structure. The original transept is thought to have been destroyed when the tower fell in 1380. The nave has a triforium and clerestory in a Norman style with some internal distortion due to subsidence. The south transept of similar Norman details. The north transept has a north window (inserted 1858) to memorise Dean Tait's children. The barrel-vaulted ceiling is painted with stars on a blue ground and coats-of-arms of local gentry. This was originally to the design of Owen Jones in 1856 and replacing a similar medieval ceiling covered by a false ceiling in 1764. The east window contains medieval glass in a tracery head, the lower glass having been removed in 1764 and replaced in 1862. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set in the centre of a well maintained cathedral precinct (OR002_0006), consisting of open grass areas, several buildings and strongly defined boundaries. The buildings include the Bishops Registry (OR002_0116), No 1 The Abbey (OR002_0150), the Dormitory ruins (OR002_0115), the Fraternity (OR002_0148), the Abbey Gatehouse (OR002_0149), the Deanery (OR002_0151), No 3 The Abbey (OR002_0278), No 4 The Abbey (OR002_0290), and No 2 The Abbey (OR002_0117). The cathedral is the identifying feature of the area and can be seen clearly from the surrounding commercial areas and also has intervisibility with other churches in the area. The asset is very enclosed within the Cathedral Precinct and the area is relatively peaceful despite the city centre location. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest as a reminder of the religious history of Carlisle and the medieval history of the area. It holds further historic interest due to its later association with the architects Thomas Nelson and Ewan Christian. It is also a relatively rare example of a cathedral in this region of north-west England.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208430>
- 2 Weston, D. (2011), The Medieval Church in Carlisle. In, Brennan, M and Stringer, K (2011) The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0148

Asset name: Fraternity of Former Priory of St Mary

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339872 555912

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Priory
Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1208468
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0137	West City Walls
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The fraternity for the Priory of St Mary, now a cathedral library, bookshop and cafe. The fraternity was constructed between 1465 and 1490, for Prior Gondibour. There are 1809-11 restorations by Sir Robert Smirke and 1880-81 restorations by G. E. Street. The fraternity is constructed from squared blocks of red sandstone on chamfered plinth (now below ground level but partly exposed at rear). There is a 1880 graduated green slate roof (when built the original roof was either flat or of very low pitch) and an 1880 ashlar end chimney stack. The fraternity has seven bays, comprising a six bay hall forming the south range of the priory cloister,

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joining the cathedral by the (now ruined) dormitory range. The north wall formerly had the lower part hidden by the roofed cloister walk, the corbeling and roof crease for which survive. The east wall was formerly internal to the dormitory and there are remains of the corbels and springers for the rib vaulting of the dormitory undercroft. Part of the dormitory wall projects beyond the angle of the fraternity and is repaired with brick. The interior of the undercroft has rib vaulting carried on central octagonal columns; at the junction of some ribs are the initials of "TG" (Thomas Gondibour) in Gothic script. The bookcases were designed by G. E. Street. Internal stairs have been altered, but spiral stairs in turret still lead to upper floor chamber, now a muniment room.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set within the precinct of Carlisle Cathedral (OR002_0006) and has intervisibility with the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity (OR002_0147). The setting is formed by the surrounding cathedral buildings and the cathedral itself, all of which are built from the same materials. These buildings comprise mid to late 13th century Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary (OR002_0115), the early 16th century Abbey Gate and Gatehouse (OR002_0149) and the 17th century Bishops Registry (OR002_0116).

It has a clear association with the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural and historical interest as a surviving example of a 15th century of a monastic dining hall. The asset also has historic interest as it forms the entrance to the precinct. Further historic and architectural interest comes from its associations with the architects Sir Robert Smirke and G. E. Street, both of whom restored parts of the building in the 19th century. Finally, it has group value with the other precinct buildings.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208468>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0149

Asset name: Abbey Gate and Gatehouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339811 555957

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Gatehouse
Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1208514
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0044	Abbey Court
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0137	West City Walls
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The gate tower to St Mary's Priory and the attached gatehouse. It was built for Prior Slee, inscribed and dated 1528. The asset comprises a two-storey, single-bay gate tower, with attached low two-storey, two-bay gatehouse. The asset is constructed from weathered red sandstone ashlar with dressings of calciferous sandstone, on chamfered plinth, string courses and eaves cornice. There is a graduated green slate roof with coped gables. The gate tower is located at the top of Abbey Street and was the main gate from that street into the Priory (now a gate into the Cathedral grounds). The Abbey Street façade has a large central

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rounded archway with a further recessed round archway with double gates and a pedestrian gate. Over the arch is a three-light Tudor window with hoodmould. The rear is similar to the façade but with a Latin inscription on the arch and the window above without hood. The inscription on the precinct face of the gatehouse reads: “Orate pro anima Christophori Slee prioris qui primus hoc opus fieri incepit Anno Dom mccccxxviii”, translated to “Pray for the soul of Christopher Slee, Prior, who commenced this building in AD 1528”. From the roof crease on the east of the archway it appears that there was a corresponding gatehouse symmetrically placed on that side. This was demolished to make way for the Bishop's Library (OR002_0116), nearby, in 1699. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set at the western extent of the Cathedral Precinct (OR002_0006) and marks one of the entrances into the precinct. It is clearly visible from the corner of Abbey Street and Paternoster Row and clearly marks the entrance into the precinct. It is a dominant feature on the two roads and is clearly an earlier structure than the surrounding townscape. The setting on the edge of the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest as an excellent surviving example of an intact 16th gatehouse. The setting on the edge of the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the asset's heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208514>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0150

Asset name: No. 1 The Abbey

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339914 555904

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Religious house
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1208557
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A prebendal house, dating to the late 17th and 18th centuries, with extensive 19th century alterations. There were also demolitions of these extensions in the 20th century. The building has Flemish bond brickwork with light headers on chamfered plinth (all dressings of red sandstone, partly painted). There is a graduated green slate roof with 19th century end brick chimney stacks. There are two storeys, five bays, with rear right-angle left extension forming an overall L-shape. The building was originally two houses, but is now one. There is an off-centre panelled door and overlight in bolection surround with pulvinated frieze. At the extreme left and right are full height bay windows, that at the left is squared and of red sandstone under gable. That at the right is canted under a pent roof. The right return wall and rear is partly of red sandstone and is earlier than the façade. The left return and extension have sash and canted bay windows. [1]

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Setting description:

The asset is set within the Carlisle Cathedral precinct and has intervisibility with the cathedral and the surrounding cathedral buildings. It is contemporary with No 2 The Abbey (OR002_0117) and Nos 3 and 6 The Abbey (OR002_0278), both prebendal houses, and is associated with No 4 The Abbey (OR002_0117) which is a mid 19th century example of a prebendal house. It is within a quiet and peaceful area with pedestrianised green spaces surrounding it. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural interest as a good example of an intact 17th to 18th century prebendal house and as an example of domestic architecture associated with the clergy. Historic and architectural interest is derived from its association and group value with the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity (OR002_0147) and associated buildings the precinct (OR002_0006). The setting within the Cathedral Precinct (OR002_0006) makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208557>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0151

Asset name: The Deanery and Prior's Tower

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339843 555905

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Tower
Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1208577
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A Prior's tower with a hall range, extension and adjoining stables (now a Deanery, museum and flats). Constructed for the Priory of St Mary, Carlisle. The tower and hall are late 15th century with 17th century extensions and alterations. There were further 1853 extensions by James Stewart (internal alterations now partly removed, 1882 by C. J. Ferguson) and 1949-51 alterations dated 1950 on rainwater head. The asset is constructed from red sandstone ashlar, on chamfered plinth, with string courses on tower and battlemented parapet. There is a flat lead roof on the tower and otherwise green slate roofs with coped gables and kneelers. The stable range has a sandstone flag roof. The main façade faces towards the Cathedral. The central square tower is of two storeys over a basement, the hall range at the right is two-

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storey and beyond is the single storey stables. The interior has a rib-vaulted basement, contemporary with the tower and a painted wooden ceiling with decorative and heraldic devices. This was applied during Prior Senhouse's term of office 1494 - 1521. The Deanery has a 1950 right doorway with a projecting stone porch, in a single-storey three-bay pent extension of 1853. There are ground floor 16th century segmental-arched stone fireplaces and an upper floor fireplace is on corbels. The wooden staircase is probably of 1882 by C. J. Ferguson.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set at the south-west edge of Carlisle Cathedral precinct (OR002_0006), directly to the south-east of the Fraternity and Former Priory of St Mary (OR002_0148) and the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity (OR002_0147). It is within a peaceful and quiet area that is enclosed from Carlisle city centre and has intervisibility with the cathedral and the fraternity. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest as a good intact example of surviving late 15th century monastic architecture. It has historic interest as a reminder of Carlisle's significant medieval history, and the role that Christianity has played in the shaping of this area. The buildings also hold historic interest due to their association with the architects James Stewart and C. J. Ferguson. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the asset's heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208577>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0152

Asset name: 28 and 30, Abbey Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339734 555993

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1208701
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Two late 18th century houses in a row. The buildings have painted Flemish bond brickwork on chamfered plinth (all dressings of painted stone) and a stone-bracketed metal gutter. There is a graduated green slate roof with a left coped gable and kneeler and 18th to 20th century ridge and end brick chimney stacks. The buildings consist two storeys under a common roof, of two to four bays. Both houses have off-centre panelled doors and radial fanlights in open pedimented doorcase. There are sash windows with glazing bars, in brick reveals, stone sills and flat brick arches. The ground floor right window of Number 28 is a 20th century bowed window within the 18th century window opening. The interior of Number 30 has panelled shutters. The wooden hall archway has a panelled soffit and the wooden staircase has squared balusters and moulded wooden handrail. The principal ground-floor room has recessed alcove and moulded plaster

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ceiling cornice. The owner of Number 30 says that these two houses were originally one house and Number 28 has Victorian staircase added when the division was made. [1]

Setting description:

The asset's setting is on Abbey Street within an area of residential houses and shops of varying architectural styles which retain its historic character. The character of the area has remained relatively intact since the building's construction, and is still recognisable as a residential street. Both houses are situated opposite and are intervisible with Tullie House museum. The setting amongst other historic assets of a similar age makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest as two largely intact examples of late 18th century houses. The setting of the asset along the coherent historic streetscape of Abbey Street, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208701>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0153

Asset name: 36 and 38, Abbey Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339767 555972

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1208715
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A house now office, dating to the early 19th century. The building is constructed from calciferous sandstone ashlar on chamfered plinth with bracketed cornice. The return is of Flemish bond brickwork with light headers. The building has a slate roof and end brick chimney stacks. The building is of three and a half storeys, two bays and is double-depth plan. There is a central panelled door and overlight in eared stone architrave. The sash windows are in eared stone architraves, those on upper floors are tripartite. The interior has many original features including moulded plaster ceiling cornices with central roundels and panelled doors. The basement windows are blocked.' [1]

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Setting description:

The asset's setting is on Abbey Street within an area of residential houses and shops of varying architectural styles which retain its historic character. The character of the area has remained relatively intact since the building's construction, and is still recognisable as a residential street. Both houses are situated opposite and are intervisible with Tullie House museum. The setting amongst other historic assets of a similar age makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural and historic interest as an intact example of an early 19th house. The setting of the asset along the coherent historic streetscape of Abbey Street, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208715>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0154

Asset name: 48, Abbey Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339794 555962

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1208720
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house and workshop, now a house and restaurant, dating to the late 17th century with later alterations and a 19th century workshop. In the early 19th century the asset was used as a school. The building has painted brick walls on chamfered plinth. There is a graduated greenslate roof and 20th century ridge brick chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys and four bays. The right three bays are symmetrical and have a central panelled door in bolection architrave with pulvinated frieze and cornice. The sash windows with glazing bars are in a 19th century painted stone surround. The left 18th century sash window have glazing bars in brick reveals under flattened arch and false keystone. The left return wall is built partly on the reduced medieval wall of the adjoining Priory of St Mary. When the building was used as a school in the early 19th century, Thomas Bouch, the engineer and designer of the ill-fated Tay Bridge, was a pupil here.

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[1]

Setting description:

The asset is set on Abbey Street, in an area of historic residential houses and shops of varying architectural styles. It is adjacent to the Abbey Gate and Gatehouse and is afforded views along Paternoster Row towards the town centre. The character of the street has remained relatively intact and is still recognisable as a residential street. The setting amongst other historic assets makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest, as it was once attended by Thomas Bouch when it was a school. Bouch was the engineer and designer of Tay Bridge. It also architectural interest as a good example of an intact 17th century house. The asset also has historic interest derived from being the earliest development (still standing) within the street. It has group value with the associated assets.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208720>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0158

Asset name: County Hotel

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340303 555614

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Hotel
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1208782
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0079	Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station)
OR002_0159	The County Bar, The Cumbrian Hotel (Part)
OR002_0160	County Hotel (Part) The Caledonian Public House
OR002_0174	The Cumbrian Hotel
OR002_0324	Midland Bank
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The County Hotel, formerly the Red Lion Hotel, with ground floor shops and a hotel above. It was renamed in 1990 and recently renovated. The asset was constructed in 1894-6 for Samuel Bousfield by J. Murchie. The building is constructed from calciferous sandstone ashlar, with string courses, sill bands and bracketed cornice. There is a graduated green slate roof with ashlar and brick ridge chimney stacks. There are three storeys, an attic and 13 bays. There are 20th century panelled doors and radial fanlight in round-headed surround with polished granite pilasters, under bracketed hood. There is incised lettering over the door "Red Lion Hotel". The ground floor, 20th century shop windows are divided by original polished granite pilasters. The initials "S.B." are on the keystone over the door. The ground floor is mostly taken up with shops, but at the rear is a Royal Doulton tiled billiard room (most removed in 1990).' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set on Botchergate, a main road within Carlisle town centre. The area is very busy and consists of retail buildings and drinking establishments. It is a large and prominent building, but the conversion of the ground floor into individual shops has reduced its prominence. The asset forms a group with the Midland Bank (OR002_0324), The County Bar (OR002_0159), The Cumbrian Hotel (OR002_0174) and the Caledonian (OR002_0160). This group of assets shows 19th century development around Citadel Station and were built to provide refreshment and accommodation to people using the station. The setting of the

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asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value, due to the relationship with the other buildings.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural and historic interest as a good example of a 19th century hotel and its association with Samuel Bousfield and J. Murchie. The hotel has group value with other historic assets on Botchergate which chart the commercial development around Citadel Station. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value, due to the relationship with the other buildings.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208782>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0159

Asset name: The County Bar, The Cumbrian Hotel (Part)

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340301 555577

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Hotel
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1208798
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0079	Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station)
OR002_0158	County Hotel
OR002_0160	County Hotel (Part) The Caledonian Public House
OR002_0174	The Cumbrian Hotel
OR002_0324	Midland Bank
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Formerly known as The County Hotel Botchergate or Fletchers Botchergate. A hotel extension and hall, over a shop and bar. Originally forming part of The Cumbrian Hotel in Court Square. It was built in 1866-68 by Cory and Ferguson. The building consists of painted brick with rusticated pilastered quoins, string courses and modillioned brick eaves cornice. There is a slate roof with gabled dormers and original painted brick end and ridge chimney stacks. There are three storeys, an attic and three bays. There are flanking 20th century shop windows within the original shop openings are under signboards with ball finials. There is an arcade of small paired casements above, in deep brick recesses with modillions. Paired sash windows above have flattened and rounded heads, those on the first floor with patterned aprons and those on second floor with central colonnette, all in brick reveals. A carved stone cross between arcade windows marks the site of the former freelidge stone showing the city boundary. The stone had originally been at pavement level.' [1] The asset is located within the Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area.

Setting description:

The asset is set on Botchergate, a main road within Carlisle city centre. The area is very busy and consists of retail buildings and drinking establishments. It is a large and prominent building, but the conversion of the ground floor into individual shops has reduced its prominence. The asset forms a group with the Midland Bank (OR002_0324), the County Hotel (OR002_0158), The Cumbrian Hotel (OR002_0174) and the

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Caledonian (OR002_0160). The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value, due to the relationship with the other buildings.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural and historic interest as a good example of a 19th century hotel and its association with the architects Cory and Ferguson. The hotel has group value with the Midland Bank (OR002_0324), the County Hotel (OR002_0158), The Cumbrian Hotel (OR002_0174) and the Caledonian (OR002_0160) on Botchergate. These buildings chart the commercial development around Citadel Station. They show the 19th century development around Citadel Station and were built to provide refreshment and accommodation to people using the station. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value, due to the relationship with the other buildings.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208798>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0160

Asset name: County Hotel (Part) The Caledonian Public House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340328 555599

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Recreational
Public house
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1208808
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0079	Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station)
OR002_0158	County Hotel
OR002_0159	The County Bar, The Cumbrian Hotel (Part)
OR002_0174	The Cumbrian Hotel
OR002_0324	Midland Bank
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A public house dating to the early 19th century, with later alterations. There are painted stucco walls on chamfered plinth with a stone bracketed metal gutter. There is a graduated green slate roof and rebuilt rendered brick chimney stacks. There are three storeys and five bays. There is also an off centre 20th century door and large flanking 20th century casements with glazing bars. The upper floor sashes have glazing bars in painted stone architraves. The upper floor, which is perhaps an addition to an original two-storey building, is in separate ownership and forms part of the County Hotel.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set on Botchergate, a main road within Carlisle town centre. The area is very busy and consists of retail buildings and drinking establishments. It is a large and prominent building, but the conversion of the ground floor into individual shops has reduced its prominence. The asset forms a group with the Midland Bank (OR002_0324), The County Bar (OR002_0159), The Cumbrian Hotel (OR002_0174) and the County Hotel (OR002_0158). This group of assets shows 19th century development around Citadel Station and were built to provide refreshment and accommodation to people using the station. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value, due to the relationship with the other buildings.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due its historic and architectural interest as a good example of an intact 19th century public house. The asset has group value with the Midland Bank (OR002_0324), The County Bar (OR002_0159), The Cumbrian Hotel (OR002_0174) and the County Hotel (OR002_0158). This group of assets chart the 19th century commercial development on Botchergate and were built to provide refreshment and accommodation to people around the Citadel Station.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208808>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0166

Asset name: 17, Castle Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339858 556058

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1208982
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0009	19, Castle Street
OR002_0299	21, Castle Street
OR002_0345	Nos. 26, 28 and 30 and Railings to Front
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house, now a shop, with storage accommodation over. The building is dated 1798 and inscribed 'J & MF' on the lead rainwater head. The house was originally built as a pair with number 19. The building is constructed from painted rendered walls on rendered plinth with string course and modillioned eaves cornice. There is a slate roof with ridge and end brick chimney stacks. The building has three storeys, three bays and is double depth in plan with front side stairs. There is a left panelled door and glazed fanlight in pilastered surround under a bracketed cornice, up steps. The building also has sash windows with glazing bar in painted stone architraves with smaller attic windows. The interior has panelled doors in panelled reveals and internal panelled shutters on each floor. There is a moulded plaster ceiling cornices and a picture rail. There is also a cantilever stone staircase with wrought iron scrolled balusters and moulded wooden handrail, with a further contemporary wrought iron safety rail attached. The upper floor has a painted stone fireplace with heraldic roundels. [1] The asset is situated in Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area.

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is on Castle Street in an area of commercial and retail buildings, many of which are contemporary former houses with varying architectural styles. The street is relatively wide, with large amounts of foot and traffic through the city centre. The wide nature of the street allows views south down Castle Street to Carlisle Cathedral (OR002_0147). Similarly there are views north down the street towards Carlisle Castle. The setting amongst other similar buildings and the views to the castle and cathedral,

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest as a good example of an intact late 18th century house. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location amongst contemporary buildings the views it has to the castle and cathedral (OR002_0147).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208982>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0173

Asset name: Detached West Wall of Citadel Station

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340127 555513

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Wall
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1209674
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0079	Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station)
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A detached wall, dating to 1879-80, for the Citadel Station extension, which was formerly joined to the main building by an overall roof. The wall is constructed from calciferous sandstone ashlar on a red sandstone base. The broad pilasters have, between each of them, three recessed panels with pointed heads. The wall is linked to the main buildings by a series of arched tunnels which are partly visible on the west side. Some of the arches have been let as industrial units. The overall roof was removed in 1957-58. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is at the south-western extent of Citadel Station and is directly opposite the platforms of the station. The wall gives the station a sense of enclosure and conceals views from the platform edge to the industrial estate located south-west of the wall. The setting within Citadel Station makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural design and historic association with the Citadel Station. The wall also has group value as an intrinsic element of the Citadel Station (OR002_0079) and reflects its later expansion and development. The setting within Citadel Station makes a positive contribution to the asset's heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1209674>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0174

Asset name: The Cumbrian Hotel

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340262 555556

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Railway hotel
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1209676
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0079	Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station)
OR002_0158	County Hotel
OR002_0159	The County Bar, The Cumbrian Hotel (Part)
OR002_0160	County Hotel (Part) The Caledonian Public House
OR002_0324	Midland Bank
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A hotel built as The County and Station Hotel, latterly The County Hotel. It is dated and inscribed on pediments G. H. H. (George Head Head, a Carlisle Banker) 1852, by Anthony Salvin. There is an 1866-68 extension by Cory and Ferguson of Carlisle. The main façade is of three storeys, five bays with a 15 bay return. The main façade has central 20th century glazed doors up steps in a quoined segmental arch, under a glazed canopy. The bays to the left have a 20th century shop door and window. Inside, the main rooms have elaborate ribbed plaster ceilings on the ground floor and there is a labyrinth of cellars. The ballroom forms part of the 1866-68 extensions and is of interest due to the original detail. Other rooms have been extensively altered to meet modern requirements.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set adjacent to Carlisle Citadel Station (OR002_0079) and court square and is afforded views of the Crown Court (OR002_0049) and Nisi Prius Courthouse (OR002_0050). It is a large and dominant building, designed to be a focal point of the area when using the station. The asset forms a group with the Midland Bank (OR002_0324), The County Bar (OR002_0159), The Caledonian (OR002_0160) and the County Hotel (OR002_0158). This group of assets shows 19th century development around Citadel Station and were built to provide refreshment and accommodation to people using the station. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value, due to the relationship with the other buildings.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural and historic interest as a good example of an intact 19th century hotel building. It also has historical interest due to the association with George Head Head, a Carlisle Banker, and Anthony Salvin. It also has group value with the station and other contemporary buildings which reflect the passenger footfall in the area.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1209676>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0176

Asset name: Devonshire Chambers

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340202 555732

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Shop
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1209682
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0268	29, Lowther Street, 1-13, Devonshire Street
OR002_0269	12, 14 and 16, Devonshire Street
OR002_0325	69, 71 and 73, English Street, 2 and 4, Devonshire Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Two shops, with offices above, dating to the 1860s. The buildings are constructed from calciferous sandstone ashlar with bracketed sill band and eaves cornice. The buildings have a partly mansard slate roof with 20th century dormer windows. There are three storeys and six bays. There is an off centre 20th century door and fanlight in original moulded, round arched surround, under a carved name panel 'DEVONSHIRE CHAMBERS'. The building has flanking 20th century shop windows within original stone surrounds. The first floor has paired round arched sash windows. Those over the shop windows have central colonette leaf capitals. The sash windows above have stone architraves. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set on Devonshire Street, which is an area of retail and commercial buildings of similar architectural styles and building materials. The character of the building has been altered, with modern shopfronts installed on the ground floor. However, the general character of the area has been preserved with the buildings maintaining their integrity. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural and historic interest as a good example of an intact 19th century shop with offices. The setting amongst buildings of a similar style, size and date, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1209682>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0191

Asset name: 2, Greenmarket

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 340024 555965

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1210127
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0064	3 and 4, Greenmarket
OR002_0300	7-83 Castle Street, 1, Greenmarket
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An early 19th century house, which is now a shop. The building has incised stucco walls with incised pilasters, string courses and eaves cornice. There is a 20th century Welsh slate roof with 19th century end brick chimney stacks. The building has three storeys and two bays. There is a central 20th century door and flanking windows. The sash windows above have painted stone architraves. The exterior detail is similar to that on numbers 26-30 Castle Street, which suggests the same 1820s date and architect Paul Nixon. The interior was completely gutted during the 1988 alterations.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set in the north-west corner of Greenmarket, which is an open pedestrianised area consisting of retail and commercial buildings. The asset is set back from the main square and is now occupied by a fast food retailer at the ground floor which has altered the character of the asset. It is flanked by former houses of a similar architectural style and age. The asset is now relatively anonymous in its own setting, due to the ground floor storey being converted to shopfronts. The asset is set on a row of similar former houses which contribute to the heritage value of the asset. This row also helps understand the development of the townscape. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural interest as a good example of an intact early 19th century house. It has group value with the associated assets along Greenmarket. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to its location amongst other similar heritage assets.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1210127>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0195

Asset name: The Sportsman Inn

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 340016 555819

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Inn
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1210153
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR002_0005	Roman and medieval town area bounded by Heads Lane, West Wall and Blackfriars Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An early 18th century inn with later alterations. The building is constructed from painted rendered walls on chamfered plinth and has a local slate roof with an end rendered chimney stack. The building has two low storeys and four bays. There is a 20th century door and flanking windows under an overall signboard on wooden pilasters to the south-west. The building has sash windows in plain reveals with painted stone sills. There is a signboard and Inn sign between the windows. The building has a 20th century lean to extension on the north-east side. The interior has been extensively altered. [1]

Setting description:

This asset is set on the corner of Blackfriars Street and Heads Lane and is to the south-east of the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary (OR002_0213). The asset is in a relatively enclosed area with clear views of the church and its associated grounds. Modern developments to the rear are much taller than the asset and have enclosed it. It is still prominent within the immediate area due to its distinct architecture and style. The setting in particular the location and views to the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural interest as a good surviving example of an early 18th century inn. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location and views of St Cuthbert's Church (OR002_0213).

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1210153>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0199

Asset name: 10, 12 and 14, Lowther Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340263 555796

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Shop
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1217895
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0037	4, 6 and 6A, Lowther Street
OR002_0039	Congregational Church
OR002_0040	Trustee Savings Bank and attached railings
OR002_0201	Nos. 37 and 39 including Overthrow and Lamp Bracket
OR002_0203	8, Lowther Street
OR002_0259	Lloyds Bank
OR002_0339	15 and 17, Lowther Street
OR002_0340	Liberal Club
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A spirit vault with a shop and office extension, now two offices with a saleroom behind. The building was constructed in 1868 and 1881 for Hope and Bandal, wine and spirit merchants, both by Daniel Birkett of Carlisle. The building is constructed from quarry faced calciferous sandstone, on chamfered ashlar plinth, with bracketed cornice and balustraded parapet. There is a graduated green slate roof with moulded ashlar ridge and end chimney stacks. The spirit vaults are to the right and are of two storeys and three bays. The left extension is of two-and-a-half storeys and five bays which are carefully matched to look of one build with a continuous cornice and parapet. The spirit vaults have right panelled doors, up semi-circular steps, and fanlight in granite colonnette surround under shaped hoodmould. A central oriel window above has shouldered-arched lights with octofoils above, flanked by sash windows in chamfered surrounds. The left extension (the straight joint is hidden by a downpipe) has an off-centre panelled double doors in elliptical arch. Two canted bays to the left retain original glazing bars and right cusped paired sash windows and windows and door under a continuous shaped hoodmould. There is a left panelled door and boarded overlight up steps in surround to match the door in the spirit vaults. The upper floor casement windows have original glazing bars, that on right are paired in stone architraves under cornices. Half-dormers above are

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

also casements under shaped pediments. Inside, a central door has a stained glass screen. There are extensive vaulted wine cellars. The original plans for both parts of the building are in Cumbria County Record Office. [1] Hope and Bendal became part of the State Management Scheme in 1916 which nationalised the brewing, distribution and sale of alcohol in Carlisle until it was sold off in 1972. [1] [2]

Setting description:

The asset is set back slightly from Lowther Street, in an area of large commercial buildings of mixed architectural styles. The street is very open with large amounts of foot and road traffic. The streetscape of the asset has not altered greatly and retains buildings of a similar age to the asset. This area comprises a mixture of architectural styles and is formed primarily by commercial buildings including shops and small businesses. There are some modern additions to the street, but these do not detract from the overall appearance. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest due to its association with the architect Daniel Birkett. It also holds historic interest through its association with the wine and spirit merchants Hope and Bendal and that it became part of the State Management Scheme in 1916 which nationalised the brewing, distribution and sale of alcohol in Carlisle. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1217895>
- 2 Seabury, O., (2007), The Carlisle State Management Scheme Its Ethos and Architecture : A 60 Year Experiment in Regulation of the Liquor Trade

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0201

Asset name: Nos. 37 and 39 including Overthrow and Lamp Bracket

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340219 555823

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1218009
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0037	4, 6 and 6A, Lowther Street
OR002_0039	Congregational Church
OR002_0040	Trustee Savings Bank and attached railings
OR002_0199	10, 12 and 14, Lowther Street
OR002_0203	8, Lowther Street
OR002_0259	Lloyds Bank
OR002_0339	15 and 17, Lowther Street
OR002_0340	Liberal Club
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Two houses in a row, dating to the late 1830s (for Thomas Nelson of Carlisle), now a bank and office. The building is constructed from calciferous sandstone ashlar on red sandstone ashlar chamfered plinth. There is a graduated green slate roof with gabled and hipped dormers and 19th century end brick chimney stack. There are two storeys, four bays each, of one build and double-depth in plan. There is an off-centre panelled door and overlight, in antis columned surround, the same in each house. There are sash windows with glazing bars in plain stone reveals and stone sills. The interiors have moulded plaster ceiling cornices and internal panelled shutters at front windows. Number 37 has ground floor alterations, but Number 39 retains its original cantilever stone staircase with scrolled cast-iron balusters and moulded mahogany handrail. There are original panelled doors. There are also scrolled wrought-iron overthrows and lamp bracket in front of Number 37. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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Setting description:

The asset is set back from Lowther Street in an area of broadly contemporary, large commercial buildings and some former houses. The street is wide with large amounts of foot and road traffic with a modern Job Centre now situated opposite these houses. However, the original streetscape of the asset has not altered greatly and the setting has retained much of its character. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of 19th century houses and its association with the architect Thomas Nelson of Carlisle. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218009>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0203

Asset name: 8, Lowther Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340266 555766

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Post office
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1218057
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0037	4, 6 and 6A, Lowther Street
OR002_0039	Congregational Church
OR002_0040	Trustee Savings Bank and attached railings
OR002_0199	10, 12 and 14, Lowther Street
OR002_0201	Nos. 37 and 39 including Overthrow and Lamp Bracket
OR002_0259	Lloyds Bank
OR002_0339	15 and 17, Lowther Street
OR002_0340	Liberal Club
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A former post office which later became a public house. The building was constructed in 1863 for Her Majesty's Office of Works by J. Williams of London, with 1899 additions. The building is constructed from calciferous sandstone ashlar on chamfered painted plinth with part quoin bands/panelled pilasters. The roof is hidden by the parapet, and there are red brick ridge and end chimney stacks. The building is of three storeys and three bays, which extend back in an open plan. There are left double panelled doors and overlight and three casement windows with panelled aprons. An overall sign board is supported by stone pilasters dividing each window and door. First floor round-arched sash windows are in stone architraves and panelled aprons and the second-floor windows have eared surrounds and aprons with roundel. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set back from Lowther Street and is situated between the Congregational Church and the Trustee Savings Bank. The setting consists of contemporary buildings of various styles but similar building materials, which creates a sense of uniformity. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

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value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a former 19th century post office and its association with the architect J Williams of London. It has group value with other assets along Lowther Street. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218057>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0209

Asset name: No. 3 and Adjacent Outbuildings

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339817 555988

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1218264
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0044	Abbey Court
OR002_0045	7, Paternoster Row
OR002_0102	The Boardroom Public House
OR002_0210	6, Paternoster Row
OR002_0309	4 and 5, Paternoster Row
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house and former stables, dating to the early 18th century with late 18th century alterations. The building is constructed from painted incised stucco on chamfered painted plinth with pilastered quoins to the right. There is a steeply pitched Welsh slate roof, with a modillioned cast iron gutter and rebuilt ridge brick chimney stack. The former stables are of whitewashed hand-made bricks with a Welsh slate roof. The house of two storeys and four bays with a lower two-storey, two-bay extension. The lower two-storey, two-bay former stables adjoins the extension. The house has an off-centre, top-glazed, six-panel door under a patterned fanlight in pilastered surround. There are broad sash windows with glazing bars in wooden architraves and painted stone sills. There is a carriage entrance through the house to the left with large plank doors. The interior has moulded late-18th century plaster ceilings in each room. The room right of the entrance has a probable spice cupboard recess to the right of fireplace. There is a late 18th century staircase with rounded arches on the ground floor and landing. The rear extension has two doors in painted stone surrounds. The stables have large plank double doors and flanking casement windows. There is a loft door above with flanking slit vents. An outshot extension to the rear and a late 19th century building at right angles were used in the 20th century as part of the Lakeland Diary. [1]

Setting description:

This asset is set back from Paternoster Row in an open but fairly quiet area. The asset has views to the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

east of Carlisle Cathedral and its associated grounds. The setting consists of broadly contemporary, former residential houses of varying architectural styles which are now mostly small businesses. The area has not greatly altered and has retained its character, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a surviving 18th century house with a stable block. It has group value with other contemporary residential properties along Paternoster Row including 4 and 5 Paternoster Row (OR002_0309), 6 Paternoster Row (OR002_0210), 7 Paternoster Row (OR002_0045), and The Boardroom Public House (OR002_0100). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218264>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0210

Asset name: 6, Paternoster Row

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339843 556008

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1218268
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0044	Abbey Court
OR002_0045	7, Paternoster Row
OR002_0102	The Boardroom Public House
OR002_0209	No. 3 and Adjacent Outbuildings
OR002_0309	4 and 5, Paternoster Row
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house, now an office, dating to the early 19th century with later alterations. The building has Flemish bond brickwork with light headers and a Welsh slate roof with 19th century end brick chimney stacks. There are three storeys, two bays and the building is double-depth in plan. There is late 20th century glazing in an early 20th century shop front and a right through-passage has a large panelled door, all under a continuous signboard. Sash windows above are in brick reveals with stone sills and flat brick arches. The second floor has 20th century steel-framed casements in enlarged early 20th century openings. [1]

Setting description:

This asset is set back from Paternoster Row in an open but fairly quiet area. The asset has views to the east of Carlisle Cathedral and its associated grounds. The setting consists of former residential houses of varying architectural styles, which are now mostly small businesses. The area has not greatly altered and has retained its character, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of an early 19th century house. It has group value with the assets of a similar date on the street, such as

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Abbey Court (OR002_0044), 7, Paternoster Row (OR002_0045), The Boardroom Public House (OR002_0102) and No. 3 and Adjacent Outbuildings (OR002_0209). . The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218268>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0213

Asset name: Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339964 555843

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1218565
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0023	Gates and Lamp Bracket to east of Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary
OR002_0136	Church House
OR002_0228	Diocesan Church Centre
OR002_0229	Tithe Barn
OR002_0286	St Cuthbert's Vicarage and Associated Railings
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An Anglican church (Church of England), dating to 1778 on the weather vane and built by Messrs Hayton, Lowthian and Lowrey on a medieval site. [1]
The original St Cuthbert's Church is believed to have been built shortly after St Cuthbert's visit to Carlisle in 686. It was completely destroyed by 1092, it was rebuilt in the 12th century. The present church was built on the old site in 1778, when pre-Norman foundations were discovered. Little of the original church now remains, except large pieces of the oak stalls supporting the seats, and a mixture of old glass, preserved in the second window of the southern aisle. [2]
The church is of coursed red sandstone ashlar on chamfered plinth, with v jointed quoins, string course, cornice and solid parapets. There is a graduated green slate roof with coped gabled and lead cupola on the tower. There is an eight bay nave with a three storey west tower/porch and a low single bay chancel. There is a projecting tower with central 20th century replacement west doors. The south face of the nave has left and right plank doors in quoined surrounds. Inside, the porch has flanking wooden stairs to the galleries with numerous white marble wall plaques. One of those is to Matthewman Hodgson Donald, who died in 1885, and is by Jas Hilton of Manchester, with a portrait head. The nave has a gallery on three sides supported on Tuscan columns. There are numerous white marble wall plaques, one to the Giles family with veiled urn and pediment by Paul Nixson of Carlisle 1814. Another has a figure of a child holding an inverted torch and leaning on a wreathed urn to Elizabeth Connell by David Dunbar 1825. Others are signed Nelsons, Carlisle

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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(Thomas and James Nelson). The late 18th century box pews have been cut down, and there are 1905 carved walnut choir stalls with carved angels and a panelled organ casing of same date. The 1905 pulpit is on rails by Carlisle crane makers, Cowan's, Sheldon and Co (see Country Life 1942). One north window is made of fragments of medieval glass from the original church, reassembled by the York Glaziers in 1961. The south windows are 20th century depicting scenes from the life of St Cuthbert, by A. K. Nicholson Studios, London. The chancel has a wall plaque to Reverend John Fawcett died 1851, with a portrait bust by William Jackson of Cockermouth and London. The 1880 stained glass east window is in memory of Joseph Ferguson. This is one of two parish churches of Carlisle before its 19th century expansion. Construction work is recorded in Cumberland Pacquet, (1778) and its opening in Cumberland Pacquet (1779). The original drawings and specifications are in Cumbria County Record Office but the architect's name is not recorded. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set within its own churchyard, consisting of well-maintained lawns and paved paths. The church is enclosed by a low stone wall and the surrounding area is enclosed by the streets to the west, east and south. This is a sense of enclosure is further heightened by the large modern buildings located to the south of the asset, which causes the church to lose dominance. However, despite the modern additions to the surrounding area the setting of the church has still maintained some of its integrity. There is a visual link with the Cathedral to the north. The asset has group value with gates to the east of the church (OR002_0023) and St Cuthbert's Vicarage and Associated Railings (OR002_0286). The quiet location and relationship with the related assets make a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an excellent example of an intact 18th century church and its associations with the architects Hayton, Lowthian and Lowrey. It also has group value with the nearby related assets. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the quiet location and relationship with the surrounding assets.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218565>
- 2 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=aa34f72a-5e42-45ee-87f4-841b6b667e36&resourceID=19191

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0215

Asset name: 38, St Nicholas Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-802
National Grid Reference: 340674 555144

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1218637
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0024	5-61, St Nicholas Street
OR002_0361	Botchergate Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An early 19th century house. The house has Flemish bond brickwork on chamfered plinth with V-jointed quoins, sill band and stone-bracketed metal gutter. There is a graduated greenslate roof and original end brick chimney stacks. The building has two storeys, three bays, a central entry stair and is double-depth in plan. There is a central panelled door and overlight in stone architrave with console bracket hood. Sash windows have glazing bars in stone architraves. The house of William Brown at St Nicholas was advertised for sale Carlisle Journal 3 November 1821, this could be that house. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set back from St Nicholas street and contained by a low red brick wall, within a private garden. The setting is within a busy residential area, where it contrasts with other residential properties which are predominantly terraces, and most of which are later. It has views of 5-61 St Nicholas Street (OR002_0024) opposite and has been enclosed by later, predominantly commercial buildings to the west and south, which diminished the setting. There is a large amount of traffic using the road and pedestrians using the street as access to nearby amenities. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to later encroachment of non-residential development.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an excellent example of a detached 19th century house in the area. It has group value with 5-61 St Nicholas Street (OR002_0024). The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to later encroachment of non-residential development.

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Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218637>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0219

Asset name: 25, 27 and 29, Tait Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340530 555548

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terrace
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1218743
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0029	1-21, Tait Street
OR002_0030	32, 34 and 36, Tait Street
OR002_0335	10-30, Tait Street, 1, James Terrace
OR002_0360	Chatsworth Square and Portland Square Conservation Area
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Three houses forming part of a terrace, dating to the early 1850s. The buildings have Flemish bond brickwork and stone-bracketed metal gutters. There are local slate roofs and rebuilt end brick chimney stacks. The buildings are of two storeys, two bays and a three-bay higher roof line to Number 29. Numbers 25 and 27 have been separated from the rest of the terrace by the demolition of Number 23. Numbers 25 and 27 have doorways flanking through dividing passage. There are 20th century panelled doors, up steps, with in antis surround under overall radial fanlight, within brick reveals. Number 29 has a left through-passage door and a central doorway similar to Numbers 25 and 27. There are sash and casement windows, Number 27 has glazing bars on the upper floor, all in painted stone surrounds. The basement windows are lit by pavement grilles. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Tait Street, which the terrace fronts onto. The terrace is separated from the road by a wide pavement, whilst the street is also tree lined. The setting is formed by other historical residential properties on the street (OR002_0029, OR002_0030, OR002_0335), with which it has group value. The setting also comprises a mixture of residential and commercial properties on Botchergate to the south-west of the terrace. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of 19th century terraced houses. The asset also has group value with associated terraces of houses on Tait Street (OR002_0029, OR002_0030 and OR002_0335). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218743>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0228

Asset name: Diocesan Church Centre

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339919 555826

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
Grammar school
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1218930
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0023	Gates and Lamp Bracket to east of Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary
OR002_0136	Church House
OR002_0213	Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary
OR002_0286	St Cuthbert's Vicarage and Associated Railings
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A grammar school (now a church centre and library), built in 1832 with 1851 extensions, for the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle Cathedral. It is now St George's United Reformed Church but was originally a grammar school for the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle Cathedral (OR002_0147). The building is of coursed red sandstone ashlar on chamfered plinth with a graduated Welsh slate roof. The building has a single-storey, single-bay and a single-bay and four bay extension. The car-park façade has the oldest part at the left, with a large five-light stone mullioned window with curved head and hoodmould. This and the 1832 building have facing gables. The 1832 building has a three-light cross-mullioned window. The 1851 extension has a 20th century left door in an original lean-to porch, dated on a carved ribbon over the entrance. The Grammar School was of royal foundation and formed part of the cathedral, hence its location within the cathedral grounds. This is on the site of the former malt kiln of the Priory of St Mary. It became the Choir School of the cathedral when a new Grammar School was built in 1883. Threatened with demolition in 1977, the building was converted to its present use shortly afterwards. A plan of 1827 in Cumbria County Record Office shows that the 1806 Grammar School was demolished to make way for the 1832 rebuilding. Included for group value and historic interest. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by West Walls road, which is relatively peaceful with little road traffic.

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BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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Beyond this there is a drop beyond West Walls to a carpark and the railway lines. The setting is also formed by the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary (OR002_0213), and the original façade faces east toward the church. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of an intact early to mid 19th century former school building. It is associated with Carlisle Cathedral as the grammar school originally built for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral. The asset also has archaeological interest as it is built on the site of the original school building dating to 1806. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218930>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0229

Asset name: Tithe Barn

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339969 555796

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Tithe barn
Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1218932
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0137	West City Walls
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0213	Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A tithe barn for the Priory of St Mary. Built for Prior Gondibour in the 1470s with 19th century alterations and a 1969-71 restoration. The building is of squared blocks of red sandstone with some masons marks and a graduated sandstone flag roof with one coped gable. There are seven and a half bays with a single storey, except the last, western bay, which is of two storeys. The north side was probably open originally, and consisted of large timber posts supporting the roof trusses. A small section of the later sandstone infill has survived. The south elevation fronting onto Heads Lane is a three foot seven inch thick sandstone wall, with eight slit vents with wide splayed reveals on the inside. In 1824 the two eastern bays of the barn were converted for use as the Carlisle Dispensary and a doorway and window were inserted in this wall. These openings were blocked in red sandstone during the 20th century restoration. The eastern gable wall has a high two-light cusped-headed window and a blocked 19th century window beneath. In 1875 the west bay and gable were in danger of collapse and were dismantled. This part of the tithe barn has now been reconstructed in painted concrete blocks, into two storeys containing kitchen and cloakrooms. The interior retains its massive oak roof trusses which are supported on timber posts. The posts on the south side are built against the sandstone wall and are supported by sandstone corbels which are about one third of the way up the wall. There are large concave braces from these posts to the underside of the tie-beams. In addition on the north side there are similar braces from the posts to the wall plate. Only six of the seven trusses survive and these have king posts with two parallel struts to each side from the tie to the principal rafter. Also parallel to the struts are braces from the king post to the rafter. Some of the king posts still retain concave braces from the post to the ridge piece. [1]

Background Information and Data

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BID HE-001-OR002

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Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary (OR002_0213) and its grounds, which are located north of the asset. The setting is also formed by West Walls road, which is located south-west of the asset. The setting includes a modern car park to the south-east and by St Cuthbert's Vicarage (OR002_0028) to the west. This encloses the asset and the 19th century vicarage, cuts the asset off from the Cathedral Precinct (OR002_0006), with which it has group value. The asset would formerly have been associated with the Cathedral Precinct and this has been reduced. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a rare example of a surviving 15th century tithe barn, not only in the area but nationwide. Historical interest is also derived from its association with Prior Gondibour of St Mary's Priory, and its later use as Carlisle dispensary in 1824. It has group value with the other surviving buildings associated with St Mary's Priory. The setting makes a neutral contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218932>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0243

Asset name: The Andalusian

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1

National Grid Reference: 340300 555711

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Public house

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1291729
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A public house dating to 1932 by Harry Redfern, for the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme. The building is of terracotta facing on banded volcanic ashlar plinth with partial string course, pilasters and eaves cornice. There is a mansard green pantile roof with boxed dormers and full dormers and end brick chimney stacks. The building has two and a half storeys, seven bays and is in a Hispano-Moresque style. There are central double panelled doors in stepped chamfered surround under hoodmould, which gives access to the upper floor. Flanking double doors are under radial fanlights and casement windows with glazing bars under similar fanlights, all in surrounds similar to central doorway. There is a central three-bay recessed balcony above, of round arches on banded-volcanic columns, wrought-iron scrolled railings between columns and in the central arch is the wrought-iron lettering "THE CRESCENT INN". The ground floor is thought to retain much of its original tilework, but is now covered by modern fascias. There are upper floor wall pilasters and ribbed plaster ceilings and tiled hooded fireplaces. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Warwick Road, an area of commercial and retail buildings, of various dates and architectural styles. The asset stands out on the busy road due to its distinct architecture. The asset and its immediate neighbour to the east are both tall and imposing buildings they are at odds with mostly two-storey terraces that lie opposite and to the east. Although there are modern buildings within the area, the original streetscape has changed little, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a rare example of a building

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built in the Hispano-Moresque style in this region. It also holds historical interest due to its association with the architect Harry Redfern. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291729>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0244

Asset name: 43, West Walls

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339704 555975

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1291734
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An early 19th century house. The building is of Flemish bond brickwork, with a graduated Welsh slate roof and 19th to 20th century gable brick chimney stacks. There are two storeys and three bays. There is a central panelled door under radial fanlight in pilaster surround with false impostes and keystone. The sash windows have half glazing bars have red sandstone surround. This was formerly a terrace of two, two-bay houses, but number 41 was partly demolished, so that the left windows in number 43 previously belonged to 41. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set at the west end of West Walls, in an area of residential buildings. The buildings in the immediate setting are of a similar style and age and are built from red brick. The asset has views of a modern industrial estate and railway tracks to the west, which have negatively contributed to the heritage value of the asset. However, the overall setting of the asset has not altered greatly, which positively contributes to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of an early 19th century house. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which despite modern development remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

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Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291734>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0246

Asset name: 1-9, The Crescent

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340303 555638

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1291802
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0049	Crown Court, adjoining offices and gate arch
OR002_0050	Nisi Prius Courthouse, associated offices and gate arch
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Nine houses, now eight shops with offices above and dating to the early 19th century, with later alterations. The buildings have Flemish bond brickwork, the earliest part with V-jointed quoins and are partly painted. There is a graduated greenslate roof and original ridge brick chimney stacks. They were built in two phases; six houses and then three houses divided by quoins. The buildings are of three storeys and two bays each, except those over the through archways which are of three bays and they all form one continuous crescent. The first phase has central archways in quoin surround and the ground floor is now all 20th century shop fronts. The sash windows above are in painted stone surrounds with smaller attic windows. The second phase has been made to look identical, but without quoins and has a right archway with brick reveals. A tour of the city in 1820 mentions the houses in the Crescent. John Woods' Map of Carlisle 1821 shows the first phase complete and newspaper references suggest that the second phase could have been under construction in 1824. An 1870s photograph shows the second phase as only two storeys and by 1899 these had been raised to three storeys. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the busy main road (The Crescent), and a mixture of commercial, retail and local government buildings. The setting is also formed by the Nisi Prius Courthouse (OR002_0050), which is located in front of the terrace. Citadel Station (OR002_0079), located 100m south, is visible to the east of the houses and contributes to the value of the heritage asset as the second phase was constructed into 1870s and is thereof has some contemporaneity. Each of the houses now has a shopfront in the ground floor, but this has not greatly altered the character of the setting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

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Historic environment

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Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest a good example of a row of early 19th century townhouses and their unusual shape, which respects that of the Nisi Prius Courthouse. The setting makes a positive contribution to the asset's heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291802>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0252

Asset name: The Golden Lion Public House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1

National Grid Reference: 340624 555286

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Public house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1291894
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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OR002_0361	Botchergate Conservation Area
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Likely three houses originally, now a public house dating to the early 19th century with alterations in 1879 and 1897. The building has painted stucco walls, on chamfered plinth, with angle pilasters, sill band and eaves cornice. There is a graduated local slate roof with hipped corner and 19th century ridge and end chimney stacks. The building has two storeys, four unequal bays and a five-bay return facing onto Princess Street. The façade has paired central panelled doors and overlights separated by engaged column in pilastered surround. There are flanking canted bay casement windows under an overall signboard with stucco cornice. The return has a right doorway and large ground-floor casements in pilastered surrounds. The upper floor windows are similar to the façade. The interior has etched and stained leaded-glass doors and panels. Plans in Cumbria County Record Office show internal alterations approved 28 February 1879. Further alterations introduced the bay windows and unification of what had been No. 1 Princess Street into the building, approved 1897. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set back from Botchergate, at a busy intersection with St Nicholas Street, Princess Street and South Street. The setting is formed by broadly contemporary former houses with shop fronts in the ground floor, which do not adversely affect the ability to understand the shops as former houses. The asset is the most prominent in the area, due to its distinctive style and architecture. However, modern development to the west and the busy road have detracted from the value of the heritage asset. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an example of three surviving

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Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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19th century houses. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to modern developments which have encroached into the asset's setting.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291894>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0259

Asset name: Lloyds Bank

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340230 555749

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Bank (financial)
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1292237
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0037	4, 6 and 6A, Lowther Street
OR002_0039	Congregational Church
OR002_0040	Trustee Savings Bank and attached railings
OR002_0199	10, 12 and 14, Lowther Street
OR002_0201	Nos. 37 and 39 including Overthrow and Lamp Bracket
OR002_0203	8, Lowther Street
OR002_0339	15 and 17, Lowther Street
OR002_0340	Liberal Club
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A bank with offices above, dating to 1853. The building is constructed from calciferous sandstone ashlar with polished granite dressings, sill bands and bracketed eaves cornice. There is a slate roof and shared end brick chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys, four bays on each façade and is on a corner site facing onto Lowther Street and Devonshire Street. There are angle 20th century doors and overlight in granite columned surround under segmental pediment. There are similar off-centre doors on both façades in paired columned surrounds. The large ground-floor casement windows are within original paired column surrounds under overall cornice. There are paired sashes in fluted pilaster surrounds on the first floor and in stone architraves on the second floor. The interior is covered by modern fascias. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the corner of Lowther Street and Devonshire Street. The asset is large and imposing on the corner site. The area consists of large commercial buildings and other 19th century banks, such as the Trustee Savings Bank (OR002_0040). The original streetscape of the asset has

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remained relatively intact, with buildings of broadly contemporaneous date, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a large intact bank building, in an area with several other contemporary banks. It has historical interest as the asset charts the commercial development of Lowther Street. The asset also has group value with similar commercial buildings. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292237>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0267

Asset name: 3, 5 and 7, Earl Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-8030R1
National Grid Reference: 340335 555776

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1292508
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0082	1, Earl Street
OR002_0083	9, Earl Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Two houses dating to the 1830s to 1840s, now one office and at one time were divided into three houses. The buildings are of red sandstone ashlar (painted on ground floor) on chamfered plinth, sill band and eaves cornice. There is a graduated greenslate roof and gable and ridge brick chimney stacks. The buildings are of two storeys and bays each, of one build. There are paired off-centre panelled doors and patterned overlight in pilastered surrounds with modillioned entablature and cornice. The right panelled door is in a chamfered stone surround. The sash windows have glazing bars in plain stone reveals, replaced by 20th century bowed casements on the ground floor. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Earl Street, a small cul-de-sac of residential and commercial buildings. Most of these buildings are of a similar date, apart from the modern court building to the north. The setting is also formed by the Church of St George (located just outside of the study area), to the eastern side of Earl Street. The area is close to the centre of Carlisle but has retained much of its original character. Despite being close to a main road the setting has remained relatively peaceful and has a sense of privacy. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an excellent example of surviving 19th century houses, in a relatively unaltered area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the original streetscape which remains relatively intact.

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292508>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0268

Asset name: 29, Lowther Street, 1-13, Devonshire Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340206 555768

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terrace
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1292521
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0176	Devonshire Chambers
OR002_0269	12, 14 and 16, Devonshire Street
OR002_0325	69, 71 and 73, English Street, 2 and 4, Devonshire Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Seven houses in a terrace dating to the 1830s with later alterations. The buildings are now a public house and six shops with office and storage accommodation above. The buildings are of calciferous sandstone ashlar, with sill band and eaves cornice. There is a slate roof and original ridge brick chimney stacks. The buildings are of three storeys and two bays, except numbers three to five which are of three bays. Number 29 Lowther Street has two bays on Devonshire Street and a two-bay return on Lowther Street. The buildings are double-depth in plan. Number 1 (The Friars), Number 3-5 and Number 29 Lowther Street retain their 1870s or 1880s stone shop fronts with carved details. Number 7 (Hodgsons) retains its early 20th century wooden framed shop front. Numbers 9-13 have late 20th century shop fronts. Above are sash windows, some with glazing bars, in stone reveals, those on upper floor smaller. The interiors to the ground floors are extensively altered. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set on Devonshire Street, which is an area of retail and commercial buildings of similar architectural styles, building materials and are broadly contemporary in date. The character of the buildings has been altered, with modern shopfronts, bars and restaurants now occupying the ground floors. Despite this, the general character of the area has been preserved with the buildings maintaining their integrity. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of large 19th century former townhouses. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as despite modern developments, the general character of the area remains intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292521>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0269

Asset name: 12, 14 and 16, Devonshire Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340216 555736

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Shop
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1292525
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0176	Devonshire Chambers
OR002_0268	29, Lowther Street, 1-13, Devonshire Street
OR002_0325	69, 71 and 73, English Street, 2 and 4, Devonshire Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Two shops with commercial premises above, dating to the 1860s with some later alteration. Number 12 is dated 1864 on cornice brackets. The buildings are of calciferous sandstone ashlar with pilasters on number 12, sill bands and eaves cornice. Number 12 has a solid parapet and shaped full dormer. The roofs hidden from view but likely slate. Number 14-16 have a mansard roof with boxed dormers. The buildings are of three storeys and range from two to three bays, forming part of a terrace of shops of similar date. Number 12 retains its original ground floor shop window and through-archway, both of rounded arches sharing a central colonnette. The first floor has round-arched sash windows with dividing colonnettes and under continuous shaped hoodmould and a mock balcony has patterned cast-iron railing. The second floor sash windows are in stone architraves. Between the floors is late 19th century lettering for the hairdresser "M. LE GALL". The ground floor of numbers 14-16 has a 20th century shop window in original pilastered surround. [1]

Setting description:

This asset is set on Devonshire Street, which is an area of retail and commercial buildings of similar architectural styles, building materials and date. The character of the buildings has been altered, with modern shopfronts, bars and restaurants now occupying the ground floors. However, the general character of the area has been preserved with the buildings maintaining their integrity. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

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Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of two intact 19th century shops. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as despite modern developments, the general character of the area remains intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292525>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0276

Asset name: Caladonian Mill

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 340041 555698

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Warehouse
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1292994
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A warehouse dating to the 1840s which was converted to a mill and now partly occupied as offices and a showroom. The building is of coursed red sandstone on chamfered plinth, with flush quoins and stone-bracketed gutter. There is a slate roof with vestiges of end stone chimney stacks and an external full-height chimney at rear. The warehouse is built against a slope, so there are five storeys at rear but four storeys facing Backhouses Walk. The façade has an off-centre loading bay with doors on each floor and gabled hoist head above. There are left and right ground-floor doorways and regularly spaced casement windows, many boarded over, all in stone surrounds. The rear is similar to the façade and some windows are 20th century replacements. This building is shown on Asquiths Survey, 1853. Plans for the addition of drying kilns in 1885 and 1886, when used as an oat meal mill, are in Cumbria County Record Office, Ca/E4/1735 and 1780. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Backhouses Walk, directly opposite the return of the Central Plaza Hotel. It is enclosed by buildings on all sides, with those to the south of the asset being more modern. The setting was formerly more industrial with the sites of a smithy (OR002_396) and Porter's Foundry (OR002_0390) lying close by. It is not clearly visible from the surrounding streets. Although designed as a functional building it is imposing. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as the original streetscape has changed.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of a 19th century warehouse and serves as a reminder of the industrial history of Carlisle. The setting makes a

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neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as the original streetscape has changed.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292994>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0277

Asset name: No. 32 and Railings to Front

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339742 555984

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1293020
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house, dating to 1817 for Christopher William Hutchinson of Temple Sowerby, now used as offices. The building is constructed from calciferous sandstone ashlar on chamfered plinth (all dressings of same material) with V-jointed quoins and eaves cornice. There is a graduated green slate roof and late 19th to 20th century ridge and end brick chimney stacks. There are two storeys, five bays and a central staircase plan. There is a central panelled door in pilaster and column surround in antis, under wreathed frieze and patterned overall fanlight, up stone steps. A further right panelled door and fanlight is in plain reveals, up steps. There are sash windows with glazing bars in plain stone reveals. The interior has much original detail. The hall has a panelled soffit to door arch and rib-vaulted plaster ceiling. There are wooden panelled doors in fluted wooden surrounds. Internal panelled shutters are similar to the detail of the front door. There is a

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cantilever staircase with patterned cast-iron balusters and moulded mahogany handrail. Historical details are given by C. Roy Hudleston, Cumberland News (1954). Carlisle Journal (1905) gives the date of the move of the County Police Headquarters to this building. For photograph see Country Life (1978). Other features include waved speared railings around basement void and scrolled lamp bracket overthrow over steps to front door. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Abbey Street, an area of residential houses and shops of varying architectural styles, some constructed from stone whilst others are brick built. The house is of the same age as other houses on Abbey Street (OR002_0088, OR002_0089, OR002_0090, OR002_0091 and OR002_0092). The asset is afforded views of Tullie House and its associated grounds and gardens to the north. The setting has remained relatively intact and is still recognisable as a residential street. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of intact early 19th century houses. It also has historic interest due to the association with Christopher William Hutchinson. The asset has group value with contemporary buildings on Abbey Street (OR002_0088, OR002_0089, OR002_0090, OR002_0091 and OR002_0092). The character of the setting has remained intact, making a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1293020>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0278

Asset name: Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339943 555915

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Religious house
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1293105
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A prebendal house, divided into two in the 20th century and dating to the late 17th century, with later extensions. The building is of handmade bricks in English bond on chamfered plinth (all dressings of painted stone) dentilled brick string course and eaves cornice. There are graduated green slate roofs with coped gables and kneelers and rebuilt ridge and gable brick chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys, seven bays and the right extension was of 1857, but reduced to single storey and partly rebuilt in 1970s. The left extension is late 19th century, lower two storeys, two bays (the left two bays of the main façade now form part of number six). A rear central stair projection is contemporary with the façade. The interior has panelled doors with brass handles and locks, in panelled reveals. There is a blocked 18th century stone fireplace in the hall. The dining room has full-height early 18th century panelling and moulded stone fire

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surround. There is a vaulted brick cellar beneath the dining room. This building is shown on the Kipp engraving of Carlisle Cathedral, 1715. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Carlisle Cathedral precinct (OR002_0006) and has intervisibility with the Cathedral (OR002_0147) and the surrounding associated buildings. It is contemporary with No. 1 The Abbey (OR002_0150) and No. 2 The Abbey (OR002_0117) which are also prebendal houses. The setting consists of a small garden with a small wall and opens onto a wide pedestrianised path within the precinct, which has undergone some later developments in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, later buildings have not detracted from the character of the area. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an excellent surviving example of a 17th century prebendal house. Group value is also derived from its historic association with the cathedral, and as an example of domestic architecture for the clergy (prebendary). The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1293105>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0285

Asset name: Numbers 10-22 incorporating City Walls

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340021 555726

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Town wall
Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1297278
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0003	Town wall, section on West Walls
OR002_0137	West City Walls
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The city wall, mews stables, warehouses and school, now a theatre, public house, amusement arcade and disco. The city wall is early 12th century, 1813 school, late 19th century mews and 1980s public house. These later buildings in themselves are not of interest but are listed to protect the city wall behind them. The front wall of each building on the West Walls façade is built on top of the west city walls. Robert Smirke suggested that buildings could be built against the walls when he advised on the building of the Central School. That the city wall exists behind these buildings was confirmed by work done by the Carlisle Archaeological Unit in recording the structure when "Legends" and "Big Softies" were extended in 1985. This stretch of city walls does not form part of the Scheduled Monument of the remaining exposed West Walls, but is a continuation of it. [1] The remains of Carlisle city walls, which originally date to the 11th century. [2] Originally the town and castle were once separated behind their own wall, however, in the mid 12th century the castle and walls were joined together creating a massive defensive system of stone fortifications. During the medieval period, the town defences were neglected, and by 1540 the city was regarded as effectively indefensible. [3] The walls were extensively rebuilt between the 18th to 20th century. [4]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by West Walls road to the north and Backhouses Walk to the south. The setting is formed by various modern industrial and commercial buildings along West Walls. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

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Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest as a rare surviving example of medieval city walls in the region. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the asset's heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297278>
- 2 https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=10650&sort=2&type=&rational=a&class1=None&period=None&county=92321&district=92391&parish=92400&place=&recordsperpage=10&source=text&rtype=&rnumber=&p=1&move=n&nor=272&recfc=0
- 3 Summerson, H. (2011), The Defences of Medieval Carlisle. In, Brennan, M. and Stringer, K. (2011), The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society.
- 4 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197151>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0286

Asset name: St Cuthbert's Vicarage and Associated Railings

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339946 555804

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Vicarage
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297279
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0023	Gates and Lamp Bracket to east of Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary
OR002_0136	Church House
OR002_0213	Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary
OR002_0228	Diocesan Church Centre
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Two vicarages, now one, dating to 1832 by Christopher Hodgson. The building is constructed from painted cement render over brick, with a sill band. There is a graduated green slate roof, with gabled and boxed roof dormers and 19th century ridge and end brick chimney stacks. There are two storeys and five bays (originally two three bay houses in a row). There is a 20th century panelled door and fanlight in pilastered surround located on the north-west side. There are mainly sash windows, one right of entrance is paired and casement window left of entrance with smaller casement above, all in plain reveals. South-east of the entrance the basement void is separated from the street by 'speared' railings. The asset appears to have been the vicarages for Holy Trinity and Christ Church. When new vicarages were built nearer to those churches in the late 19th century, these were combined to form the vicarage for the nearby Church of St Cuthbert (OR002_0213). Plans for alterations when this was St Cuthbert's Vicarage in 1896 are in Cumbria County Records Office.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set back from West Walls and is part of a series of buildings associated with St Cuthbert's Church (OR002_0213) to the north-east. To the rear of the asset is mature planting and a red brick wall, which partially obscures this asset from the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary. The setting of the asset is relatively peaceful, with little traffic along West Walls. The association with Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

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Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of an intact 19th century vicarage that is now associated with St Cuthbert's Church. It also has historical interest due to its association with the architect Christopher Hodgson. The association with St Cuthbert's Church makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297279>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0290

Asset name: No. 4 The Abbey

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339929 555870

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Religious house
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297329
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A prebendal house and offices, dating to 1859-1863 with 1896 additions. The building has coarsed red sandstone blocks on chamfered plinth with flush quoins and string course. There are graduated greenslate roofs with coped gables and kneelers and red sandstone ridge and end chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys, three bays with three-bay returns and rear two-bay extension. The left bay projects and is gabled and the ground floor three-light mullioned and transomed window and two light window above, are both under hoodmoulds. There is a central plank door in a pointed arch with two-light overlight under hoodmould. Part of the rear of the building is now used as offices. The cellars beneath this building, are of sandstone with brick vaulting and are contemporary with the house (not medieval as thought by some writers). Asquith's Survey of Carlisle 1853 shows that no building was on this site then, orders for its building

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were given in 1859 and Brown (1951), says "the new house near St Cuthberts Church was only completed in 1863". Building plans for the rear extension are in Cumbria County Record Office. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set within the Carlisle Cathedral Precinct (OR002_0006) and has intervisibility with various other buildings, but not the cathedral (OR002_0147) itself. The asset is set back from the other buildings and has a small front garden contained by a low sandstone wall. It is within a quiet pedestrianised area amongst other prebendal houses (OR002_0117, OR002_0150 and OR002_0278). The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a 19th century prebendal house associated with the clergy. It contrasts with the other prebendal houses in the Cathedral Precinct being built mostly in stone rather than brick. It has historic interest because of its association with the cathedral and group value with the other prebendal assets. The setting within the Cathedral Precinct makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297329>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0292

Asset name: Crown and Mitre Hotel

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 340018 555928

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Hotel
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297351
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A hotel with shops beneath, dating to 1903-05. Built for Sir Walter Scott, by George Dale Oliver of Carlisle. The ground floor is of rusticated red sandstone ashlar with brick walls above with flush stone quoins. There is a green slate mansard roof with dormer windows and red brick ridge chimney stacks. The building is of four storeys and 11 bays. The central and end projecting bays are carried above the eaves with prominent shaped gables. The building has central 20th century glazed doors in original round stone arch with panelled soffits and round-arched side lights. The two-storey mullioned and transomed bay windows above, have a carved panel between of Art Nouveau figures and scrolled vine leaves. The ground floor 20th century shop windows are within original divisions of rusticated pilasters and decorative carved panels. The recessed bays have a first-floor open-balustraded balcony with (non-original) urn finials. There are separate carved Crown and Mitre on projecting end bays with painted details. The interior retains much original detail with rib-panelled plaster ceilings, some with modillioned cornices, banded marble walls in hall, dado panelling and marble columns; Art Nouveau relief plaster panel of Peace and Plenty. Staircase with wrought-iron balusters and moulded wooden handrail. Stained glass window on stairs has Crown and Mitre theme. Ballroom has two rows of painted stone composite columns and pilasters; coved aisles and musicians' gallery. Original plans and section dated 1902 are in Cumbria County Record Office. Carlisle Journal (1905), stated it was to open on 6th June and had cost £50,000. One of the shops at the right on the ground floor is No.54 Castle Street. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set at the west edge of Green Market in Carlisle City Centre (OR002_0362), which is a pedestrianised area of commercial and retail buildings. Those facing the asset to the north-west are earlier, whilst those sharing the southern side of the street are broadly contemporary. This is the largest building in the area and dominates its setting due to its size and distinctive architecture. The openness of Green

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Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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Market allows an appreciation of the asset. The character of the area and this building, have been altered due to the additions of modern shopfronts but that does not detract from the asset's heritage value. The setting within Green Market makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural and historic interest as a good example of an early 20th century hotel and its association with the architects George Dale Oliver and Sir Walter Scott. Further architectural interest is drawn from its distinct and prominent architecture, in contrast to the more modest earlier buildings in the area. The setting within Green Market makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297351>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0294

Asset name: Tullie House and Extensions

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339768 556026

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297353
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0345	Nos. 26, 28 and 30 and Railings to Front
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area
OR002_0422	Tullie House 'Shrine' (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A former house, which is now part of a museum, with a library, school of art, museum and technical institutions extensions. The house is dated 1689 on the lead rainwater head, for Thomas Tullie, later the Dean of Carlisle, with mid 18th century alterations. The extensions are inscribed on the foundations stone "LAID BY BENJAMIN SCOTT ESQ JP MAYOR OF CARLISLE MAY 26TH 1892". There is a completion date of 1893 over the library entrance, by C. J. Ferguson of Carlisle. The buildings extend from Abbey Street to Castle Street in an F-shape with attached gate tower, the lower arm of the F being the original house. The original house is of red sandstone ashlar with graduated greenslate roofs and rebuilt ridge and end chimney stacks. The house is of two storeys and seven bays. The left return is hidden by the 1892-93 extensions. The interior has been extensively altered in the mid 18th century, but some panelled wall could be late 17th century. An original oak staircase has turned and carved barley twist balusters and dado stair panelling. The fireplace in the ground floor was revealed in a recent renovations. The upper floor has a full height, oak panelled, 18th century room with two identical white marble fireplace and elaborate cast iron grates. In other bedrooms the fireplaces have been covered but retain the grates. The extensions are of two to three storeys, numerous bays and a gate tower which is now used as storerooms. Over the entrance is a panel inscribed "PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF ART". A lower rear range links this extension with the library. The library is of three storeys with a two bay entrance hall and a doorway facing the gatehouse. The museum is L-shaped, linking with the old house and the library. The interior of the entrance halls, has stone cantilever staircases with scrolled wrought iron rails incorporating shields of the city arms and a moulded wooden handrail. Some original doors in the library and museum retain their

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Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

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etched glass names. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set between Abbey Street and Castle Street, with entrances to the grounds on both streets. The asset is only house with its own grounds in this area, which sets it apart from most of the others that directly line the street. The asset and its grounds are enclosed by buildings on Paternoster Row, Abbey Street and Castle Street. The modern extension to the house has reduced the visibility of the earlier parts of the structure. However, the gatehouse and clock tower on Castle Street is one of the most dominant features of the area and the grounds are visible and accessible from Abbey Street. Despite the encroachment of modern buildings, particularly at the northern end of Abbey Street, Tullie House is still a focal point of the area. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a rare surviving example of a surviving 17th century house in the area. It is also of historical interest as it is associated with Thomas Tullie, the Dean of Carlisle. The asset is still dominant and a focal point of the area due to its size and architecture, making a positive contribution to the heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297353>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0295

Asset name: 15A, Abbey Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-804

National Grid Reference: 339792 555981

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297354
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 19th to early 20th century house. The building is constructed from red sandstone ashlar on moulded plinth, upper floor above with string course of Flemish bond brickwork and left V-jointed quoins. There is a Welsh slate roof with coped gable and original ridge brick chimney stack. The building is of two storeys and three bays. There is a right panelled door and overlight in plain chamfered stone reveals. There is also a similar left doorway to through passageway, with a plank door. The building has sash windows in plain stone reveals on the ground floor and in brick reveals above. Late 19th century photographs show that the lower sandstone wall was probably nothing more than a yard wall for the adjoining Number 17 and by the early 20th century the walls had been raised to form a house. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Abbey Street, an area of current and former residential houses of varying styles. Those in the immediate vicinity of the asset are a mixture of brick, stone and rendering and of 18th and 19th century date. It is set back from the street and situated opposite another former house. The streetscape is relatively peaceful and has not altered significantly. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of a late 19th century house set within a residential area. The asset has group value with other buildings on Abbey Street of a similar architectural style and date. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297354>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0296

Asset name: 24, Abbey Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339716 556002

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297355
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An early 19th century house constructed from calciferous sandstone ashlar on red sandstone plinth with a sill band and eaves cornice. There is a 20th century tile roof and 19th century gable brick chimney stack. The building is of two storeys and bays. There are steps up to a left panelled door and radial fanlight in fluted pilastered surround with false impostes and keystone. The building has a railed cellar void with steps down to a cellar door. There is a right through-passage with projecting right angle screen wall of rendered brick. Sash windows have glazing bars in stone architraves. There are internal panelled shutters on the ground floor. The interior is largely unaltered, with panelled doors and walls, cornice mouldings and a fine staircase. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Abbey Street, an area of current and former residential houses of varying styles. Despite the modern office building directly opposite the asset, the setting retains its historic character and is still recognisable as a residential street. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of an early 19th century house. The asset has group value with other buildings on Abbey Street of a similar architectural style and date. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297355>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0297

Asset name: 34, Abbey Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339759 555976

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297356
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0294	Tullie House and Extensions
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 18th century house with Flemish bond brickwork with light headers, on painted chamfered plinth with a sill band. There is a graduated green slate roof and gable brick chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys with a three window range (four bays overall). There is a low painted stone wall and speared railings, broken by steps up to an off-centre panelled door and radial fanlight in an open pedimented doorcase. The building has sash windows with glazing bars in plain stone reveals, flat brick arches and stone sills. The interior has panelled shutters and panelled doors in panelled reveals. There is an original stone staircase with patterned cast-iron balusters and moulded wooden handrail. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

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Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Abbey Street, an area of current and former residential houses of varying styles. It is situated opposite Tullie House museum (OR002_0294) and has views over the grounds. The character of the setting has remained relatively intact and is still recognisable as a residential street. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of a late 18th century brick built house. The asset has group value with other buildings on Abbey Street of a similar architectural style and date. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297356>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0298

Asset name: Clydesdale Bank

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340169 555827

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Bank (financial)
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297357
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0298	Clydesdale Bank
OR002_0312	Barclays Bank
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A bank constructed in 1878 for the Clydesdale Bank by Hetherington and Oliver of Carlisle. The building is of red sandstone ashlar on chamfered plinth, with interval pilasters, string courses and pierced quatrefoil parapet. There is a slate roof not visible from the street with clustered columned ashlar ridge chimney stacks. The building is of three storeys and seven bays. There are central 20th century glazed doors in a segmental-arched surround with paired polished granite colonnettes and overall overlight. Left and right plank doors have scrolled hinge brackets, in moulded surrounds under two-light quatrefoil overlights. They are inscribed over each door "OFFICE" and "OFFICES". The interior is extensively altered on the ground floor. Original drawings are in Cumbria County Record Office. An engraving of the building in Carlisle Library is thought to have come from the Builder. This was the first Scottish provincial branch in England and caused questions to be asked in Parliament. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Bank Street, an area of large commercial and retail buildings. It is a large and dominant building with distinctive architecture, on a busy enclosed pedestrianised street. The area is a mixture of modern and older buildings. Despite modern developments, the character has been largely preserved as the modern buildings respect the street line and rooflines. The setting, amongst buildings of a similar date makes a positive contribution to the heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a 19th

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BID HE-001-OR002

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century bank and through its association with the architects Hetherington and Oliver of Carlisle. It has historical interest as the first Scottish provincial branch of Clydesdale Bank in England. Its has group value with two other broadly contemporary banks; Barclays Bank on bank Street (OR002_0312) and Midland Bank (OR002_0048) on English Street. Despite some modern developments in the area, the setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its association with similar historic assets.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297357>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0299

Asset name: 21, Castle Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339883 556044

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297358
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0009	19, Castle Street
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0166	17, Castle Street
OR002_0345	Nos. 26, 28 and 30 and Railings to Front
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house, latterly in commercial use, now occupied by a firm of solicitors, and dating to the late 18th century. The building has Flemish bond brickwork with light headers, on chamfered plinth with V-jointed quoins and dentilled cornice. There is a graduated green slate roof and 18th century end brick chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys and five symmetrical bays with rear extensions forming overall L-shape. The building is also double-depth with a central-stair plan. There is a central panelled door with radial fanlight, up steps, in an open-pedimented doorcase with block entablature panelled reveals and soffit. Sash windows have glazing bars (except the lower panes on the ground floor) in stone architraves. The linear rear extensions are of three builds with sash windows and tripartite window. The interior has many original features. These include panelled doors in fluted architraves with panelled reveals and some black marble fireplaces, one of carved wood with swags, roundels and fretted mantel shelf. The staircase is wooden with carved tread ends, delicate scrolled wrought-iron balusters and moulded wooden handrail. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Castle Street, opposite the junction with Paternoster Row, in an area of retail and commercial buildings. The asset is part of a group (OR002_0009, OR002_0166, and OR002_0345) that are of similar date. It has clear views of Carlisle Cathedral (OR002_0147) to the south and has intervisibility with several assets on Castle Street. The area is relatively open, with large amounts of foot traffic. There has been some modern development in the area, but the area has retained much of its

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character. The setting amongst other similar historic buildings makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a surviving 18th century house. Its has group value with similarly dated assets on the street. The setting amongst other similar historic buildings makes a positive contribution to the heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297358>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0300

Asset name: 7-83 Castle Street, 1, Greenmarket

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 340016 555962

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297359
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0064	3 and 4, Greenmarket
OR002_0191	2, Greenmarket
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A house now three shops, dating to the late 18th century. The building is of painted render over brick with V-jointed quoins and broad pilasters. There are lead downpipes with rainwater heads, one inscribed "R & M E". There is a 20th century slate roof, vestige of rendered end chimney stack and the roof level of Number 77 is slightly higher. The building is of three storeys and seven bays. There is a central 20th century glazed door and fanlight in bolection doorcase with impost and carved-leaf keystone. The ground floor has 20th century shop windows. An inscribed panel over central window says "SIR WALTER SCOTT WAS MARRIED FROM THIS HOUSE DEC 24TH 1797". The return gable wall becomes number one Greenmarket. The interior of Numbers 79-83 was of interest, but gutted in 1989. The Carlisle Museum photographed interior before work commenced.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the south-east corner of Castle Street and the north-west corner of Green Market, in a pedestrianised area of retail buildings. It faces the open market area as well as the imposing Crown and Mitre Hotel. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value, as part of a contemporary dated and architecturally similar row of houses.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest as a good example of an 18th century house in the area, despite alteration to a shop. It has historic interest due to its association with the writer Sir Walter Scott. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value, due to its location

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amongst buildings of a similar size and date.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297359>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0309

Asset name: 4 and 5, Paternoster Row

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339834 556002

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297372
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0044	Abbey Court
OR002_0045	7, Paternoster Row
OR002_0102	The Boardroom Public House
OR002_0209	No. 3 and Adjacent Outbuildings
OR002_0210	6, Paternoster Row
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house and shop dating to 1855. The building has Flemish bond brickwork on chamfered painted stone plinth, with calciferous sandstone dressings and gutter brackets. There is a Welsh slate roof with original tall ridge and end brick chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys and three bays with a two bay shop of one build. The house at the left, has a central panelled door and fanlight in quoined surround with Corinthian-capital Shap granite columns in antis. The sash windows in brick reveals have chamfered Shap granite sills on the ground floor and sandstone sills above. Separating the two parts is a large panelled carriage doorway in a flat arch with cast-iron fluted angle bollards and 19th century ceramic-tiled pilasters. The shop front has a central door and flanking windows under an overall headboard with wooden bracketed and modillioned cornice. The windows above are the same as the house. The interior of house has good 19th century details, including mosaic tiles in the hall, panelled doors, marble fireplaces and an original staircase. The Carlisle Journal (1855) gives the date of construction when a Roman road was discovered when digging the cellar for the house. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Paternoster Row in an open but fairly quiet area. The setting consists of former residential houses of varying architectural styles which are now mostly small businesses. The surrounding assets (OR002_0044, OR002_0045, OR002_0102, OR002_0209 and OR002_0210) are

Background Information and Data

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generally of late 18th and early 19th century date and constructed from brick. The area has not altered significantly and has retained its character. The asset has views to the east of Carlisle Cathedral and its associated grounds, whilst the unaltered character of Paternoster Row positively contributes to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of an early 19th century house with a shop. The Shap Granite pillars and the tiles also add to the architectural interest. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297372>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0311

Asset name: 21, 23 and 25, English Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-804

National Grid Reference: 340118 555881

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297374
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0048	Midland Bank, including Railings
OR002_0312	Barclays Bank
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Shops with commercial premises above, dating to the early to mid 19th century. The building is of calciferous sandstone ashlar with sill bands, cornice and dwarf parapet. There is a graduated green slate roof with right coped gable and end brick chimney stacks. The building has three storeys under a common roof. Number 21 is of two bays and is partly over Pack Horse Lane. Numbers 23-25 are one property of three bays, separated from 21 on the ground floor by the lane. There are ground floor 20th century shop windows and doors. The upper floor windows of Number 21 are all different. The windows of Number 23-25 are partly with glazing bars in stone architraves. There are blocked openings onto the lane on Number 21, but 23-25 has a 20th century door in original painted stone surround with console-bracketed cornice. Inside the ground floors are extensively altered. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the market square, where the asset is located on the eastern side, facing out onto an open area which is lined by other buildings. These include the Midland Bank (OR002_0048) and Barclays Bank (OR002_0312) which are of later 19th century date but similar construction materials. The other buildings are of a similar size and grain, with modern buildings blending in with older ones. The area is an open and busy retail space and has been pedestrianised for access to shops. Although there are modern shopfronts, the asset retains its original function. The modern buildings respect the street line and roof heights and there are other historic buildings surviving. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

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Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of an early to mid 19th century shop. Despite the modern shopfronts, the setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297374>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0312

Asset name: Barclays Bank

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-803

National Grid Reference: 340140 555821

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Bank (financial)

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297375
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0048	Midland Bank, including Railings
OR002_0298	Clydesdale Bank
OR002_0311	21, 23 and 25, English Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A bank and associated bank chambers, dating to 1875, for the Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Company, by Crosby and Hetherington of Carlisle. The bank is of calciferous sandstone ashlar on moulded plinth with string courses, bracketed sill bands and cornice. There is a slate roof with original ashlar end chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys and five bays. It occupies an important corner position with an angle bay and three bay return on Bank Street. There are off centre 20th century panelled doors in a paired columned round arched surround. The extreme southern window was previously a door. Most of the interior is hidden by 20th century cladding. The ground floor banking hall extends into Bank Chambers, both with offices above. The Carlisle Journal (1874 and 1875) reported that plans for the building had been passed, gave details of the architect, and later recorded the completion of the building. The original plans are in Cumbria County Record Office. The bank chambers continue along the Bank Street façade adjoining the bank. They are dated over entrance AD 1875 with 20th century alterations. The chambers are of cream brickwork with calciferous sandstone ashlar dressings, flush quoins, string courses and cornice. They are of three storeys and five bays. Inscribed in carved letters over the door, is "BANK CHAMBERS". The ground floor windows were inserted in the 1980s to replace a 20th century shop front, but in a style in keeping with this and the adjoining bank building. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the corner of Bank Street and English Street. The area is dominated by large commercial buildings including several large banks, such as the Clydesdale Bank (OR002_0298) and

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the Midland Bank (OR002_0048). There is modern development in the area, in the form of other businesses and shops. Despite this development, the streetscape retains historic buildings, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of purpose built bank, as well as through its association with architects Crosby and Hetherington of Carlisle. The asset has group value with the two nearby contemporary banks, the Clydesdale Bank (OR002_0298) and the Midland Bank (OR002_0048). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297375>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0324

Asset name: Midland Bank

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340282 555584

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Bank (financial)
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297387
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0079	Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station)
OR002_0158	County Hotel
OR002_0159	The County Bar, The Cumbrian Hotel (Part)
OR002_0160	County Hotel (Part) The Caledonian Public House
OR002_0174	The Cumbrian Hotel
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A bank, dating to 1865-7 for the Cumberland Union Banking Company by Daniel Birkett of Carlisle and Liverpool. The building is constructed from calciferous sandstone ashlar on rusticated plinth, with pilastered quoins under open balustraded parapet. There is a graduated greenslate roof partly hipped with vestiges of ashlar ridge chimney stacks. The building is of three storeys with four bays to each façade (one facing onto Botchergate) with angled bay on corner. There is a 20th century panelled door in stone architrave under round-headed quoined arch, to the south, inscribed over door "C.U.B.C.". Over the entrance is a tripartite window with columned shaped pediment. Corner attic shaped pedimental dormer. Interior detail is hidden by modern fascias. Carlisle Journal (1865) gives proposals for new bank, which because of a bricklayers' strike was not opened until 1867 (Carlisle Journal, 1867). [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the corner of Botchergate and Court Square, a main road within Carlisle City centre (OR002_0362). The area is very busy with high noise levels and consists of commercial establishments. The building is large and prominent and has now been converted to a pub/restaurant. The architectural style is similar to the County Hotel (OR002_0158), which sits opposite. This group of assets shows the 19th century commercial development around Citadel Station providing a range of services for railway passengers. The setting of the asset amongst a group of architecturally distinctive buildings

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(OR002_0079, OR002_0158, OR002_0159 and OR002_0160) makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a former 19th century bank. Historic interest is also derived from the assets association with architect Daniel Birkett of Carlisle and Liverpool. It has group value with the nearby associated assets (OR002_0079, OR002_0158, OR002_0159 and OR002_0160). The setting of the asset amongst a group of architecturally distinctive buildings makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297387>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0325

Asset name: 69, 71 and 73, English Street, 2 and 4, Devonshire Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-804

National Grid Reference: 340186 555728

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Commercial office

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297388
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0176	Devonshire Chambers
OR002_0268	29, Lowther Street, 1-13, Devonshire Street
OR002_0269	12, 14 and 16, Devonshire Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A commercial premises with offices above, dating to 1854 with ground floor alterations. The building is of calciferous sandstone ashlar, with sill bands and stone bracketed eaves cornice. There is a hipped green slate roof and original ridge brick chimney stacks, some reduced. There are three storeys, on a corner site, with seven bays on Devonshire Street and five bays on English Street. The ground floor is 20th century, with varying shop windows between stone pilasters and under overall cornice. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the corner of Devonshire Street and English Street. The area is predominantly retail and commercial, with buildings of similar architectural styles and building materials dating between the 1830s and 1860s (OR002_0176, OR002_0268 and OR002_0269). The historic character of the area has been preserved with the streetscape maintaining its integrity. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a mid 19th century commercial premises. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297388>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0335

Asset name: 10-30, Tait Street, 1, James Terrace

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340523 555506

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terrace
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297403
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0029	1-21, Tait Street
OR002_0030	32, 34 and 36, Tait Street
OR002_0219	25, 27 and 29, Tait Street
OR002_0361	Botchergate Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Eleven houses in a terrace with one on the return, dating to the early 1850s and built in two phases. The buildings are of Flemish bond brickwork with light headers on chamfered plinth and stone-bracketed metal gutters. There is a graduated local slate roof with 19th century shared ridge chimney stacks. The buildings are of two storeys and two bays each. Numbers 12-16 have right and left doorways flanking a central dividing through-passage. There are panelled doors, some 20th century, up steps in columned surrounds under overall radial fanlights in brick reveals with stone lintels. Other houses have the same doorways but no passages. There are small basement windows under each ground floor window, with pavement grilles. Number 30 has a two-bay return which is partly number one James Terrace. A further single-bay extension also forms part of number one James Terrace and is an integral part of the terrace. Numbers 14-30 were built first and are shown on Asquiths Survey of Carlisle, 1853. The rest were added shortly afterwards. Dean Tait only came to Carlisle in 1850 and it was then that this new street was named. He left Carlisle to be Bishop of London in 1856 and went on to become Archbishop of Canterbury in 1868. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the terrace is formed by Tait Street, which it fronts onto. The terrace is separated from the road by a wide pavement, whilst the street is also tree lined. The setting is formed by other historical residential properties on the street (OR002_0029, OR002_0030, OR002_0219), with which it has group value. The setting also comprises a mixture of residential and commercial properties on Botchergate to the south-west of the terrace. The street has a very homogenous character made up of mid 19th century

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houses. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location amongst other historic buildings of a similar style and date.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a well preserved 19th century terrace. It has group value with similar assets lining the street. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location amongst other historic buildings of a similar style and date.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297403>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0336

Asset name: Statue of Earl of Lonsdale

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340265 555653

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
Commemorative monument
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297404
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0049	Crown Court, adjoining offices and gate arch
OR002_0050	Nisi Prius Courthouse, associated offices and gate arch
OR002_0051	Hospital Wing of County Gaol and Gaol Wall
OR002_0093	Gaol Wall, West of Crown Court
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A statue depicting William Lowther, 1st Earl of Lonsdale, a Tory politician and nobleman known for building Lowther Castle. The statue is dated 1846 for the subscribers and signed "M.L.WATSON, SCULPTOR". There is a calciferous sandstone base, plinth and shaft and a white marble figure. There is also a rusticated square base and plinth with a shaft inscribed at the front in six lines "WILLIAM EARL OF LONSDALE, LORD LIEUTENANT OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND FROM 1802 TO 1844". The statue has a larger-than-life figure dressed in robe and costume of the Order of the Garter. A competition for the statue was held in 1845. Its original location was in English Street between the Courthouses, where the foundation stone was laid in 1846, but because of a dispute it was not erected until a year later, (see Carlisle Journal 1845, 6 and 7). A photograph of the statue being moved on 25 July 1929 is in Cumberland News, 19 September 1986. It was placed in its present location in the Courthouse Gardens in 1930. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the junction of English Street, Botchergate, The Crescent and Court Square Brow. The setting of the asset consists of commercial and retail buildings. The asset is a distinctive feature, but has been removed from its original location (between the courthouses on English Street). For this reason the setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

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Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic, architectural and artistic interest from its depiction of William Earl of Lonsdale and as the work of the sculptor M. L. Watson. The asset is a distinctive feature, but has been removed from its original setting, which makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297404>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0339

Asset name: 15 and 17, Lowther Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340236 555729

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Shopping arcade
Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1297407
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0037	4, 6 and 6A, Lowther Street
OR002_0039	Congregational Church
OR002_0040	Trustee Savings Bank and attached railings
OR002_0199	10, 12 and 14, Lowther Street
OR002_0201	Nos. 37 and 39 including Overthrow and Lamp Bracket
OR002_0203	8, Lowther Street
OR002_0259	Lloyds Bank
OR002_0340	Liberal Club
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The entrance to an arcade of two shops with offices above. The building is dated to 1904 for the Carlisle Old Brewery Company by Henry Higginson of Carlisle. The asset is constructed from red brick with rusticated and alternate block quoins with sill bands and modillioned cornice. There is a Welsh slate mansard roof with boxed dormers and coped gables with red brick end and ridge chimney stacks. The building is of three and a half storeys with three bays. There is a central through flattened archway, which gives access to Lowther Arcade. This has flanking 20th century shop windows, within original rusticated pilasters carried around the returns under the arch. Above the central bay, are alternate block quoins and all windows are tripartite with alternate block columns. The window over the arch is bowed and above is a carved scrolled panel inscribed 'LOWTHER ARCADE'. Plans for this building are in Cumbria County Record Office, Ca/E4/13541, and were approved 19 June 1903. This style was designed to match the Three Crowns Hotel in English Street, at the other end of the arcade (now The Citadel) which was built earlier to the same architect's designs. [1]

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BID HE-001-OR002

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Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Lowther Street and the busy road junction with Warwick Street. The area comprises a mixture of architectural styles and is formed primarily by commercial buildings including shops and small businesses. The setting within a streetscape of well-preserved 19th to 20th century commercial buildings which make a positive contribution to the heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of an early 20th century shopping arcade entrance. The asset has group value with other well-preserved 19th to 20th century commercial buildings on the street. The setting within a streetscape of well-preserved 19th to 20th century commercial buildings which make a positive contribution to the heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297407>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0340

Asset name: Liberal Club

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 340221 555806

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1297408
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0037	4, 6 and 6A, Lowther Street
OR002_0039	Congregational Church
OR002_0040	Trustee Savings Bank and attached railings
OR002_0199	10, 12 and 14, Lowther Street
OR002_0201	Nos. 37 and 39 including Overthrow and Lamp Bracket
OR002_0203	8, Lowther Street
OR002_0259	Lloyds Bank
OR002_0339	15 and 17, Lowther Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house, now a club, dating to the early 1830s for Elizabeth Dacre (a member of the Dacre family of Carlisle). The building has a calciferous sandstone ashlar façade, with chamfered plinth, cornice and a solid parapet. There is a graduated green slate roof with dormer windows and 19th century end brick chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys, three bays, double-depth with a left-stair plan. The steps up to the central in antis doorway are under an overall radial fanlight. There is a sash window above with glazing bars in stone architrave and small patterned bowed cast-iron balcony. The interior has moulded plaster ceiling cornices with roundels. False ceilings on the ground floor may conceal further plasterwork. The original staircase has scrolled wrought-iron balusters and a moulded wooden handrail. There are many original panelled doors in panelled reveals with eared architraves. Robert Fell dates the house to 1840, but as Mrs Dacre lived on English Street and sold that house in 1831 (Carlisle Journal 1831). This would seem to be the date she moved into the new house. Brown (1951) says "Mrs Dacre's three houses in Lowther Street, one of which in that with the bow windows, was constructed purposely for her to give entertainments in and had a huge drawing-room running from front to back." [1]

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Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Lowther Street in an area of large commercial buildings and some former houses. The street is very open with large amounts of pedestrian and road traffic and the building is set slightly back from the street, surrounded by a stone wall. The area comprises a mixture of architectural styles and is formed primarily by commercial buildings including shops and small businesses. The original streetscape of the asset has not altered greatly and the setting has retained much of its character, making a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architecture and its historic association with Elizabeth Dacre of the Dacre family of Carlisle. The asset has group value with other well-preserved 19th to 20th century commercial buildings on the street. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297408>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0345

Asset name: Nos. 26, 28 and 30 and Railings to Front

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339819 556047

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terraced house
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1355058
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0009	19, Castle Street
OR002_0166	17, Castle Street
OR002_0294	Tullie House and Extensions
OR002_0299	21, Castle Street
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A terrace of three houses, dating to 1823 for (and by) Paul Nixon, a Carlisle architect with his own marble works. The building is now office, a flat and a restaurant. The building is of calciferous sandstone ashlar, which is rusticated on the ground floor with sill bands and modillioned eaves cornice. There is a graduated greenslate roof with skylights, former windows at the rear and 19th century ridge and end brick chimney stacks. The houses are of three storeys, three bays and double depth in plan. There are three, left railed gates in a railed void, which give access down stone steps to a cellar door under each entrance. Each house has steps at the right, to a panelled door, with an overlight with a Greek-key pattern, in a prostyle Ionic porch. There are sash windows with glazing bars in plain reveals on the ground floor and cellar. The interior has moulded plaster ceilings on both floors, some with roundels and panels. There are 19th century white and black marble fireplaces in most principle rooms. The white marble fireplace in the first floor room of number 26 has a figured frieze. This was likely carved by David Dunbar, Nixon's principal sculptor, who's speciality was carved fireplaces. The buildings have original staircases, that in number 26 is spiral with patterned cast-iron balusters in a domed well. The Carlisle Patriot, fifth July 1823, says "the houses now in course of erection in Castle Street, by Paul Nixon, will be a great ornament to the town - the beautiful white stone and architecture are worthy of each other". [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the busy Castle Street, an area of retail and commercial buildings

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many of which are former houses. To the north-west, are glimpses down the sloping street to Carlisle Castle. The setting is also formed by large former townhouses and terraced houses, as well as Tullie House museum (OR002_0294). A modern office building is situated to the north of the asset, which has slightly altered the character of the setting. Despite the presence of some modern buildings, the setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of early 19th century terraced houses with original surviving features within the interior. This is despite conversion to an office, a flat and a restaurant. It has historic as well as architectural interest due to its association with the architect Paul Nixon. Despite the presence of some modern buildings, the setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its original streetscape, which remains relatively intact.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1355058>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0346

Asset name: Cumberland Inn

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340345 555536

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Public house
Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1380211
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0361	Botchergate Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A public house, designed in 1928 and constructed in 1929-30, with late 20th century alterations. The building was constructed by Harry Redfern, for the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme. The building is in a Tudor Gothic style and is constructed from buff coursed ashlar sandstone with tall gable chimneys and a slate roof covering. There are three ground floor bars, arranged behind one another, and the two first floor bars are approached by a separate entrance and stair from the street. The buildings are of three bays to the front, three storeys and a central attic. The building has consistent interior detailing, which is used to create an 'Old English' style. All rooms retain hearths with sub-Tudor detailing and tiled panels, large cased spine beams, and rectangular fielded panelling to two-thirds height. Behind this room is a large bar with two large, square piers in front of the servery, the latter brought forward and extended to the north in the late 20th century. A hearth surround to the rear bar is dated 1930 and of superior quality to ground floor examples. The front bar has two hearths, one dated 1930 and similar to that in back bar. Both fireplaces have texts in gold letters, that to the south wall a quotation from Omar Khayyam, and that to the north wall quotations by Robert Burns and G. K. Chesterton, all in praise of alcoholic drink. Above the panelling, are painted cartouches with vine motifs and over the fireplaces, jugs and glasses. This is the least altered of the surviving public houses designed by Harry Redfern for the Carlisle State Management Scheme. It displays high quality and carefully executed interior design characteristics, by means of which the scheme sought to demonstrate the civilized and decent nature of its new premises. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Botchergate, an area of retail and commercial buildings in a busy part of Carlisle city centre. The area is very busy with large amounts of road and foot traffic, which is an environment that will benefit a public house. The original setting has been altered, with large modern offices and retail buildings now situated opposite this building and to the east which have altered the roof line. The

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setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a 20th century public house built in the Tudor Gothic style and is largely unaltered internally. It has historical interest due to its association with the architect Harry Redfern. The original setting has been altered due to modern developments, which make a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1380211>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0350

Asset name: Turkish Suite, The Pools

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340138 555403

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Turkish baths
Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1393755
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Turkish baths, dating to 1909 by the County Surveyor W. C. Marks and built by William Johnstone of Carlisle. The interior tiled decorative scheme, is by Minton and Hollins of Stoke. All other work was carried out by local firms. The baths are constructed of red brick with roofs of slate, the interior has glazed tiles and a faience decorative scheme with terrazzo flooring and marble bench tops. The baths comprise a series of interlinked rooms with basements attached to the south-east side of a pre-existing public swimming baths. The west part is a single storey entrance block providing an access corridor and attendant's room with former waiting areas. This gives access to the main block forming a double height cooling room leading to a single storey block housing access to the plunge bath flanked by the shower room and Russian vapour bath. The shampooing room is housed in a two-storey block beyond which gives access to similar blocks containing the three warm rooms. The entrance block comprises an access corridor with original doors, glazed fan and margin lights, and the attendant's room. A horse-shoe arched entrance in the north east corner has a moulded architrave and an upper fan light of decorative stained glass which leads to the main cooling room. This is the centrepiece of the scheme and is complete with its original stepped plunge bath entered through a horse-shoe arched opening, which have surrounds of alternating green and yellow tile. The plunge bath is of concrete construction faced with white glazed bricks. Flanking the north and south walls there are sets of five double and single changing rooms separated by polished wooden screens with art nouveau stained glass panels in their upper parts. Extensive use is made of fine tiling and glazed faience work with shades of pale green, pale blue and buff glazes; also incorporated at intervals are paired tiles of art nouveau design. The flooring throughout is of Terrazzo paving. This scheme, combined with the incorporation of horse-shoe arches carried on decorative columns with ornamental capitals, creates a strong Oriental atmosphere. Plans for the provision of Turkish baths in Carlisle occurred as early as 1884 when the existing public swimming baths were opened. The idea was resurrected in 1901 and agreed in 1902 although it was a further six years before plans were finally approved. The Turkish baths opened on

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the 20 September 1909 in a purpose built extension to the existing public baths building at a cost of £2500. The internal tiling and glazed faience work by Minton and Hollins Co. of Stoke, one of the leaders in the field of tile manufacture. The opening of the suite was celebrated in the local newspapers, which describes in detail a public inspection, although there was no formal opening. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by James Street, south of Carlisle Citadel Station (OR002_0079). The asset is set slightly back from James Street and is located east of a large retail park. There are buildings of the same time period to the south-west. The modern pool lies immediately to the north-west. The asset has been enclosed by the construction of the modern retail park and modern additions to the asset itself. This makes a negative contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest due to the internal tiling and glazed faience work by the respected company Minton and Hollins of Stoke. This building is an increasingly rare example of a once common building form, of which only around 20 remain in England. The asset has architectural and historical interest as a rare survivor of a once common building form, and has an original interior that is largely intact. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the modern developments in the area.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393755>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0360

**Asset name: Chatsworth Square and Portland Square
Conservation Area**

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340643 555847

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0030	32, 34 and 36, Tait Street
OR002_0219	25, 27 and 29, Tait Street

Description and sources

Full asset description:

This area is to the east of Carlisle City Centre and was laid out as a residential suburb during the 19th century after the dismantlement of the east city walls in 1813. Its focus is around Portland Square, Warwick Square and Chatsworth Square. It was laid out in an asymmetric grid pattern. The area was previously agricultural land, but the residential suburb allowed a new main route, Warwick Road, to be laid out to the east which remains a key route into the city. It has a strong townscape, being made up on clearly defined perimeter blocks, with formal housing. The perimeter blocks are fronted by terraced housing, of two to three storeys in height. The area has an architectural conformity, with most buildings constructed from stone, brick and slate. Three squares are present and are distinctive townscape features. The most notable buildings in the area can be found in Portland Square, which includes elaborate and expressive buildings. Chatsworth Square and Portland Square are open spaces at the centre. Portland Square was laid out by 1853, but most of the houses were not built until the 1860's or 1870's. The square is largely constructed in ashlar sandstone, and displays a range of high status Victorian and Victorian Gothic revival architecture. Chatsworth Square was laid out in 1875, with red brick being the predominant building material here. A notable row of listed Gothic sandstone houses forms the eastern end of the Square. Warwick Square was laid out in 1876, but it is not clear if it was designed to remain open. The presence of two landscaped squares and Victorian tree planting have made this a relatively green area despite the density of buildings. [1]

Setting description:

The conservation area lies the east of Carlisle city centre on what was formerly agricultural land. To the

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west of the conservation area designation lies the City Centre Conservation Area (OR002_0362), while to the south west it abuts the Botchergate Conservation Area (OR002_0361). To the south and east the area abuts further phases of 19th century residential development. To the north lie a series of educational campuses, notably Carlisle College and Trinity School, the latter being outside of the conservation area. [1] The conservation area consists of high proportions of Victorian terraced houses and is largely residential in character. The landscaped squares and large amounts of Victorian tree planting have created a relatively green and open area. The setting of the conservation area located between the more commercial areas of Botchergate and Carlisle City Centre and the more open areas to the north contributes the value of the asset it forms a transitional zone between urban centre and the surrounding countryside. The residential setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The conservation area has architectural interest as an excellent example of surviving Victorian townscape, with numerous notable buildings displaying a fairly similar style. The quality of housing and the large amount of open space contributes positively to the asset's value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://www.carlisle.gov.uk/Portals/0/Documents/PDF/Chatsworth%20Square%20Portland%20Square%20Conservation%20Area%20Appraisal%20Final%20March%202018.pdf>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0361

Asset name: Botchergate Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-802
National Grid Reference: 340637 555312

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic Settlement
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0024	5-61, St Nicholas Street
OR002_0029	1-21, Tait Street
OR002_0121	1-11, Woodrouffe Terrace
OR002_0215	38, St Nicholas Street
OR002_0252	The Golden Lion Public House
OR002_0335	10-30, Tait Street, 1, James Terrace
OR002_0346	Cumberland Inn
OR002_0374	Dias' Pawnbrokers (site of)
OR002_0410	School of Industry, Botchergate, Carlisle (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Botchergate Conservation Area mainly comprises the linear strip of Botchergate and is the main route into Carlisle from the south. Originally a linear development on the approach to the walled city, Botchergate became increasingly urban and commercial during the 19th century. Firstly, narrow lanes, and later, spur roads were developed along its length serving new development, until it became fully enmeshed as the heart of the web of streets that survive today. The conservation area is urban in character, with few trees and only a single piece of green space within its boundaries. The conservation area is characterised by its transition from mixed residential and retail properties to the south, via a small retail area, through to the more buoyant northern portion. The buildings within Botchergate vary in date and form, from 19th century buildings of Victorian architecture, to 20th century commercial shops to the south of the conservation area. The northern extent of the conservation area forms the commercial heart of Carlisle and the scale and grandeur of the area is represented by the architecture of the 19th century buildings within, such as the County Hotel (OR002_0158). The central section of the conservation area is largely formed by retail premises dating to the 20th century. The southern extent of Botchergate transitions from mixed-use to residential. Streets such as St Nicholas Street (OR002_0024) are characterised by 19th century terraces,

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which are typical in this area. Botchergate conservation area's main character is that of a key transport route into Carlisle, and despite developments to the buildings within the area, Botchergate remains a key transport route to Carlisle Station. [1]

Setting description:

The northern extent of the area is comprised of commercial and retail buildings, with the centre comprising smaller retail buildings. The south portion of the area is mostly residential. Its topography is largely level and it occupies a plateau in contrast to land to west, which falls away to what were once the floodplains of the River Caldew and its water meadows. There are long distance views of the tower of Carlisle Cathedral (OR002_0147) and some prominent corner buildings along Botchergate. The street has a sense of enclosure. There are some views to Citadel Station from the northern extent of the conservation area. However, the setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest as a key approach to the city centre and which can be seen physically in its linearity, and also in the intensity of its uses. Its historic role was as a linear route between the gates of the walled City and the south - the most intensive development was closest to the City gates (The Citadel), with a further historic nucleus at the medieval St Nicholas hospital site to the south of the current designation. [1] It has architectural interest as the conservation area contains good regional examples of domestic terraces such as 5-61, St Nicholas Street (OR002_0024), and commercial buildings, for instance the Cumberland Inn (OR002_0346).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 https://www.carlisle.gov.uk/Portals/0/Documents/PDF/ED.27.12_Botchergate_Conservation_Area_Appraisal_Final_version.pdf

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0362

Asset name: Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 339962 556060

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic Settlement
Period(s): Prehistoric, Roman, Early medieval, Medieval, Post-medieval, and Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0003	Town wall, section on West Walls
OR002_0005	Roman and medieval town area bounded by Heads Lane, West Wall and Blackfriars Street
OR002_0006	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct
OR002_0007	Area of Roman and medieval towns, bounded by Annetwell Street, Abbey Street, Castle Street and Paternoster Row
OR002_0009	19, Castle Street
OR002_0023	Gates and Lamp Bracket to east of Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary
OR002_0037	4, 6 and 6A, Lowther Street
OR002_0039	Congregational Church
OR002_0040	Trustee Savings Bank and attached railings
OR002_0044	Abbey Court
OR002_0045	7, Paternoster Row
OR002_0048	Midland Bank, including Railings
OR002_0049	Crown Court, adjoining offices and gate arch
OR002_0050	Nisi Prius Courthouse, associated offices and gate arch
OR002_0051	Hospital Wing of County Gaol and Gaol Wall
OR002_0052	Statue of James Steel
OR002_0064	3 and 4, Greenmarket
OR002_0079	Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station)
OR002_0082	1, Earl Street

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OR002_0083	9, Earl Street
OR002_0087	Herbert Atkinson House
OR002_0088	Wall, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House
OR002_0089	17 and 19, Abbey Street
OR002_0090	18, 20 and 22, Abbey Street
OR002_0091	26, Abbey Street
OR002_0092	Eaglesfield House
OR002_0093	Gaol Wall, West of Crown Court
OR002_0102	The Boardroom Public House
OR002_0114	Railings and Gates at East End of Cathedral
OR002_0115	Ruins of Dormitory of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0116	Bishops Registry
OR002_0117	No. 2 The Abbey
OR002_0118	Former Priory Wall and Deanery Garden Wall
OR002_0127	Central Plaza Hotel and Stable Range, with the West City Walls Behind (site of)
OR002_0128	11-29, Warwick Road
OR002_0136	Church House
OR002_0137	West City Walls
OR002_0147	Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
OR002_0148	Fratry of Former Priory of St Mary
OR002_0149	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse
OR002_0150	No. 1 The Abbey
OR002_0151	The Deanery and Prior's Tower
OR002_0152	28 and 30, Abbey Street
OR002_0153	36 and 38, Abbey Street
OR002_0154	48, Abbey Street
OR002_0158	County Hotel
OR002_0159	The County Bar, The Cumbrian Hotel (Part)
OR002_0160	County Hotel (Part) The Caledonian Public House
OR002_0166	17, Castle Street
OR002_0173	Detached West Wall of Citadel Station
OR002_0174	The Cumbrian Hotel
OR002_0176	Devonshire Chambers
OR002_0191	2, Greenmarket
OR002_0195	The Sportsman Inn
OR002_0199	10, 12 and 14, Lowther Street
OR002_0201	Nos. 37 and 39 including Overthrow and Lamp Bracket
OR002_0203	8, Lowther Street
OR002_0209	No. 3 and Adjacent Outbuildings
OR002_0210	6, Paternoster Row
OR002_0213	Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary
OR002_0219	25, 27 and 29, Tait Street
OR002_0228	Diocesan Church Centre
OR002_0229	Tithe Barn
OR002_0243	The Andalusian
OR002_0244	43, West Walls
OR002_0246	1-9, The Crescent
OR002_0259	Lloyds Bank

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OR002_0267	3, 5 and 7, Earl Street
OR002_0268	29, Lowther Street, 1-13, Devonshire Street
OR002_0269	12, 14 and 16, Devonshire Street
OR002_0276	Caladonian Mill
OR002_0277	No. 32 and Railings to Front
OR002_0278	Nos. 3 and 6 The Abbey
OR002_0285	Numbers 10-22 incorporating City Walls
OR002_0286	St Cuthbert's Vicarage and Associated Railings
OR002_0290	No. 4 The Abbey
OR002_0292	Crown and Mitre Hotel
OR002_0294	Tullie House and Extensions
OR002_0295	15A, Abbey Street
OR002_0296	24, Abbey Street
OR002_0297	34, Abbey Street
OR002_0298	Clydesdale Bank
OR002_0299	21, Castle Street
OR002_0300	7-83 Castle Street, 1, Greenmarket
OR002_0309	4 and 5, Paternoster Row
OR002_0311	21, 23 and 25, English Street
OR002_0312	Barclays Bank
OR002_0324	Midland Bank
OR002_0325	69, 71 and 73, English Street, 2 and 4, Devonshire Street
OR002_0336	Statue of Earl of Lonsdale
OR002_0339	15 and 17, Lowther Street
OR002_0340	Liberal Club
OR002_0345	Nos. 26, 28 and 30 and Railings to Front
OR002_0350	Turkish Suite, The Pools
OR002_0370	Court Square Fountain, Carlisle (site of)
OR002_0386	Unitarian Chapel, Victoria Viaduct, Carlisle (site of)
OR002_0417	West Walls Smithy, Carlisle
OR002_0426	North Eastern Railway Line, Carlisle
OR002_0434	Congregational Chapel, Cecil Street, Carlisle
OR002_0436	Carlisle Electricity Works, James Street, Carlisle
OR002_0441	Nelson Bridge, Carlisle
OR002_0442	Central School, West Walls, Carlisle
OR002_0444	Victoria Viaduct, Carlisle

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area extends to Carlisle Castle and The Sauceries to the north-west, Castle Way and Georgian Way to the north, and the southern boundary of Carlisle Citadel station to the south-east. The area is characterised by a mixture of commercial, residential, retail and historic buildings. The Carlisle City Centre conservation area also includes important 19th and 20th century buildings associated with the growth of the city. The west of the conservation area is characterised by Carlisle Castle and the surrounding grounds, which have medieval origins. The centre of the area is characterised by a large retail area, including Green Market, with modern developments.

Prehistoric activity has been recorded on the site of The Lanes Shopping Centre and on the site presently occupied by Marks and Spencer (OR002_0005). Excavations in Anetwell Street in 1973-84 revealed the south rampart of the Roman fort constructed in turf and timber for the first time. Major excavations in on a site south of the Castle (The Millennium Project) revealed activity within the fort to the end of the Roman

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Period. [1] Excavations further west towards the cathedral have revealed non-military activity on a bounded by Heads Lane, West Walls and Blackfriars (OR002_0005). This included timber buildings dating to the later 1st century AD, with activity once again throughout Roman period and possibly into the 5th century. [2] The nature of settlement in the early medieval period has been difficult to determine, but excavation on the same site revealed a timber building and early medieval finds from the 7th to mid 9th century date (OR002_0005). It is thought that there may have been monastic activity in the area occupied by the Cathedral Precinct (OR002_0006) and the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary (OR002_0213). By the 10th century the area around the cathedral was the focus of occupation where excavation revealed a cemetery. [1]

William Rufus captured Carlisle in 1092, building a castle, followed in 1122 by Henry I who gave money for the building of walls and towers, thought to be a reference to the town defences, and the foundation of an Augustinian priory, which subsequently became the Cathedral. [1] The friary was founded in 1233, originally just outside the walls. The friars later obtaining a site within the walls (OR002_0003). Extensive excavations have taken place at various location within the city including medieval tenements east of Scotch Street and a large defensive ditch beneath Castle Way within the castle ward. [1]

A town map, dating to the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558–1603), provides a picture of what Carlisle would have looked like at this time. The detailed map shows that the city remained largely contained within the medieval wall. [3] One of Carlisle's most iconic set of buildings, The Citadel, was constructed during this period. The former medieval fortress is located on English Street and comprises the former Crown Court (OR002_0049) and the Nisi Prius Courthouse (OR002_0050).

The 17th and 18th centuries after the English Civil War (1642–8) saw much military activity only ending with the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion which effectively marked the end of Carlisle's role as a fortress. [3] Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area represents the core of post-medieval Carlisle and contains important 19th and 20th century buildings associated with the growth of the city (OR002_0362).

The town hall faces on Green Market and was constructed in 1668, with later 18th and 19th century additions. The building has shops beneath and would have been a place where people gathered to trade goods. [4] The market arcade was constructed in the late 19th century, demonstrating the growth of trade in the city during the post-medieval period. Many of the other buildings within this area also date to the post-medieval period. They are associated with trade and the growth of the city. The buildings are tall, located on terraces and typically constructed of sandstone. English Street and Devonshire Street are good examples of this, lined with post-medieval shops and office buildings such as Devonshire Chambers (OR002_176). Post-medieval banks are common in this area with the Midland Bank (OR002_0048) and Barclays Bank (OR002_0312) both fronting the market area.

The industrialisation of Carlisle began in the late 18th century, first with coal carried by a canal and later by the railway, with Carlisle's first station at London Road opened in 1836. Carlisle citadel Station (OR002_0079) became the prominent station by 1851, growing in size throughout the remainder of 19th century, with further improvements during the 20th century. The conservation area also includes important 19th and 20th century buildings associated with the growth of the city. The south-east part of the conservation area is characterised by Carlisle Citadel Station (OR002_0079) and the Citadel Towers (OR002_0049) (OR002_0050), which are the major features of this area and part of the townscape. The main entrance of the station opens onto Court Square Brow, which forms a broad plaza with the Gaol Wall, west of Crown Court (OR002_0093). The Cumbrian Hotel (OR002_0174), the County Hotel (OR002_0158) and the Midland Bank (OR002_0324) form the rest of the plaza and lead to Botchergate.

Setting description:

The setting of the conservation area is relatively enclosed, with few open green areas, but contains numerous buildings associated with the development and growth of the city. Citadel Station is a focal point of the conservation area. The setting is formed by commercial, retail, historic and residential areas. It is characterised by large 18th to 19th century houses and large commercial buildings. The commercial setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset. The setting of the conservation area includes the surrounding townscape and industrial estates located along the southern edge beyond the railway and Citadel Station. These elements of its setting make a neutral contribution to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The conservation area is of historic and architectural interest, due to the presence of important medieval and post-medieval buildings key to the development of Carlisle. These highlight the prominence of Carlisle as an important regional city on the border with Scotland and reflect its economic status. They also demonstrate how the railway contributed to the importance of Carlisle as a regional centre.

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Zant, J. (2009) The Carlisle Millenium Project, Excavations in Carlisle, 1998-2001, Volume 1: The stratigraphy, Lancaster Imprints 14.
- 2 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=11468&sort=2&type=&rational=a&class1=None&period=None&resourceID=19191
- 3 Newman, R. (2011b), The Origins of the Modern City. In, Brennand, M and Stringer, K (2011) The Making of Carlisle – From Romans to Railways, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society
- 4 Historic England. (1994), Old Town Hall. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218104>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0363

Asset name: The Settle to Carlisle Railway Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-802
National Grid Reference: 341125 554953

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0364	Carlisle Power Box/Signal Box
OR002_0424	Maryport and Carlisle Railway Line, Carlisle (site of)
OR002_0426	North Eastern Railway Line, Carlisle

Description and sources

Full asset description:

There are five sections of the Settle to Carlisle Railway Conservation Area including London Road Goods Station and Petteril Terrace, Scotby, Cumwhinton and Settle. These sections span from Carlisle to the Yorkshire Dales.

The London Road Goods Station and Petteril Terrace section of the Settle to Carlisle Conservation Area includes the railway line from Durranhill sidings in the south-east through to Carlisle Citadel Station through Carlisle. [1] London Road NER Goods Station, a Grade II Listed Building, was constructed in 1881 on the site of the old station terminus at London Road, which was superseded by Carlisle Citadel Station (OR002_0079). The buildings represent a complete example of a goods station comprising both a goods office and goods shed. It is good quality design that expresses its function well, employing well-finished red brick and overall high quality detailing to both goods sheds and an office building. The two-storey office building is attached to the north of the double pile goods shed. The goods station benefits from a spatial group value with the adjacent (but earlier) Grade II listed Railway Inn and although not contemporary, the pair share a functional group value as 19th century railway buildings. [2] This bridling was constructed in 1837 to serve the London Road passenger station. Its constructed from local red sandstone ashlar blocks on a squared plinth with angle pilaster strips, string course, cornice and partial solid parapet. [3] Nearly 150 "Midland Houses" were built at around 30 sites from Settle to Petteril Bridge Junction near Carlisle, and often near stations. The introduction of these stylised 'Derby Gothic' railway terraces must have contrasted sharply with the more organic development of traditional local housing. [4] Examples of these, although not within the study area, can be found at Petteril Terrace to the south-east London Road NER Goods Station.

The entire conservation area is a 78 mile section of mainline railway that is considered to be an area of

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special architectural and historical interest. It was constructed by the Midland Railway between 1869-76 as an alternative route to the LNWR line, which is now the West Coast Mainline. The railway runs through the Yorkshire Dales and North Pennines before terminating at Carlisle Citadel Station. It continues to operate as a passenger railway and once forged a link between London, the Midlands and Scotland. The station buildings, workers houses and trackside structures of the line form a picture of Victorian enterprise and social welfare.

The London Road Goods Station and Petheril Terrace section is the only part that falls within the study area, and forms part of a much larger conservation area. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this section of the conservation area is formed by a mixture of predominantly 19th century buildings. These comprise residential and commercial uses with areas of modern development particularly in area to the south-east of the Citadel Station (OR002_0079). The Citadel Station itself, as the terminus of the Settle Carlisle line forms the north-west aspect of the setting of the conservation area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic interest of the railway line constructed in 1869-76 and the architectural interest of its buildings and rail infrastructure. It was the last main line railway in England constructed almost wholly by hand and a main access route into Carlisle. It is also of architectural interest to the railway architecture, such as stations; workers housing such as the "Midland Houses" in the 'Derby Gothic' style such as Petheril Terrace; bridges; and viaducts along its route.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://www.eden.gov.uk/planning-and-building/conservation/conservation-areas/settle-to-carlisle-railway/>
- 2 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1430159>
- 3 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196925>
- 4 <https://www.eden.gov.uk/media/2103/settle-carlisle-railway-workers-cottages.pdf>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0364

Asset name: Carlisle Power Box/Signal Box

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340407 555218

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Signal box
Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0363	The Settle to Carlisle Railway Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A power box or signal box of British Rail London Midland type which was first built in 1973 and contains an NX panel dating from the same year. An NX panel is an Entrance–exit system operated from a Workstation, or Signaller’s “workface” where the Routes and Signals for all the trains in one particular area are set. It was built to replace 30 lever signal boxes (these were signal boxes that relied on the use of mechanical levers to operate signals or points on the railway) on the busy West Coast Mainline. [1] [2] The building comprises a north/south aligned single storey brick structure with pantile roof with a central two storey overhanging pyramidal hipped roof built in British Rail brutalist style.

Setting description:

The asset is set back from the edge of the rail lines to the leading south from Citadel Station. It is within the Settle to Carlisle conservation area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic interest as an example of a surviving early power box on the Settle to Carlisle Railway. The assets also has value as an example of British Rail brutalist style architecture.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://scrca.foscl.org.uk/snippets/scrca-knowledge-base-carlisle-power-box-signal-box-1973-present>
- 2 <https://safety.networkrail.co.uk/jargon-buster/nx/>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0366

Asset name: Grey Friars, English Street, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340150 555800

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Friary
Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 5080
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Franciscan friary founded in 1233. The convent was originally founded outside the town walls but later settled within. Two deeds, one dated circa 1250 and another 1609/10 give boundaries which suggest that the Greyfriars were confined to an area in the back gardens of the burgages on English Street. A 16th century map of Carlisle has the words "The graye freares was heare" written across an unfenced plot of land. The Convent was destroyed by fire in 1292, rebuilt, and survived until its dissolution in 1539. A wooden stockade was found here in 1870s. [1] The asset potentially survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its archaeological interest as an example of a medieval occupation of Carlisle and the site of a former friary. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=36868dd3-e492-44e9-bb2a-289c57b9f3e3&resourceID=19191
- 2 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0367

Asset name: County Gaol, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340150 555670

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Gaol
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 5082
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0050	Nisi Prius Courthouse, associated offices and gate arch
OR002_0051	Hospital Wing of County Gaol and Gaol Wall
OR002_0093	Gaol Wall, West of Crown Court

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The below ground remains associated with the county gaol. Originally the county gaol was housed in the castle. In 1611, part of the Carlisle Citadel was converted into the county gaol to house a greater number of prisoners. Citadel was in very poor condition so a new gaol was needed. In 1686, a block of buildings, formerly the conventual buildings of the Blackfriars was acquired by the County and converted to a prison. It lay beside the English Gate, at the head of English Street, and was referred to as the "old county gaol." Various plans for enlargements and improvements fell through. A new gaol was completed in 1827, but prisoners were moved in May 1825, and the old gaol was demolished. Due to Acts of Parliament regarding internal prison construction, the gaol was extensively altered and a new single cell block unit was built 1868. In 1877, H. M. Government assumed responsibility for prisons, and in 1900 a policy decision to remove prisons from centres of population was made. The prison closed in 1920s and parts of it were demolished, although the single cell-block survived until 1937. Some of the 1827 gaol still survives, such as the gaol wall, including a stretch facing English Street. Behind this, the buildings, now Cumbria County Council (CCC) offices, which housed the gaol hospital and cook house (OR002_0051). A further stretch of wall runs from the west tower of the Courts, parallel to Court Brow, still standing to a height of 25 ft and containing an infilled gateway (OR002_0093). The wall continues along Borough Street but was reduced to half its original height in the 1960s to allow light into new CCC offices constructed in former gaol yard. Dimensions of single cell block of 1868 almost exactly reproduced in what was an old garage, which stand on site of the block. Remains of foundations of the women's prison block can be seen beneath the CCC offices.' [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its archaeological interest, although the survival of any remains is unknown. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0368

Asset name: English Gate, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340180 555590

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Town gate
Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 5071
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

English Gate is strongly associated with the Citadel and was likely built in 1542. Research suggests that the original southern entrance into Carlisle, first recorded in 1245 as "portam Boschardi" or Bochard Gate and English Gate are separate entities. [1] [2] [3] English Gate was probably a sally port, associated with the building of the Citadel. English Gate is depicted on a print published in the early 19th century [4] showing a small barbican like structure. It was demolished in 1811 and the foundations reported as being removed in 1817. [3] The asset is no longer extant.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as an example of Carlisle's defences and control of access into the city. The asset was demolished in 1811 and although the foundations were reported as being removed in 1817, the survival of any remains is unknown. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2 Jones, M.A. (1976), The Topography of Medieval Carlisle, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Series 2, Vol 76, 77-96
- 3 <http://www.matthewpemmott.co.uk/2014/11/carlisle-english-gate.htm>
- 4 https://www.lancaster.ac.uk/quakers/images/carl_eng_gate.html

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0369

Asset name: Leper Hospital of St Nicholas, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-802
National Grid Reference: 340670 555020

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Health and welfare
Leper hospital
Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 489
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0372	St Nicholas Street Farmstead and Cemetery, Carlisle (site of)
OR002_0373	St Nicholas Bridges Farm (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of the leper hospital of St Nicholas is located 680 metres south-east of the Citadel entrance to the medieval town. Founded before AD 1199 for a master, brethren and sisters caring for lepers, the poor and sick. The hospital was destroyed by the Scots in 1296 and 1338, and in 1477 it was transferred to the Prior and Convent of St Mary, Carlisle. It was then destroyed during the siege of Carlisle in AD 1645. The site of medieval hospital of St Nicholas is not precisely located although its approximate position is given by the Ordnance Survey on various editions of its maps. Antiquarian finds made when the railway to the south of the site was constructed confirms this and the fact that part of the hospital has been destroyed.

The Hospital of St Nicholas was probably a royal foundation, which local historians have traditionally attributed to William II (1087-1100). Although there is no direct evidence a more authoritative guess suggests the founder may have been Henry I (1100-35). The hospital originally housed 12 men, but its scope seems to have been widened later to include women and lepers. Documentary sources suggest that the following structures existed: a small cloister, hall, chapel, cells for the inhabitants, the master's lodgings and a gate house.

An archaeological evaluation conducted in March 1995 on the suspected site of the hospital identified a possible cobbled surface and foundations for a building, interpreted as a gatehouse or the north-east corner of the cloister. Evidence was also found for the extensive levelling of a natural slope, areas of agricultural soil with later buildings built over it, rubbish deposits, and several undated cut features. Additional evaluation trenches excavated in April 1995 found no evidence relating to the hospital.

The history of the Hospital of St Nicholas has recently been examined by Wiseman who has dealt with the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

documentary evidence in great detail. The date of the foundation of the hospital is unknown, but in general, documentary evidence points to the later 12th century, with the first indisputable reference dated 1201. By 1293 the rule of the house was reformed by Hugh de Cressingham, but in 1295 the Hospital buildings were destroyed by the Scots, and Hugh died in battle two years later. The disarray in the 14th and 15th centuries was marked and the hospital fell into decline. By 1477 the hospital was forced to seek protection from the Prior of St Mary's, Carlisle, and was made over to the Dean and Chapter on the Dissolution of the Priory in 1541. The hospital continued to decline and the buildings were reported as severely damaged, if not completely destroyed, during the Parliamentary siege of Carlisle in 1645. Since then, the site has been more or less continuously occupied, with a succession of buildings standing in the same spot, including a range of cottages known to have been erected in the late 18th or early 19th century and thought to have been standing as late as 1913. These were replaced in the mid 1920s by the Charles Cropper Hall, an east to west aligned, rectangular hall measuring c. 29m by 10m, built of brick on concrete raft foundations, which was demolished as a precursor to the present development of the site.

Evaluation and excavation between 1996-97 in advance of proposed redevelopment found evidence from the Roman to modern periods. Sections of medieval walls, pits, a well, and an oven were found, associated with the hospital. Although the site was found to have been heavily disturbed by later activity, the archaeological evidence was found to reflect the documented history of the site. No evidence associated with the hospital and cemetery was seen during a field evaluation on land to the east of St Nicholas Bridges. [1] The asset survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as the below ground remains of the medieval leper hospital. The asset also has interest due to the possible Roman remains present on the site. Previous excavations of the site have recovered evidence of Roman to modern activity with foundations for a building, interpreted as a gatehouse or the north-east corner of the cloister relating to the Leper Hospital. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0370

Asset name: Court Square Fountain, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340220 555560

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Fountain
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 18951
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The fountain in Court Square was brought to the site after 1925 from elsewhere in Carlisle. The fountain consists of a polished red granite basin and pediment set in a screen of red sandstone of ashlar quality. Inscribed in the gable is '1859' and above the bowl 'ROBERT FERGUSON ESQUIRE, MAYOR'. There is no mention in the city minutes or newspapers of the reason or date of bringing this fountain to this site. However, the fact that in 1859 (date of the inscription) the city had only one fountain set up, outside the Malt Shovel Inn, point conclusively to the fountain coming from there. The Malt Shovel Inn was demolished and rebuilt in 1927, and the fountain must have been saved and stored when this occurred. It could have been erected in the square to appease those councillors opposed to the departure of the Lawson Memorial Fountain.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic interest as it is association with the historic Malt Shovel Inn and that it was reputedly the only fountain in Carlisle in 1859. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0371

Asset name: English Dam Side Woolen Mill, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340000 555675

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Mill
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 18983
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR002_0409 Lamb Scott Forster and Co's Printfields, Corporation Dam, Carlisle (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of Carlisle's 'first factory' run by the Gulicker brothers from 1724 until 1740, when they became bankrupt (exact location unknown). The factory was for woollen manufacture - and all the processes took place on site, including dyeing and weaving - an extract from a document confirms there were looms at the factory. The factory attracted labour from outside the county, and although the size of the workforce wasn't large they formed a distinct group in the town, as entries to burial registers distinguishes them under the title 'factory man' or 'factory child'. This was originally Abbey Mill, and the site of the monk's medieval fulling mill, and rebuilt by the Corporation, who leased it from the Dean and Chapter, in 1724. In 1743, a 41 year lease was taken by Joseph Backhouse, a dyer. It is marked on Smith's map of 1746 as a fulling mill, though there were additional buildings by 1749. In 1750 it was leased to Scott Lamb and Co as a printworks, and in 1809 Robert Mounsey took the lease. It appears broadly to be on the site of Mr Harrington's leather-dressing manufactory mentioned in 1811 and shown as a water-powered mill in 1821. The print works would have had an extensive range of associated buildings, such as dye houses and print shops. Although a ditch found in the basement of Club XS on West Walls is thought to possibly relate to the mill, the club is on the wrong side of the mill dam.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its archaeological interest which has the potential to relate the transition of the site from medieval fulling mill, woollen manufacture to print works and leather-dressing manufactory. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0372

Asset name: St Nicholas Street Farmstead and Cemetery, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-802
National Grid Reference: 340680 555040

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead
Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 40361
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0369	Leper Hospital of St Nicholas, Carlisle (site of)
OR002_0373	St Nicholas Bridges Farm (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a 2nd and 3rd century Roman period farmstead and cemetery site found close to the site of the medieval Leper Hospital of St Nicholas (OR002_0369). Renewed interest in the site of the medieval Leper Hospital in the late 1920s and early 1930s, raised the possibility that some of the burials were not from the medieval Hospital graveyard, but from the "Roman cemetery which extended along the present London road". M. R. McCarthy writes: 'The presence of a cluster of burials at St Nicholas, some 180 m east of the line of the main Roman road into Carlisle from the south (Botchergate/A6), is of interest, and may imply the presence of another Roman road leading in the general direction of Blackwell and Upperby'.

Evaluation excavation in 1995 in advance of the proposed redevelopment on the site of St Nicholas Hospital found Roman pottery in Trench A to the north-west of the site. Further evaluation in 1995 found no evidence of Roman activity. However, excavation between 1996-97 in advance of the proposed redevelopment on the site of St Nicholas Hospital found evidence of a Roman cemetery and possible farmstead. Although the site had been heavily disturbed by later activity, a cremation burial and a probable inhumation were identified, with several other shallow, truncated features possibly representing the last remains of other graves. Two broad but shallow ditches, measuring 4m wide by c0.5m deep and aligned north-south, were interpreted as forming part of an enclosure for the cemetery. A contemporary cobbled surface was found to run up to and through the 'entrance' (measuring 3.5m wide, created by the gap between the terminal ends of the ditches) from the east. 49% of the Roman pottery collected during the excavation belonged to vessels thought to be associated with burials. The remainder of the pottery, together with traces of other ditches and features seen during the excavation, may possibly suggest the former presence of an enclosed farmstead, most active in the 2nd and 3rd centuries. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as evidence for Roman settlement and can provide information on Roman burial practices and the extent of settlement outside of the fort at Carlisle. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0373

Asset name: St Nicholas Bridges Farm (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-802
National Grid Reference: 340750 554940

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead
Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 40540
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0369	Leper Hospital of St Nicholas, Carlisle (site of)
OR002_0372	St Nicholas Street Farmstead and Cemetery, Carlisle (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a possible small medieval farm found through excavation. The farm maybe associated with/situated outside the Leper Hospital of St Nicholas (OR002_0369), whilst Roman period finds may be associated with St Nicholas Street Farmstead and Cemetery (OR002_0372). An evaluation was undertaken in January 2004 prior to the redevelopment of a former Victorian goods depot. At the far north-west of the site (Trench 1), beneath Victorian and later material, a number of small stake holes were found which appeared to form the north-western corner of a probable small timber building. A sherd of 12th century red gritty ware was found directly associated with this structure, and the structure was sealed by a layer of buried plough soil containing a significant amount of 12th to 15th century pottery. A section of a truncated linear feature, aligned north south, was found in the north-central part of the site (Trench 2). It measured 0.6m wide by 0.2m deep, and possibly represents the base of a medieval ditched field boundary. Stake holes excavated to the south-west may indicate the presence of a slight timber structure. Both of these features were also sealed with buried plough soil, containing a finds assemblage from the Roman period through to the 19th century. Environmental sampling of the ditch revealed a variety of well-preserved seeds which suggested a system of arable farming with boundaries of hedgerows growing within the vicinity. The structure may possibly represent the remains of a small farm, associated with/situated outside the medieval leper hospital to the north-west which is known to have been truncated by the construction of the North Eastern Railway. A section of east-west aligned ditch was identified at approximately NY 40723 54948 during a watching brief in 2008. It measured 1.2m wide and up to 0.6m deep, and contained 13th to 14th century pottery and material interpreted as kiln fabric. A metal globule, possibly of silver, was also found in the ditch fill. The ditch therefore dates to the same period as the leper hospital, and it may have formed part of the possible farm complex found in 2004.' [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as evidence of medieval rural occupation and arable practices. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0374

Asset name: Dias' Pawnbrokers (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340590 555370

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Pawnshop
Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 40754
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0361	Botchergate Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a post-medieval building, which was likely occupied by Dias' Pawnbrokers shop. It was first shown on the 1848 tithe map of Botchergate and by 1865 a series of sub-rectangular buildings were in existence representing numbers 1-3 South Henry Street. These appear to have been demolished by 1901 and two rectangular buildings constructed on the site. These were again replaced or consolidated into one large, sub-rectangular building by the 1950s. The Botchergate end of South Henry Street lay within a primarily commercial area. Bulmer's Directory of 1883 lists a grocer, lorry man, bricklayer, tailor, shoemaker, timber merchants, and stables for the North Western Railway, as occupants of these premises. Building recording in September 2004 found Nos. 1-3 South Henry Street may be the properties shown on Studholme's map of 1842, most likely built originally for residential use. Nos. 2-3 South Henry Street were a single build. No. 1 South Henry Street is built in the same English Garden Wall Bond styles, but a clear construction break between No. 2 South Henry Street can be seen where the down pipe for the guttering is. A further desk-based assessment and building survey were undertaken in 2013 prior to the demolition and redevelopment of the building.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as a former post-medieval pawnbrokers shop, however the survival and extent of the buildings isn't clear. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0375

Asset name: 10 Botchergate (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1
National Grid Reference: 340308 555564

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Iron working site
Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 40830
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A Roman hearth found during a watching brief to the rear of 10 Botchergate in 2004. The site is located approximately 800 metres south-east of the fort. The feature was almost circular in plan and measured 2.5m north/south by 2.2m east/west, with a possible, ephemeral, extension to the south. It was excavated to the required depths for redevelopment, and the remainder left in-situ. The feature contained deposits of industrial debris, pot and an iron object, sealed by heat-affected sand layer above. Palaeoenvironmental samples taken contained charcoal. The feature was interpreted as the remains of a hearth for iron working purposes. The late 1st-mid 2nd century AD pottery recovered from it included fragments of Samian ware, Grey ware, Black Burnished ware, and a sherd of mortaria. [1] Modern Botchergate represents the course of Roman Road heading south-east from the fort, which the principal cemeteries were situated adjacent. Numerous cremations were also found at the south end of English Street during the construction of County Gaol (OR002_0367). West of Botchergate, adjacent to Collier Lane further cremations have also been revealed as well as a feature interpreted as the base of an aqueduct. [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as evidence of Roman industrial activity in area more usually associated with cemetery activity and therefore beyond the settlement limits. The survival and extant of any further remains is unclear. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 ant, J. (2009) The Carlisle Millenium Project, Excavations in Carlisle, 1998-2001, Volume 1: The stratigraphy, Lancaster Imprints 14.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0376

Asset name: 10 Botchergate, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340300 555555

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Well
Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 40831
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A probable medieval well and domestic pit found during a watching brief to the rear of 10 Botchergate in 2004. Both features were only excavated to the required depth for redevelopment, and the remainder left in-situ. The probable well had a diameter of c. 2.5m and was in excess of 3.3m deep. A single sherd of late 12 to 13th century pottery was recovered from the excavated upper fill. The pit was almost circular in plan and measured 1m in diameter. It was filled with soft, organic material, probably representing domestic refuse. Two sherds of late 12 to 13th century pottery were recovered from within it. These features suggest occupation on the site, confirming it was part of the medieval suburbs of Carlisle. [1]

Botchergate, previously 'Botchard-gate', was originally a township forming the southern approach to Carlisle, and named around the time of Henry I for 'Botchard', which was originally from Flanders. Botchergate was the principal route south and framed by linear development. Early development during the medieval period was concentrated at its northern end, closest to the entrance to the walled town, and tailing off towards the south. [2] Excavations in 1996-7 at St Nicholas Yard revealed part of Leper Hospital of St Nicholas (OR002_0369), whilst nearby a possible medieval farm that may be associated with the hospital has also been excavated (OR002_0373).

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its archaeological interest which provides evidence of medieval domestic occupation on Botchergate during the 12th to 13th century. The survival and extent of the archaeological

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

remains is unclear. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 Carlisle City Council, (2012) Botchergate Conservation Area Appraisal.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0377

Asset name: 114-120 Botchergate, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340540 555330

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead
Period(s): Roman, and
Medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 40834
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A Roman settlement site dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD with probable timber buildings respecting present day Botchergate and further timber buildings, trackways and boundaries relating to a minor lane running off Roman Botchergate dating from the early 2nd century into the late 3rd century AD. Evaluation in 2000 and 2004, within the footings of a new development on the site of the former Parsonage of St Cuthbert's, and later Palace Cinema between King Street and Botchergate, revealed evidence of prior Roman activity. In 2000, ditches, gullies, beam slots and metalised surfaces set on various alignments were identified, and although the area investigated was too small to interpret stratigraphically, this evidence could be interpreted as a multi-phased site consisting of buildings, roads and open cobbled yards. Additional evaluation in 2004 revealed further evidence of these features, dateable by the presence of domestic coarse pottery to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. Structures probably consisted of timber buildings towards the north of the site, respecting present day Botchergate, while ditches on a different alignment signifies an earlier phase of activity. The nature of activity remains unclear however, although a low concentration of occupation is indicated together with ancillary services such as the stabling of animals. Excavation conducted in October 2005 revealed five distinct phases of Roman activity that appeared to relate to a minor lane running off Roman Botchergate. The occupation evidence consisted of a series of ephemeral low social status timber buildings, trackways and boundary ditches dating from the early 2nd century into the late 3rd century AD. A medieval pit containing 13th/14th century pottery was also found, thought likely to relate to a former property fronting Botchergate. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as evidence of Roman domestic occupation away from the main settlement focus to the north near to the fort. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0378

Asset name: Fawcett School, West Walls, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 339870 555858

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
School
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41089
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0137	West City Walls

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The Fawcett Schools were built in 1852 in memory of Reverend John Fawcett, incumbent (priest who is in charge of church life in a particular position within a parish) of the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary. Marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1865.' [1] The site is no longer extant. A number of buildings were constructed against West City Walls (OR002_0137) and demolished in 1988. The wall behind these needed partially rebuilding and this was done with red sandstone from the demolished buildings. [1] The foundation stone from each demolished building was incorporated into the wall, which included Fawcett Schools.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological interest which has the potential to provide information on 19th century schools in Carlisle. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 <https://www.lakesguides.co.uk/html/lgaz/lk16675.htm>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0379

Asset name: Ireby's Mill/Long Island Works, Lamplugh Street, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340085 555225

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial Mill
Period(s): Medieval, and Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41061
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of medieval corn mill and later Post-medieval mill used for a variety of purposes which later became a foundry. The site is located to the south of the Citadel Station (OR002_0079) and 100m east of the River Caldew.

The first mill on or close to this site was built in 1347, by Robert de Tebay as a private corn mill. The land was later owned by the Lamplugh family. Long Island Close was let to Bernard Barton as a print field in 1762, and he appears to have taken over the mill, then known as Ireby's Mill, probably for finishing linen cloth in 1763. In 1764 Barton and Wood were given permission to set up a water wheel for washing and scouring linen yarn or cloth on the mill race in Lamplugh Close. This became Brumwell Barton and Co. By 1780, it was known as Brumwell's Stampery, indicating that printing cloth, was its main purpose. It was renamed Long Island Works when it was taken as a cotton mill by Mitchell Ellwood and Co, which went bankrupt in 1797. William Holme and Co took over. In 1805 it is described as a twist mill and a muslin manufactory in 1811, with power loom weaving introduced in 1810. It changed hands several times in the 1820s, becoming a gingham and check manufacturer in 1829, and was owned by Roper Tweddle and Company, power-loom weavers. Between 1837 and 1846 it again became a flax mill, but following bankruptcy, the lease was taken by John Blaylock in 1848, who converted it to a foundry, making early ticket-dating presses and clocks. The foundry closed in 1863, following lease expiry, the business moving to the Denton Works. Long Island was used as warehouses into the 20th century, and has been redeveloped as an industrial park. [1] The asset is no longer extant.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest which could provide information on medieval mills and the industrialisation of Carlisle in the post-medieval period. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0380

Asset name: Currock Works, Currock Street, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340194 555200

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Cotton mill
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41022
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0435	High Brewery, Currock Street, Carlisle (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a cotton twist mill, in existence by 1805, belonging to Cowan Heysham and Co in 1811 and 1821. In 1853, it was Lowther and Parker's cotton mill. It became the Currock Works, making cotton and woollen goods, by 1865, with three reservoirs on its east side. It was bought by Joseph Iredale, and was demolished in 1875 to be replaced by the High Brewery. [1] Although the mill is likely to be no longer extant, part of the brewery range (OR002_0435), however may still exist as a north-south aligned structure abutting the end of the terrace of houses on Currock Street which is visible on the 1927 Ordnance Survey map [2] and on modern satellite imagery. The remainder of the site is presently occupied by light industrial units.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as an example of post-medieval cotton industry. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey (925), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XIII, Scale 1:10,560

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0382

Asset name: Carrick's Hattery, Water Gate Lane, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340152 555477

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Hat factory
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41030
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a hat factory demolished to make way for Carlisle Citadel Station (OR002_0079). Although some sources say that William Carrick's hat manufactory began in 1790, an advert in the Carlisle Journal in 1803 states that it was a 'short establishment' and a new manufactory had recently been built. It was sited on the mill race, which supplied water to the business, and is marked on a map from Jollie's Cumberland Guide and Directory (1811) and Woods map of 1821. [2] [3] The business grew, becoming William Carrick and Sons in 1834, and a new engine and boiler house were added in mid-century. It was demolished following the expansion of Citadel Station in the 1876, when Water Street was also realigned, and the firm moved to new premises which became the South Vale Hat Works.' [1] The asset is no longer extant.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of post-medieval hat making industry. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 <https://cumbriaimagebank.org.uk/historicalmaps.php?file=015>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 3 Jollie's Cumberland Guide and Directory 1811;
http://www.stevebulman.f9.co.uk/cumbria/mapindex_f.html

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0383

Asset name: Nelson's Marble Works (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-803

National Grid Reference: 340087 555531

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Stone working site

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41079
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Thomas Nelson first established a stone yard, in Cross Street, in 1830, moving to Crown Street in 1840. From there, the business moved next to the gas works site. [1] This site was located east of the present Victoria Viaduct and immediately south-west of Citadel Station (OR002_0079). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 depicts the marble works to the east of the Gas Works, including buildings and railways sidings. The new site was connected to the railway network which allowed the business to develop. In 1874 the site of the marble works was required for the Victoria Viaduct (built by Nelsons) a new site on Junction Street. The firm went bankrupt in 1901. [2]

Stone was brought from Cove Quarry in Scotland. The marble works supplied many large building projects, including Silloth Harbour and Victoria Viaduct. Following the construction of the viaduct, which lay across the yard, the business moved to Junction Street.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of post-medieval industry in Carlisle. Should archaeological remains survive they would provide evidence of the development of 19th century industrial activities within Carlisle.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Text adapted from Cumbria Historic Environment Record
- 2 <http://www.solwaypast.co.uk/index.php/structures-in-stone/13-mem/61-nelson>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0384

Asset name: Gas Works, Victoria Viaduct, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340018 555535

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Gas works
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 40973
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0405	Gasworks, Brown's Row, Carlisle (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of the Corporation Gas Works which was built on Borough Mill Field in 1847. The first gas works was constructed in 1819 at Brown's Row (OR002_0405) on the north side of Citadel Station (OR002_0079), but was moved when the station was built in 1847. The Corporation Gas Works was built on Borough Mill Field. [1] They became the property of the Corporation in 1850 and were greatly extended around 1900. In 1865 there were three gasometers, a retort house and purifying house. Includes a gas holder of 1878-9. The gas works closed when the Boustead Grassing works, located 420 metres south of Citadel Station, became Carlisle's sole gas works in 1922. The site was still recorded on the 1938 revision of the Ordnance Survey map which was not published until 1946, whilst the 1946 revision (published in 1952) showed the site to have been cleared. [2] [3] The site is now occupied by Upper Viaduct car park. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of the development of the Corporation gas works in the 19th and 20th centuries. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2 Ordnance Survey (146)C, Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII, Scale 1:10,560.
- 3 Ordnance Survey (152), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII, Scale 1:10,560.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0385

Asset name: Borough Saw Mill, James Street, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340060 555433

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Saw mill
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41097
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0386	Unitarian Chapel, Victoria Viaduct, Carlisle (site of)
OR002_0436	Carlisle Electricity Works, James Street, Carlisle

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of the Borough Saw Mill was on James Street by 1853. In 1889, work began on a Unitarian Chapel, in the yard of the Borough Saw Mill (OR002_0386). In 1899 the electricity station was built on the site (OR002_0436).' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of the industrial development of Carlisle in the 19th century. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0386

Asset name: Unitarian Chapel, Victoria Viaduct, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340066 555458

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Unitarian chapel
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 42014
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0362	Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area
OR002_0385	Borough Saw Mill, James Street, Carlisle (site of)
OR002_0436	Carlisle Electricity Works, James Street, Carlisle

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The Unitarians first came to Carlisle in 1872, initially meeting in the Temperance Hall in Caldewgate. In 1889, work began on a chapel at the junction of James Street with Victoria Viaduct, in the yard of the Borough Saw Mill (OR002_0385). The building was on two levels, with the entrance to the chapel from the viaduct, with a large room beneath used as a school and for public meetings. The chapel did not flourish, and following the construction of the electricity station (1899; OR002_0436) on the site of the saw mill, the school room was sold to the Corporation and converted for the use of the station in 1913-14.' [1] [2] The asset has since been extensively altered, much of the original fabric remains, and now forms part of the Enterprise Centre. The former chapel is two storeys, constructed in red sandstone and has projecting gables, with denticulated ornamentation below the eaves. The roof is slate and a mixture of styles with gables, gablet and pyramidal.

Setting description:

The asset is located on a busy intersection between James Street, Victoria Viaduct and Nelson Bridge. The asset is at the set at the northern end a row of imposing buildings of varying architectural styles and built in brick which broadly date to the late 19th to mid 20th centuries belong to the Electricity Station and a Printworks. Much of the streetscape on the east side of James Street is of a recent date, and commercial in nature or carparking. The one exception to this is the Turkish Suite (OR002_0350), a Grade II listed building. To the north is more carparking. Although the grain of the buildings adjoining the asset are largely commentary, despite the differing styles, the modern commercial developments and busy road network

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

detract from the setting. The commercial and road network setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a distinctive, if much altered, non-conformist chapel, associated with the Unitarian movement. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to modern developments in the area.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 <https://www.churches-uk-ireland.org/towns/c/carlisle.html>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0387

Asset name: Caledonian Railway Goods Station and Engine Shed, West Walls, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-804

National Grid Reference: 339815 555851

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Goods station

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 42023
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR002_0079 Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station)

OR002_0388 Denton Holme Goods Station, Carlisle (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a goods station and engine shed constructed as part of the Caledonian Railway in 1863. The Caledonian Railway opened in 1847 linking England and Scotland, and by 1863 it had built a goods and engine shed below West Walls, which are shown on the 1868 Ordnance survey map. [1] [2] The goods station and engine shed were located approximately 500m north-west of Citadel Station (OR002_0079) which was opened in in 1847-48. Following a rationalisation of the railways coming into Carlisle enabled by the Carlisle Citadel Station Act of 1873, it was replaced by the Viaduct Goods Station. [1] By the Publication of the 1901 Ordnance survey map the goods and engine sheds had been demolished and a new Caledonian Railway goods shed and siding are depicted immediately to the south. [3] The asset is no longer extant. The site is now occupied by Town Dyke Car park.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as evidence of the development of railways in Carlisle during the 19th century. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1868), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII, Scale 1:10,560.
- 3 Ordnance Survey (1901), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII, Scale 1:10,560.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0388

Asset name: Denton Holme Goods Station, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 339888 555522

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Goods station
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 42038
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR002_0079 Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station)
OR002_0387 Caledonian Railway Goods Station and Engine Shed, West Walls, Carlisle (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of Denton Holme Goods Station, opened in October 1883. [1] The good station was located 350m west of Citadel station (OR002_0079) between the River Caldew and Charlotte Street, and is depicted on the 1901 ordnance Survey map. [2] It became effectively the goods station for the Glasgow and South Western Railway, and was the last to survive in Carlisle being demolished after 1974. [1] [3] The site is no longer extant and has is now occupied by commercial developments.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as evidence of the development of railways in Carlisle during the 19th and 20th centuries. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1901), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII, Scale 1:10,560.
- 3 Ordnance Survey (1976-1990) Sheet NY35NE, Scale 1:10,000

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0389

Asset name: West Walls Brewery, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-804

National Grid Reference: 339939 555731

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Brewery

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41027
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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OR002_0079	Citadel Station (also known as Carlisle Station)
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OR002_0411	Twist Mill, Corporation Damside, Carlisle (site of)
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of West Walls Brewery founded by Daniel Pattinson in 1790, and listed in Jollie's Directory in 1811. It was Connell and Pattinson's Brewery in 1821. The site was redeveloped by the railway by 1850 and is shown as being occupied by sidings and sheds by 1868 and as part of the main line heading north-west out of Citadel Station (OR002_0079) by 1901. [1] [2] [3] The asset is no longer extant.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval brewery. It also provides evidence of industrial and railway development of Carlisle in the 18th and 19th centuries. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1868), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII, Scale 1:1,560.
- 3 Ordnance Survey (1901), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII, Scale 1:10,560.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0390

Asset name: Porter's Foundry, West Walls, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-804
National Grid Reference: 340006 555768

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Foundry
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41029
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0417	West Walls Smithy, Carlisle

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A Foundry established by Richard, William and Robert Porter, making bar-iron, which was located between West Walls and Blackfriars Street and to the immediate south of the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary (OR002_0213). In 1804, the Carlisle Journal stated that they had established an iron and brass foundry, having bought three 'commodious dwelling houses' with a large garden behind. They extended the foundry in 1813, by purchasing further houses and gardens, which provided them with an entrance from Blackfriars. The firm sold all kinds of cast-iron goods. The company went bankrupt in 1831, and was taken over by Robert's sons (George and John Francis), and in 1834, it became Porter Hinde and Porter. The foundry was sold in 1881, George's sons formed Porter Brothers and built Victoria Foundry in Denton Holme in 1882. [1] By the publication of the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1874 the site was marked as "Old Foundry (Iron)" and some of the buildings were depicted as still being extant on the 1940 Ordnance Survey map, but most but not all the building had ben demolished by the late 1960s. [2] [3] [4] The site was redeveloped in the 1970s an currently occupied by carparking and commercial development.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as evidence of the industrial development of Carlisle during the 19th and 20th centuries. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1874), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.3, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.
- 3 Ordnance Survey (1940), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.3, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.
- 4 Ordnance Survey (1967), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.3, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0391

Asset name: Old Cockpit Smithy, Lowther Street, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340209 555816

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Blacksmiths workshop
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41091
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of Old Cockpit Smithy. A cockpit was built in 1775 by Sir James Lowther. It was located west of Lowther Street between Bank Street and Devonshire Street. It was circular, 40 feet in diameter, with walls 12 feet high. It became a smithy in 1829, run by Hayton and Burgess, who later moved to the Waterloo Foundry, and was known as Dand's Smithy. The cockpit was demolished in 1876. [1] The asset is not visible on the 25 inch to one mile Ordnance Survey map of 1874. [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value from its archaeological interest that could provide evidence of blood sports taking place within Carlisle during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1874), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.3, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0392

**Asset name: Foundry, Collier Lane, Botchergate, Carlisle
(site of)**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340353 555503

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Foundry
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41028
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a foundry, first depicted on Wood's map of 1821. [1] The asset was located on south side of Collier Lane between Botchergate to the north and Citadel Station to the south. This is likely to be the same foundry put up for sale in 1806 by John Blackie of Botchergate, a machine maker. It was taken over by Adam Masterston, an engineer who continued machine making on the site. These included threshing machines, copperplate presses and other machinery used in the printing and bleach fields. In 1829, Dalston and Bell are listed as founders in Botchergate. In 1861, Richard Hinde is listed as an iron and brass founder in Botchergate, and by 1884 it is Haughton and Thompson. [2] The asset was not depicted on the 1865 Ordnance Survey map and is no longer extant. [3]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as evidence of industrial development within Carlisle. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 John Wood (1821) plan of the City of Carlisle,
<https://cumbriaimagebank.org.uk/historicalmaps.php?file=015>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 3 Ordnance Survey (1867), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.8, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0393

Asset name: Hamilton Pipe Works, South John Street, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340254 555203

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Pipe workshop
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41098
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of Hamilton Pipe Works. A clay tobacco pipe manufactory is marked on South John Street on the Ordnance Survey map of 1865. It is marked as Samuel Hamilton's works in a sale notice in the Carlisle Journal in 1885, when it is described as 'a large tobacco pipe manufactory, moulding and trimming shops, commodious warehouse, kiln, 65 feet chimney, storehouse for clay and a large yard'. An excavation was undertaken on the site of the pipe works in 1982, which revealed a clay pipe kiln and a large quantity of cylindrical saggars (a container used to protect ceramic vessels within a kiln). [1] [2] [3] The asset survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest, as evidence of clay pipe manufacture with in Carlisle in the 19th century. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2 <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleId=1924823>
- 3 <https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue1/peacey/fig62.html>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0394

Asset name: Crown Brewery, Crown Street, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-803

National Grid Reference: 340435 555431

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Brewery

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41066
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a brewery founded by the Hall family and opened in 1869. The Hall family originally leased the Crown Hotel from Joseph Ferguson, which still stands on the corner of Crown Street and Botchergate, and is marked on the 1865 Ordnance Survey map. [1] [2] The Crown Inn as it is presently called, is a two storey black and white stucco building with slate roof and north-west facing gable to the rear. The brewery was built on the land behind the hotel, and opened for business in 1869. By the late 1890s, Carlisle's Old, New and Maryport Breweries had a considerable tied trade, and this is likely to have severely limited the outlets for the Crown Brewery. In 1898 the lease of the brewery and the Crown Hotel had expired, and this marked the end of the business. By 1901 the Ordnance Survey depicts the area to the south of the Hotel as open land. [3] The plot occupying the corner of Crown Street and Collier Lane is now occupied by a five storey brick industrial building marked on the 1924 Ordnance Survey map. [1] [4] The asset survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval brewery. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1865), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.8, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.
- 3 Ordnance Survey (1901), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.8, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.
- 4 Ordnance Survey (1926), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.8, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0396

Asset name: Smithy, Backhouses Walk, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340076 555675

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Blacksmiths workshop
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41096
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a smithy on the south side of Backhouses Walk, extant by 1865. [1] No smithy is marked on the 1868 six inch map, whilst late Ordnance Survey map indicates that the construction of Victoria Viaduct may have removed the asset. [2] [3] The asset survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as an example of a post medieval black smithing. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1868), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII, Scale 1:1,560.
- 3 Ordnance Survey (901), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII, Scale 1:1,560.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0398

Asset name: House of Recovery, Collier Lane, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340403 555400

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Health and welfare
Infectious diseases hospital
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41034
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a House of Recovery opened in 1820, and shown on Wood's map of 1821. [1] [2] The asset was located on the south side of Collier Lane immediately to the north of Citadel Station (OR002_0079) where a building is shown on the 1865 Ordnance Survey map but had been demolished by 1901 to make way for a Carriage shed associated with the Citadel Station extension in 1873 (OR002_0079). [4] [5] The Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal reports that the building was used as a hospital to treat and prevent the spread of contagious diseases up to 1841. [3] The asset survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of medical buildings in the 19th century. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 John Wood (1821) plan of the City of Carlisle, <https://cumbriaimagebank.org.uk/historicalmaps.php?file=015>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 3 Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal 1841, <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.s1-3.13.261>
- 4 Ordnance Survey (1865), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.8, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.
- 5 Ordnance Survey (1901), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.8, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0400

Asset name: British School, Mary Street, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340355 555646

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
School
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 42002
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a British School marked on Ordnance Survey map of 1865. [1] [2] The school was erected in Mary Street in 1834, closed in 1885 and demolished 1973. [3] The asset survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as evidence of 19th century school buildings in Carlisle. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1865), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.8, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.
- 3 Cumbria History Trust, <https://www.cumbriacountyhistory.org.uk/schools-gaz-carlisle>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0401

Asset name: Mary Street Smithy, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340370 555626

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Blacksmiths workshop
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 42001
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a smithy marked on the 1865 Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset is not recorded after this date. The asset survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as evidence of the post-medieval smithing industry within Carlisle. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0402

Asset name: Botchergate Smithy, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340556 555399

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Blacksmiths workshop
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 42000
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a Smithy, first marked on the 1865 Ordnance Survey, and still extant in 1901. It is, however, not marked on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map. [1] [2] [3] The asset survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as evidence of the post-medieval smithing industry within Carlisle. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1901), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.8, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.
- 3 Ordnance Survey (1926), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.8, Scale: 25 inch to one mile

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0403

Asset name: Dye Works, Botchergate, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340425 555459

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Dye works
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 42003
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a dye works, first marked on 1865 Ordnance Survey map. [1] The site is currently occupied by an late 19th century housing, now a public house and a large commercial building to the south. The asset survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of the dye industry within Carlisle. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0404

Asset name: Primitive Methodist Chapel, Cecil Street, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-803-R1

National Grid Reference: 340415 555674

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Primitive Methodist chapel

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 40985
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a Primitive Methodist chapel in Carlisle. The first Primitive Methodists in Carlisle met in a hat warehouse, however, after about five years they acquired a chapel in Willow Holme. This served for about twenty years but was sold in 1850. To replace it they leased a piece of land from the City Corporation on the newly laid out Cecil Street and along the south side of Mary Street. [1] The chapel was known to be extant by 1853 and is depicted on the 1865 Ordnance Survey map. [2] [3] The chapel was a two storey building, with a semi basement consisted of a large room lighted by two windows onto the area on the Cecil Street frontage. This room and another smaller room to the rear were accessed from the area on the Russell Street side. There was another smaller room in the other rear corner which was probably a vestry. It appears to have been accessible only from the chapel above and it was the only room to have a fireplace. [1]

Within the main chapel there was a gallery supported on slender columns and another slender column supported a small pulpit reached by a staircase. Behind and to each side of the pulpit were a pair of large round topped windows. Behind the building was yard with toilets in one corner away from the main building. In 1883 the areas were extended, and a urinal and WC (water closet) provided on the Russell Street side. Further extensions covering 700 square feet were added in 1938. The chapel was closed in 1965 and subsequently demolished. A telephone exchange now occupies the site. [1] The asset survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as evidence of 19th century religious buildings in Carlisle. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 https://www.myprimitivemethodists.org.uk/content/chapels/cumberland/a-c-cumberland/carlisle_cecil_street_pm_chapel_cumbria
- 2 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 3 Ordnance Survey (1865), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.8, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0405

Asset name: Gasworks, Brown's Row, Carlisle (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340358 555452

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Gas works
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41033
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0384	Gas Works, Victoria Viaduct, Carlisle (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of the first gasworks in Carlisle which was located immediately north of Citadel Station (OR002_0079) and on the south side of Collier Lane. An Act for lighting the City of Carlisle, and the suburbs was passed in 1819, and the Carlisle Gas, Light and Coke Company was formed. The gas works were established on the corner of Brown's Row with Collier Lane, although on Wood's map of 1821 they are marked as a glassworks. [1] [2] By 1829, the gas works had 17 retorts (or retort house, which was where the coal would be baked for around ten hours to produce the gas) and one gasometer, and it supplied most of the shops and manufactories, and some private houses. [1] [3] It was replaced by the gas works next to Nelson Bridge or Borough Mill Field (OR002_0384) in 1847 when Citadel Station was built. [1] The site of the asset is now a carpark and survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as evidence of early 19th century gas production in Carlisle. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2 John Wood (1821) plan of the City of Carlisle,
<https://cumbriaimagebank.org.uk/historicalmaps.php?file=015>
- 3 <https://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/gas-transmission/document/129081/download#:~:text=Gasworks%20were%20built%20across%20the,could%20be%20noisy%20and%20smelly.>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR002_0406

**Asset name: Christ Church School for Girls and Infants,
Botchergate, Carlisle (site of)**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Carlisle Station
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-803
National Grid Reference: 340480 555377

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
Church school
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 41046
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR002_0431	Christ Church, Botchergate, Carlisle (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of Christ Church School for Girls and Infants. It was a National School completed in 1830, and is marked as such on the 1865 Ordnance Survey map. [1] [2] [4] The asset was located on the south side of Botchergate and was aligned at right angles to Christ Church, Botchergate (OR002_0431), which was built in 1828 as a chapel-of-ease to the Church of St Cuthbert with St Mary (OR002_0213). The church was demolished in 1953, but the school was still depicted on Ordnance Survey maps from the 1970s. [3] The area formerly occupied by the school is light industrial units, whilst the site of the church is a publicly accessible green space. The asset survives as archaeological remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as evidence for educational buildings in 19th century Carlisle. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (2020) Sites Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1865), Cumberland County Series, Map Sheet XXIII.8, Scale: 25 inch to one mile.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR002

Off-route works: Carlisle Station

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 3 Ordnance Survey (1976), Map Sheet NY45NW, Scale: 1:10,000.
- 4 <https://www.cumbriacountyhistory.org.uk/schools-gaz-carlisle>

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