

OCR HISTORY AROUND US

Site Proposal Form Example from English Heritage

The criteria

The study of the selected site must focus on the relationship between the site, other historical sources and the aspects listed in a) to n) below. It is therefore essential that centres choose a site that allows learners to use its physical features, together with other historical sources, as appropriate, to understand all of the following:

- a) The reasons for the location of the site within its surroundings
- b) When and why people first created the site
- c) The ways in which the site has changed over time
- d) How the site has been used throughout its history
- e) The diversity of activities and people associated with the site
- f) The reasons for changes to the site and to the way it was used
- g) Significant times in the site's past: peak activity, major developments, turning points
- h) The significance of specific features in the physical remains at the site
- i) The importance of the whole site either locally or nationally, as appropriate
- j) The typicality of the site based on a comparison with other similar sites
- k) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of history
- l) How the physical remains may prompt questions about the past and how historians frame these as valid historical enquiries
- m) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions and other interpretations of the site
- n) The challenges and benefits of studying the historic environment

Site name: CARLISLE CASTLE

Created by: ENGLISH HERITAGE LEARNING TEAM

Please provide an explanation of how your site meets each of the following points and include the most appropriate visual images of your site. Refer to your images to justify your explanation of how the site meets the criteria.

Criteria	Specifics about the site in relation to this criteria	Sources that can be used with this criteria
a) The reasons for the location of the site within its surroundings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carlisle Castle is strategically located at the northernmost tip of the city, on a steep bluff (bank) overlooking where the River Caldew and River Eden join. The site is a naturally well-defended point of high land with vital sources of water. - Carlisle Castle is built on top of the remains of a large Roman fort whose construction began in the first century AD. A town known as Luguvalium developed around the fort and was occupied by the Romans until the end of the fourth century. - By AD 685, the area of Carlisle lay at the centre of a royal estate belonging to the Anglo-Saxon King Egfrith of Northumbria. By the 11th century, Carlisle had become disputed territory between the English and the Scots. Ownership was resolved when the Norman King William Rufus of England (r.1087–1100) laid claim to the town in 1092. - William built a castle, probably on the same site as the present one, on the bluff overlooking the flood plain of the river Eden. The elevated position allowed good views of the surrounding landscape and the rivers may have provided some initial deterrent to attack. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Google Maps: Carlisle Castle. - Summerson, H, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2017), p.23. www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-carlisle-castle - Roman collections at Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery Trust www.tulliehouse.co.uk/collections/roman-carlisle-and-hadrians-wall - The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle mentions William Rufus capturing Carlisle and building the castle in 1092. Yale University Avalon Project: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/angli1.asp

<p>b) When and why people first created the site</p>	<p>Roman site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building of the original Roman fort on the site of Carlisle Castle began in c.AD 70 as part of the Roman conquest of northern Britain. It was later extended in the second century and again in the third century. In AD 122, Emperor Hadrian began the construction of the Wall that marked the northernmost limits of the Roman Empire in Britain. Hadrian's Wall passed through Carlisle and the fort there provided support for the garrisons on the Wall and acted as a staging post for troops invading Scotland. <p>First castle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the 11th century, Carlisle was ruled by Dolfin, who was probably the son of the English earl of Northumbria. Ownership of the land was disputed between the English and the Scots. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records how, in 1092, the Norman king of England William Rufus 'went north to Carlisle with great levies and restored the town, and built the castle.' William drove out Dolfin and when he returned south, sent people to go and live in the town. - Castles had several purposes: they provided a place soldiers could defend or attack from; they were a centre of administration so the king or lord could control the area; and were a symbol of power and control. William Rufus was famous for his reputation as an effective soldier and his conquest of Carlisle was one of the most important achievements of his reign. - William Rufus erected the first castle at Carlisle quickly in fear of an attack by the Scots – the swift construction of Norman castles was typical, as often the king or lord was occupying disputed territory. 	<p>History of Hadrian's Wall, English Heritage website www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/hadrians-wall/history/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Image from the <i>Chronicle of Abingdon</i>, (British Library) showing William Rufus with a sword demonstrating his conquering power (Summerson, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, p.24). - The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, (Yale University Avalon Project: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/angl1.asp)
<p>c) The ways in which the site has changed over time</p>	<p>Norman castle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1122, William Rufus's brother, King Henry I (r.1100–1135) came on a royal tour of inspection to Carlisle and ordered that the town be 'fortified with a castle and towers' which suggests that William's castle was a typical Norman motte and bailey construction of timber palisades on the earth bank. - The original entrance to the castle was where the remains of Queen Mary's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phased site plan (Summerson, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, inside back cover). - Reconstruction illustration of Carlisle Castle c.1400, Terry Ball, 2008, (Summerson, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, p.15).

	<p>Tower now are, in the south-east wall of the inner ward.</p> <p>Early medieval castle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The stone construction of the castle began in 1122. Scottish chronicles record David I, king of Scotland as building the castle's keep in stone. - King Henry II of England (r. 1154–89) ordered a reorganisation and strengthening of the castle, dividing it into two, with outer and inner wards both secured by new gatehouses, curtain walls and moats. Later in his reign, in 1186, Henry II visited Carlisle and ordered the addition of a palace inside the inner ward, suitable for royal accommodation. This work began with a chamber for the king with a little tower and soon afterwards a chapel. - A report from 1256 describes the castle as 'very greatly in need of repairing and roofing'. - From 1296, King Edward I (r. 1272–1307) of England made improvements to the castle palace where his wife, Queen Margaret, would stay when they visited Carlisle. A new bath was made for her and a new tower was built in the south-east corner inner ward (later known as Queen Mary's tower). Prior to their construction, the site of these buildings had been occupied by a single range which included royal apartments, the great hall and a chapel. <p>Later medieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the late 14th century, the outer gatehouse was rebuilt and guns brought to the castle for the first time to defend against the threat of Scottish attack. - During the 15th century and early 16th century, little money was spent on keeping the castle in working order. By 1529, a report described most of the castle buildings as being near to collapse. <p>Tudor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the mid-16th century, military engineer Stefan von Haschenperg updated and strengthened the castle buildings. The wall walk along the top of the curtain wall of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wash drawing showing Queen Mary's Tower, JMW Turner, 1797, (Summerson, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, p.12). - <i>Cronica Canoniconum Beate Marie Huntingdonie</i> (<i>Chronicle of Huntingdon</i>), 1291 and <i>Scotichronicon</i> by Walter Bower, abbot of Inchcolm, c.1440. - Records of royal spending and administration: the Close Rolls, Pipe Rolls, Liberate Rolls and Patent Rolls held at the National Archives www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/medieval-financial-records-pipe-rolls-1130-1300/ - Images of the wall walk, bulwarks/bastions and half-moon
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	<p>the inner ward was reinforced to allow heavy cannons to be wheeled around it. The roof of the keep was also strengthened to hold guns and reduced in height for more effective gun emplacement. A wide wall walk carried on a high arch was added for the specific purpose of moving cannon. Bulwarks/bastions were built against the castle's east curtain wall to support the extra weight of cannon on the wall walk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haschenperg designed the half-moon battery in the outer ward to defend the Captain's Tower – the entrance to the inner ward. - The keep used to have a stone forebuilding on its north side which sheltered the entrance. This was demolished and there is now a flight of steps leading to the wall walk. About halfway up these steps is a well more than 20 metres deep. - The Governor's or Elizabethan range was rebuilt in the inner ward to the north-east side of the inner bailey in 1577 and used as quarters for the castle governor. <p>19th century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Governor's or Elizabethan range was demolished in 1812. On its site, two new 19th-century buildings were built, the magazine (1827) and militia store (1881). The only remains of the medieval palace, the great chamber, were converted in the early 19th century into an officer's mess and later the quartermaster's stores. This building now houses an exhibition on the history of the castle. 	<p>battery; Summerson, H, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2017). www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-carlisle-castle</p> <p>- Some images available from the Historic England Archive: http://archive.historicengland.org.uk</p> <p><i>Carlisle Journal</i>, 4 February 1876 www.cumbria.gov.uk/libraries/localstudies/newspaper.asp</p>
d) How the site has been used throughout its history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - King William Rufus established the first castle at the site in 1092 to assert his authority in the area over the Scots and end years of disputes between the two kingdoms over ownership of the town. - King David I of Scotland used Carlisle Castle as one of his bases from which to rule over Scotland and the northern English counties that he had annexed during the civil war between Stephen and Matilda, that lasted from 1135 to 1154. 	<p>- <i>Carlisle Castle: A survey and documentary history</i>, McCarthy, Summerson and Annis, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, 1990.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - King John (r. 1199–1216) used Carlisle Castle as a base from which he oppressed the barons in the north of England. He visited the castle four times. John's dispute with the barons led to civil war in 1215, with the Scots supporting the barons. A Scottish army besieged and captured the castle in August 1216. It was returned to the English in 1217. - In 1296, King Edward I of England set his sights on conquering Scotland and used Carlisle as a command centre where he directed operations to both defend north-west England and attack Scotland. Edward stayed frequently in the city, separately from his wife, Queen Margaret, who stayed in the palace at the castle. - In the 14th century, the outer gatehouse housed the High Sheriff of Cumberland's office, which included the exchequer where county revenues were paid. It is likely that the High Sheriff had residential rooms on the second floor. - In 1541, Henry VIII ordered that the defences of Carlisle Castle be modernised, as he feared an attack from France and Scotland. In the end, the defences took so long to complete that by 1543 it was clear that Carlisle was no longer in serious danger of attack and the new defences were not likely to be put to use. However, it was still a useful base from which to keep an eye on the volatile border region. - At the start of the Civil War in 1642, Carlisle was controlled by the Royalists. In October 1644, the Scots besieged Carlisle and its castle. The garrison destroyed parts of the suburbs to open up their line of fire around the defences. Parliamentarians joined the siege. With supplies running critically low and no hope of reinforcements, the city surrendered on 25 June 1645. - Following the 1644-45 siege, the castle was garrisoned under the Commonwealth and then the Restoration monarchy, though it was no longer considered an important stronghold. By the end of the 17th century the garrison was withdrawn. - The castle was garrisoned by the local militia again in September 1745, during the Jacobite Rising, but soon surrendered to the much larger Jacobite army. By December, a counter siege by the English forced the Jacobites to surrender. 	<p>- <i>A Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle in 1644 and 1645 (ed S Jefferson)</i> by Isaac Tullie, 1840.</p>
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	<p>Following the English victory at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, the castle was used to hold defeated Jacobite prisoners, 31 of whom were hanged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the remainder of the 18th century, the castle was used as a military store. - In the early 19th century, Carlisle Castle was converted into a military barracks for soldiers to occupy on a permanent basis. From the 1820s, new buildings were put up in the outer ward to house troops and older buildings were remodelled. The parade ground of the outer ward was levelled and covered with gravel and the ditch around the half-moon battery was filled in to increase the amount of space. The upper levels of the half-moon battery were demolished a decade later. By 1839, 250 men were stationed permanently at the castle. - Between 1872 and 1873, the 34th Cumberland and 55th Westmorland Regiments took up residence at the castle and in 1881 they were amalgamated to form the Border Regiment. The barrack buildings continued to be improved and extended. - By the end of the 19th century, the castle was becoming a tourist destination, and in 1911 the War Office and Office of Works agreed to look after the buildings jointly. During the First World War, the regimental depot at the castle was used to train recruits. - In 1959, the regimental depot was closed but the Army still uses the buildings as headquarters and as a base for the Territorial Army and Army Cadet Force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watercolour view of Carlisle Castle in 1835 by William Henry Nutter, (Summerson, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, p.37). - Reports describing conditions in the 19th century, War Office records (Class: WO44), The National Archives: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/board-ordnance/ - Testimony of Colonel Ralph May (Summerson, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, p.39).
e) The diversity of activities and people associated with the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carlisle Castle's purpose and function as a defensive fortress of military occupation is remarkable for its continuity of nearly 900 years. However, within its history are a host of different characters, from the soldiers of a distant Roman Empire to the violent tug of war of territory between the kings and queens of Scotland and England throughout much of its medieval history. - In the 16th century, the castle hosted two very different types of prisoner, though both equally high-profile: Mary, Queen of Scots, outcast from her country by her 	

	<p>own people; and a notorious cattle thief, Border reiver Kinmont Willie. In the 18th century, the castle was again host to prisoners, this time Jacobite soldiers defeated in their efforts to restore the Stuart family to the throne.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As well as a defensive stronghold, the castle was a palatial residence of English and Scottish kings and their courts, and its buildings were designed for a large retinue of servants who kept the cogs of successive royal households turning efficiently. - In its later history, the castle was almost continually occupied by the military. From the early 19th century, the castle was converted into permanent barracks, and regiments remained there for public security. After that, it was used for training, recruitment, as a depot and as headquarters. - By the first half of the 20th century, the castle had become a source of local pride and a symbol of the city's identity, and the people of Carlisle worked hard to protect its status as a tourist destination and home of the Border Regiment, even protecting it from nearby development. - The regimental depot was closed in 1959, though the Army still uses the buildings as headquarters and as a base for the Territorial Army and Army Cadet Force. 	
f) The reasons for changes to the site and to the way it was used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When the Normans conquered an area, their first castles were usually erected quickly to defend against the immediate threat of attack. For this reason, early castles in England were often first built of earth and timber, as these materials were usually easy to obtain locally and were quick to build with. Many castles were later reinforced in stone to strengthen them, though this could take decades. In 1122, Henry I ordered that the town be 'fortified with a castle and towers' which suggests that he wanted to replace the previous castle with something stronger; probably swapping a timber castle for a stone one. - David I, king of Scotland, is recorded as building the castle's keep (likely continuing what Henry began). In 1135, David I captured Carlisle during the confusion of the 1135–53 civil war between King Stephen of England and Empress Matilda, so no doubt he wanted a strong keep to assert his authority and act as a 	

	<p>formidable defence against attack.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When King Henry II of England (r.1154–89) took back Carlisle from the Scots, he ordered a reorganisation and strengthening of the castle to defend against further clashes on the border. - After the Treaty of York was signed in 1237, which saw the end of Scottish claims to the northern counties of England, Carlisle was no longer in danger of attack from the north. The castle was now not needed to defend the border and for most of the remainder of the 13th century it was neglected. - In 1296, King Edward I of England set his sights on conquering Scotland. Edward stayed frequently in Carlisle, separately from his wife, Queen Margaret, who stayed in the palace at the castle. Edward made improvements to the royal castle, as he probably believed that after his victory over Scotland his descendants would stay there regularly on their way to visit their conquered territories. - Throughout the 14th century, successive English kings refused to give up their claim to Scotland and violence across the Anglo-Scottish border increased. To defend against the threat of attack, the outer gatehouse was rebuilt and guns brought to the castle for the first time. - During the 15th and early 16th century, little money was spent on keeping the castle in working order. The warden of the English West March, Thomas Dacre, had other fine castles nearby that he maintained. Due to its lack of use, the castle fell into serious neglect. - Between 1536 and 1537, Henry VIII's controversial religious reforms ignited an uprising against him called the Pilgrimage of Grace. Rebels attacked the castle and Henry feared that the Scots would form an alliance with France (both countries opposed the reforms). To protect against an attack, he ordered Carlisle Castle to be modernised; the castle needed to be reinforced to hold larger, more advanced guns (cannon), and to be able to withstand bombardment from this type of heavy artillery. 	
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- When James VI of Scotland was crowned James I of England in 1603, the Scottish and English kingdoms were united and, in theory, the need for a defensive castle on the border disappeared. Once again, Carlisle Castle slipped into disuse and poor repair. However, when civil war broke out between King Charles I's Royalists and the Parliamentarians, Carlisle became strategically important once again and in 1642 the castle was re-armed.
- Following the 1644 siege, the castle was garrisoned under the Commonwealth and then the Restoration monarchy, though it was no longer considered an important stronghold and by the end of the century the garrison was withdrawn.
- Carlisle Castle was brought rapidly back into military use when Charles Edward Stuart led the Jacobite Rising towards Carlisle in September 1745, in his advance south to claim the English throne. The castle's garrison soon surrendered to the much larger Jacobite army. Following the English victory at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, the castle was used to hold defeated Jacobite prisoners before their transportation to North America, but 31 were hanged.
- For the remainder of the 18th century, the castle was used as a military store.
- Political unrest in England in the late 18th century and early 19th century led to fears of violent rebellion against the government in the growing industrial cities. Troops were garrisoned all over the country. In 1819, Carlisle Castle was converted into military barracks for soldiers to occupy on a permanent basis. New buildings were constructed and older buildings remodelled to house more troops.
- By the end of the 19th century, the castle was becoming a tourist destination, and in 1911 the War Office and Office of Works agreed to look after the buildings jointly. During the First World War, the regimental depot at the castle was used to train recruits.
- In 1959, the regimental depot was closed but the Army still uses the buildings as headquarters and as a base for the Territorial Army and Army Cadet Force.

<p>g) Significant times in the site's past: peak activity, major developments, turning points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1216, the city of Carlisle surrendered to the Scottish King Alexander II, but the castle held out through a long siege until it was finally captured by the Scots. The siege inflicted damage on the outer and inner gatehouses and the south curtain was sapped (weakened from beneath) by miners. - In 1315, King Robert the Bruce also led a Scottish attack on Carlisle. The castle was under siege for 11 days as the Scots tried and failed to scale the castle walls with a siege engine as the English garrison of 400–500, led by Sir Andrew Harclay, fired missiles at the invaders. The Scots eventually withdrew. - Guns (brass cannons) are first recorded as being at Carlisle Castle from 1380, reflecting the changing warfare practices of the period. - In the mid-16th century, the castle was significantly re-modelled to hold larger cannon; developments included the half-moon battery, strengthening the curtain wall and wall walk, and reinforcing the roof of the keep. - In the late 16th century, Kinmont Willie, the notorious Border reiver, was captured by the English and imprisoned at Carlisle Castle. His capture and later escape were famously chronicled in Walter Scott's <i>The Ballad of Kinmont Willie</i> (though the version of events depicted is somewhat romanticised). - In 1568, Elizabeth I imprisoned Mary, Queen of Scots in Carlisle Castle after Mary had been forced to abdicate her claim to the Scottish throne and had fled to England. She was kept in the tower in the south-east corner of the inner court. Though a prisoner, she was allowed a mini-court of servants to maintain a suitable royal lifestyle, even while under constant guard. Once she was even allowed out on horseback to go hunting. Later that year, she was moved to Bolton Castle in Yorkshire. - In October 1644, during the English Civil War, the Scots (later joined by Parliamentarians) laid siege to Royalist Carlisle city and the castle. Unable to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charter of Edward II to the people of Carlisle, 1316, showing Andrew Harclay during the 1315 siege, Carlisle City Council: http://archiveweb.cumbria.gov.uk/CalmView/Record.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog&id=CA%2f1%2f2&pos=1 (Summerson, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, p.27). - 'The Ballad of Kinmont Willie' in <i>Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border</i> by Walter Scott, 1802. - Historic Manuscripts Commission, 1887, 6th report; The Royal

	<p>venture out without risk of bombardment, conditions within the city and castle walls became so dire that horses, dogs and even rats were eaten to fend off starvation. On 25 June 1645, Carlisle finally surrendered, 'the model of misery and desolation'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In September 1745, the castle surrendered to the Jacobite army. By December, the Scots were retreating back across the border and a counter siege by the English led to the Jacobites surrendering. Following the English victory at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, the castle was used to hold Jacobite prisoners, 31 of whom were hanged. - In 1819, Carlisle Castle was converted into a military barracks for soldiers to occupy on a permanent basis. New buildings were constructed and older buildings remodelled to house troops. - From the 1870s, the castle was used as a recruitment and training centre for the newly created Border Regiment. - A fire started in the storerooms of the inner ward on 18 January 1890. The rooms contained a lot of paper and clothing, so went up quickly; apparently the fire could be seen six miles away. The soldiers living in the castle had their own fire engine, but it hadn't been used in nearly ten years so the hose had rotted. The powder magazine where all the gunpowder was stored was also in the inner ward, so everyone was worried the fire would spread. Thanks to the efforts of the soldiers, a second fire engine borrowed from the city, and a bit of luck, the fire was contained but for a while it looked like Carlisle Castle might explode. - During the First World War, the castle was mainly used to train recruits and as a depot for the Border Regiment. There was a military hospital in the outer ward. A total of 23,000 recruits passed through the castle during the First World War. The regimental depot was closed in 1959, but the Army still uses the buildings as headquarters and as a base for the Territorial Army and Army Cadet Force. 	<p>Collection: https://www.royalcollection.org.uk/collection/1126510/sixth-report-of-the-royal-commission-on-historical-manuscripts-part-i-report-and</p> <p>- <i>Carlisle Journal</i>, 21 January 1890 www.cumbria.gov.uk/libraries/localstudies/newspaper.asp</p>
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<p>h) The significance of specific features in the physical remains at the site</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excavations on the Roman fort's southern defences a short distance south of the castle have found waterlogged and remarkably well preserved timber and stone features associated with the four centuries of Roman occupation. Further evidence of this nature is likely to be preserved beneath the castle. - A lintel, once used to prop up a door frame in the outer gatehouse, is a re-purposed stone from a Roman altar. A dedication to a Syrian soldier serving in the Roman army is visible on the stone, clear evidence of the wide-ranging geography of the soldiers within the Roman Empire, and therefore of the spread of the Roman Empire. The re-purposing of the stone also demonstrates the willingness to make use of previous building materials, perhaps through lack of funds. - A ditch, now dry but originally waterlogged, runs parallel to the castle's outer curtain wall and provided additional defence for the inner ward. Two ditches signify the importance of defending the castle from invaders. - Protruding into the ditch immediately in front of the Captains' Tower is the half-moon battery. It was designed for a double row of guns; at ground level, soldiers could aim cannon fire at attackers in the outer bailey, while below a number of square openings allowed defenders to fire on assailants attempting to cross the ditch. The structure represents the evolution of military defences to suit a new type of artillery – heavy guns (cannon) but also demonstrates that hand-guns retained a place in defensive weaponry, working in cooperation with larger artillery. (The level of the inner ward was raised in the 19th century, which is why the lower gun positions look as though they fired into an earthen bank.) - On the northern side of the keep there is a flight of steps leading to the wall walk. About halfway up these steps is a well more than 20 metres deep. It was essential to have a water supply inside the inner ward, in case the outer ward was lost in a siege, and the castle's inhabitants needed to take refuge in the keep, sometimes for many weeks or even months. - In the inner ward, at the south-eastern end of the former medieval great chamber (now housing the exhibition), there is a 14th-century octagonal stair turret which 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some images available from the Historic England Archive: http://archive.historicengland.org.uk - <i>Carlisle Castle: A survey and documentary history</i>, McCarthy, Summerson and Annis, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, 1990.
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	<p>originally provided access between the royal palace accommodation and Queen Mary's Tower, situated adjacent to the south-east corner of the inner bailey and built on the site of the original Norman entrance to the castle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Mary's Tower was blocked when the Captain's Tower was built; still visible are the foundations and part of an archway with a portcullis groove. - Adjacent to the south-east corner of the keep there is a high stone wall with traces of several fireplaces and ovens. These are the remains of the Governor's or Elizabethan range. This range was rebuilt in 1577 and was used as quarters for the castle governor. 	
i) The importance of the whole site either locally or nationally, as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As a Roman military monument, the site is important in representing army strategy and therefore government policy. Forts are especially important to our understanding of the period. All Roman forts with surviving archaeological potential are considered to be nationally important. - Carlisle Castle and the lengths of city wall adjacent to the castle survive well and retain significant remains of upstanding medieval fabric. - The castle has seen 900 years of continuous military use and its location close to the Scottish border meant it functioned both as a first line of defence against attacking Scottish armies and as a focal point for English military campaigns against the Scots for many centuries. It provides a significant insight into the constantly changing design and defensive strategies employed in medieval castles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historic England listing: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1014579 - Map of castle and city walls, (Summerson, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, p.32).
j) The typicality of the site based on a comparison with other similar sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carlisle Castle is unlike most castles in that it did not fall into ruin or get converted into a stately home or lord's residence. Its occupation by the military in the 19th century ensured that its buildings were maintained. - Carlisle is an excellent example of a castle contained within a city wall, as was typical of many castles connected with larger settlements in the medieval period. The castle's curtain wall connects with the city wall and protected the medieval 	

	<p>entrance to the city. Other typical medieval castle features exhibited at Carlisle include the building of moats or ditches to retard enemy access to the castle gateways, portcullis gates and the division of the site into an outer and inner ward, which acted as layers of defence protecting the heart of the castle – the keep – and separating the lower-status outer ward from the high-status inner ward where the most important people would have lived, and where the king would have stayed while visiting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The keep at the castle is typical in its design of the Norman and early medieval period. Keeps were usually square and tall – the height offering a good vantage point; they often had a crenelated roof which guards could use as cover while aiming missiles, two or more floors to provide the lord or king with living space as well as a place to receive visitors and conduct business, a basement floor for storage, and a well – both vital in the event of a siege. - The Tudor reinforcements by Stefan von Haschenperg were similar in design to other fortresses he designed during Henry VIII's reign, specifically the rounded half-moon battery design. 	
k) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The scale of Carlisle Castle and its avoidance of becoming a ruin demonstrate how highly its role in the city and the surrounding area was – and still is – valued throughout its history. From a symbol and stronghold of Norman domination it became, albeit with periods of inactivity in between, depending on the fluctuating political scene, a crucial fortress in the violent power-play between the English and Scottish kingdoms for the lands on either side of the border. - The defensive features of the castle demonstrate the violent periods of history where political and religious opposition led to armed warfare in Britain – the scale of which is difficult to envision in the 21st century. - The ruins and other evidence of the royal apartments at the castle reveal the level of luxury that a medieval and later Tudor monarch expected to maintain. The number of rooms and elaborate decoration in places indicate a broad social acceptance within the court of monarchs spending very large sums of money from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engraving of Carlisle Castle by Luke Clennell, 1813 (Summerson, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, p.9). - Photograph of Field Marshall Montgomery leaving the castle with crowds waving British flags in 1947 (Summerson, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, p.40).

	<p>the treasury on their own palaces. This could be interpreted as a status of power and importance which befitted a ruler of the kingdom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The domestic features of the castle give us clues about the daily life of its inhabitants. For example, the huge fireplaces in the outer gatehouse and great hall in the keep demonstrate the primary means of heat for comfort and cooking, and their size implies that these would need to be carefully maintained by servants. The design of the 's'-shaped latrines reveals a desire for privacy and distance from the human waste, suggesting that the smell was pungent. - Graffiti on the second floor of the keep dates from around 1480 and includes heraldic images, giving us examples of late medieval art. They used to be interpreted as 'prisoners' carvings' but as far as we know this area was not used as a prison. - From the 19th century, the castle became valued for its historic importance and its role as a tourist destination, generating income for the local economy. As the residence and training HQ of the Border Regiment, the castle became a symbol of the city's identity, evident in the significant efforts made to protect the castle from surrounding development and even demolishing buildings that obstructed views of the castle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Carlisle Journal</i>, 16, 20 Oct, 29 Dec 1891. www.cumbria.gov.uk/libraries/localstudies/newspaper.asp
<p>1) How the physical remains may prompt questions about the past and how historians frame these as valid historical enquiries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two of the key ways in which physical remains can prompt questions is firstly the reason for its construction and secondly the way it has changed, been adapted or replaced/built over. Good examples of architectural remains that have undergone significant change at Carlisle Castle are the outer gatehouse, the Captain's Tower, which was adapted from the 12th through to the 19th century. The changes to the Captain's Tower pose questions about why features were altered in a specific way and reveal the changing nature of warfare reflected in the design changes; for example, the blocking in of a large doorway and large square windows for increased security against more sophisticated artillery and the widening of the wall walk to allow heavy guns to be rolled across. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some images available from the Historic England Archive: http://archive.historicengland.org.uk

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Another example is the Roman altar stone re-purposed as a lintel. Why was it re-used in the medieval building work? Does it suggest a willingness to re-use previous building materials, perhaps through lack of funds? Was it valued as a commemorative symbol of Roman dominance? If so, it seems an odd place to display a venerable artefact – in a door frame. Or was it seen often in this position? - The carvings in the keep pose extraordinary questions to historians. Who carved them: prisoners, guards or someone else? What does the choice of symbols indicate about culture and values in the 15th century? What does the number and detail of the carvings tell us about the amount of time spent on them? Were they carved by more than one person? Historians are not definite on these questions, which provides an opportunity for continued scholarly research and debate. <p>Example enquiry questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is it? What changes has it seen? What was it used for? What stories does it tell us about the past? What do we still need to know? - Where was it built? Where was it changed? Where did the people come from who used it? - Who built it? Who changed it? Who used it? Who was the last person to live here? - When did people first live here? When was it built? When was it changed? When was it used? When did it stop being used? - Why was it built? Why was it changed? Why was it used? Why was this location chosen? Why should we protect it? - How was it built? How was it changed? How was it used? How much did it cost to build/change? How much can it tell us about the past? 	
m) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions and other interpretations of the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remaining structures can give a good idea of shapes, and sometimes relative sizes and architectural characters of the buildings. - The use of other comparative sites is highly beneficial in understanding the missing architecture and décor from the site. - Identifying features and formations in the stone can indicate where certain structures would have been located (e.g. fireplaces, slots for the portcullis, corbels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watercolour illustration of the medieval palace, by Robert Carlyle, c.1790 (Summerson, <i>Carlisle Castle</i>, p.11).

	<p>for floor/ceiling beams).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sketches, engravings and paintings, along with written descriptions and recorded expenditures of the castle in different time periods, can be used to piece together what the site might have looked like in the past. - The castle was painted by JMW Turner and Robert Carlyle in the 18th century and by William Henry Nutter and Luke Clennell in the 19th century. 	
n) The challenges and benefits of studying the historic environment	<p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important source of primary information. - Gives a sense of place, well-being and cultural identity. - Allows visitors to connect people from the past to the place where they lived and worked. - Stimulating way to engage with history in the place where it happened. <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Written sources are often not specific about what they refer to. - Physical evidence can be difficult to interpret and identify. Because Carlisle Castle has been used for more than 900 years the physical evidence is layered and complex. For example, nothing survives above ground of the castle built for William Rufus. - Different interpretations of the same site and evidence. 	