

**LAND ADJACENT TO
KEMPLAY
ROUNDBOUT,
PENRITH,
CUMBRIA**



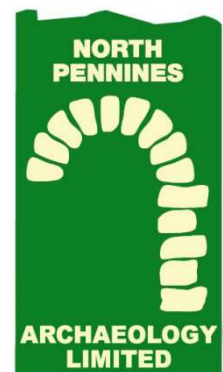
**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT**

CP. No: 1214/10

18/06/2010

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Border Construction Ltd to undertake a rapid desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation on land adjacent to Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith, Cumbria (NGR NY 5230 2905). This work follows a planning application (Planning Application No. 3/08/9002) for the construction of a fire and rescue station and an emergency planning centre. The Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service granted planning consent for the development, on the condition that a Rapid Desk-Based Assessment and an Archaeological Field Evaluation be undertaken prior to groundworks. The work is required as the site lies within an area of high archaeological potential within an area of the Eden Valley that was a focus for prehistoric archaeology. To the south of the site boundary are the earthwork remains of three Bronze Age henge monuments (Scheduled Monuments 23647, 23648 and 23676). To the west is a Bronze Age barrow at Ormstead Hill (Historic Environment Record No. 1173). The site is also located within Carleton Hall Park that formed part of the designed grounds of the nearby 18th century Carleton Hall. The area is therefore considered to have a high archaeological potential for below ground remains associated with prehistoric settlement and land use.

The rapid desk-based assessment involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Records Offices in Carlisle and Kendal, the local studies section at Carlisle and Penrith Libraries, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Cumbria based in Kendal. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information, including the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

The research has shown that the proposed development area was located to the south of a branch road from the present day A6. This road first appeared on the Tithe map of 1843 and remained unchanged until the 1989 Ordnance Survey map when the road was incorporated into the Kemplay Roundabout roadworks system. The proposed development area has never been developed and remained part of Carleton Hall estate.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over three days between 7th - 9th June 2010. The evaluation involved the excavation of six trenches, totalling 420m², 5% of the development area. Archaeological remains were identified in Trench 5, in the form of a shallow truncated posthole that contained sherds of 18th to 19th century clay pipe. This feature was located relatively close to the existing gateway into the field and probably represents the location of an earlier gatepost.

The archaeological evaluation was conducted as part of a condition in association with the development of a new fire and rescue station and an emergency planning centre. In the absence of any significant archaeological result, no further work is deemed necessary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Border Construction Ltd, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer, for all their assistance throughout the project. Further thanks are extended to the staff at the County Record Offices in Carlisle and Kendal as well as Carlisle and Penrith Libraries for their help during this project.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to the groundworks contractor, Metcalfe Ltd and all the staff at the site, for their help during this project.

The rapid desk-based assessment and visual site inspection were undertaken by Jocelyn Strickland. The archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Nigel Cavanagh, Angus Clarke, Don O'Meara, Tony Liddel and Natalie Ward. The report was written by Jocelyn Strickland and Nigel Cavanagh and the drawings were produced by Jocelyn Strickland, Angus Clarke and Nigel Cavanagh. The project was managed and edited by Matt Town Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In June 2010, North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Border Construction Ltd, to undertake an archaeological field evaluation on land adjacent to Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith, Cumbria (NGR NY 5230 2905; Figures 1 and 2), in advance of the proposed erection of a new fire and rescue station and emergency planning centre. The proposed works lie within the immediate vicinity of the three Bronze Age henge monuments (Scheduled Monuments 23647, 23648 and 23676) and a Bronze Age barrow at Ormstead Hill (Historic Environment Record (HER) No. 1173). As a result of this potential Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer of Cumbria County Council, requested that an archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation be undertaken prior to the commencement of the proposed development. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).
- 1.1.2 All stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2002), and were consistent with the specification provided by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (Town 2009) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the monitoring works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Border Construction Ltd, for an archaeological evaluation of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 The rapid desk-based assessment involved the consultation of the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal in the first instance. This included the collection of all available information held within the HER database, in order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site. Aerial photographs for the area were then examined in order to gain an adequate understanding of the context of the archaeological fieldwork.

2.2.2 Following this, the County Records Offices in Carlisle and Kendal were consulted in order to study maps and documents relevant to the study area. These included the collection of historic maps, including Tithe, Enclosure maps and early Ordnance Survey maps. Early cartographic evidence, such as surveys and terriers, were consulted in order to achieve an understanding of the medieval and early post-medieval landscape. Mapping from the 18th and 19th centuries were also consulted. Several secondary sources and journals, such as the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, were also consulted. Collections consulted for pertinent references included Directories, Business Records, Miscellaneous Records and Diocesan Records.

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

2.3 THE FIELD EVALUATION

2.3.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of six trenches covering 420 m² of the proposed 8545m² development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to target both geophysical anomalies and apparently 'sterile' areas. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists (2002).

2.3.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.3.3 Turf and topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recording according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2003).

2.3.4 All finds encountered were retained, including those from excavated topsoil, and were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F. Giecco (NPA Ltd Technical Director).

2.3.5 All deposits encountered were deemed unsuitable for environmental sampling, and therefore no samples were retained.

2.3.6 The six evaluation trenches were backfilled on June 11th, following excavation and recording.

2.3.7 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991).

2.4 THE ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within

Penrith Museum, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, Cumbria, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA09, KPB-A, CP 1214/10.

- 2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record, supports the **Online AccesS** to the **Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project, under the unique identifier northpen3-147332.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Eamont Bridge lies within the undulating lowland plains of the Solway Basin approximately 1.5 kilometres south of Penrith on the main A6 trunk road. The Solway Basin lies between the Cumbria High Fells to the south, the hills of the Scottish borders to the north and the Border Moors and Forests to the northeast (Countryside Commission 1998). The site is bounded by Kemplay Roundabout and the A6 road to the west, by an access road to the north, by The Green to the east and by mature woodland to the south. The land is currently undeveloped pasture under a covering of grass and wildflowers. The area of the site boundary measures a total of 0.85 hectares (ha). The area is shown in Figures 1 and 2.
- 3.1.2 The underlying geology of the area is sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous Age. During the last glaciation deep sheets of ice flowed south from Scotland and deposited a thick layer of boulder clay over the entire area. Peat has developed over extensive areas, covering the boulder clay (*ibid*).
- 3.1.3 Historically the River Eamont marked the northern boundary between the old counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. The bridge of the village provided an important link between the two as it formed part of the original main route into Penrith from the south (Horn and Wooler 2008).

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. The location of known sites within a 500 metre study area are depicted in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix 2.
- 3.2.2 **Place Name Evidence:** There are two possible suggestions for the etymology of Eamont Bridge. One is that it was derived from Eamont, a compound of two French words, *eau* meaning water and *mont* meaning a hill or mountain (Mannix and Whellan 1847). This area is referred to in the Anglo Saxon Chronicle of 926 AD as *Eamotum*. Alternatively, the place name could have derived from the Old English *ea* and *mont* that means 'junction of the streams,' as Eamont Bridge is located at the confluence of the Rivers Lowther and Eamont (Armstrong 1976).
- 3.2.3 *Prehistoric (pre c.43 AD):* the presence of three prehistoric henges at Eamont Bridge attests to the importance of this area during the prehistoric period. Within a five mile radius of Penrith are numerous other prehistoric sites and finds that include an important series of cairns and stone circles on Moor

Divock, Askham, stone axes found at Mayburgh and Clifton and Beaker burials in stone cists found at Moorhouse Farm, Brougham and to the north of Clifton Hall (Fell 1972).

- 3.2.4 Mayburgh Henge consists of a single circular bank up to 6.4 metres high and 50 metres across the base and encloses an area that has an average diameter of 87 metres. The three metre wide entrance is located due east of the centre of the henge. The bank consists of river cobbles. Located within the centre of Mayburgh Henge is a single monolith that is 2.8 metres high. This single standing stone is thought to have most probably been part of a standing stone circle within the henge. A plan of Mayburgh from 1769 shows the position of four other stones of this circle. This plan also shows two standing stones on either side of the elongated entrance. A 1725 account of the henge recorded the existence of two circles of stone within the henge. By 1769 the inner area of the henge had been ploughed that could have led to the removal of most of the stones (Waterhouse 1985). Finds reported from Mayburgh include a brass celt found during ploughing and a broken roughed out stone axe found near the entrance (*ibid*).
- 3.2.5 Mayburgh Henge was once described as a 'great fort of stones, heaped up in the form of a horse shoe' that was once called King Arthur's Castle (Hutchinson 1794). In the late 18th century it was thought that Mayburgh was used as a Roman theatre where men would have battled with 'wild beasts' using the standing stones in the centre of the henge as places of refuge and respite. Although the editors of this volume noted that they thought the henge was used solely for religious rites where pupils received their documents in the mysteries of that religion (*ibid*). In the late 19th century, Furness stated that Mayburgh was a place of worship for the people prior to the Roman Occupation. Even in more modern times Mayburgh was used in connection with May-Day festivities. Sir Walter Scott wrote about the henge:

*The faithful page he mounts his steed,
And soon he crossed green Irthing's mead,
Passed o'er Kirkoswald's verdant plain,
And Eden barred his course in vain.
He paused red Penrith's Table Round,
For feats of chivalry renowned,
Left Maybrough's mound and stones of power,
By Druid's raised in magic hour,
And traced the Eamont's winding way,*

Till Ulfo's lake beneath him lay. (Furness 1894)

- 3.2.6 Camden stated that during the reign of Henry VI, Penrith Castle was repaired out of the ruins of Mayburgh, although this was denied by Bishop Gibson. Nicholson and Burn stated the same or that Mayburgh was used to rebuild Eamont Bridge (Dymond 1891).
- 3.2.7 King Arthur's Round Table, thought to have been named by the Tudor Cliffords in the 14th century when they visited Brougham Castle, is located 350 metres to the east of Mayburgh, at the junction of the A6 and a minor road to Sockbridge (Winter 1997). Leland (1538) was the first to describe this henge. He stated that '*withyn a myle of Perith, but in Westmorland, is a Ruine, as sum suppose, of a Castel withyn a slitte Shotte of Loder and as much of Emote Water, standing almost as a mediamnis betwixt them. The Ruine is of sum caullid the Round Table, and of summe Arture's Castel*' (Dymond 1891).
- 3.2.8 It is thought that this earthwork probably never had a stone circle, but consisted of an irregular bank surrounding a circular ditch that is 12 metres wide and 1.2-1.5 metres deep. There once was an entrance in the bank on the southeast that led to a causeway across the ditch (Waterhouse 1985).
- 3.2.9 Towards the end of the 19th century, the bank and ditch in the north were destroyed when the road to Sockbridge was constructed. The bank in the east has also been partially destroyed when the A6 was widened. Originally there was an entrance in the bank at the northwest, opposite to the present one (*ibid*).
- 3.2.10 A plan from the first half of the 18th century showed the henge with a second entrance. A drawing from the 16th century as well as in the '*Monumenta Britannia*' illustrated two large stones outside the now destroyed entrance. These stones were removed by the 18th century. It is a possibility that there were two more standing stones around the monument originally (*ibid*).
- 3.2.11 In 1820 King Arthur's Round Table was substantially altered when William Bushby, the proprietor of the public house across from the henge, converted the henge into a tea garden. Bushby had the central platform raised by depositing 1000 cubic metres of stone and gravel. This material was obtained by cutting away the inner face of the bank that produced a steep-scarped inner face and possibly the berm in the south and west (Waterhouse 1985).
- 3.2.12 In 1937 R.G. Collingwood undertook excavations at the henge as well as Bersua a year later. Here they were able to trace Bushby's 'improvements' as well as quantities of 19th century pottery, the results of the henge being used as a tea garden. However, the excavations did not reveal any evidence relating to the original use of the henge. In the central area Collingwood did find an area of cremated bone and fragments of charcoal. This body was

cremated elsewhere and the remains were buried in this area. Large stones were scattered about the area that may have once formed a cairn over the burial (Waterhouse 1985).

- 3.2.13 Camden mentioned that King Arthur's Round Table may have been a place for jousting. In 1769 Pennant described the henge as a supposed Roman work that would have been used as an amphitheatre. It was noted that here there were no seats, so the people would have had to stand on the grass. Others thought that the henge was designed for tilting matches with the opponents entering at the opposite openings (Hutchinson 1794). From historical descriptions and previous excavations the original henge was reconstructed. It is thought that the henge had a flat-topped bank about ten metres wide and 1.5 metres high that surrounded the ditch. There were two entrances opposite each other and two causeways that were all on the same axis. Two stones stood outside the northern entrance. At some point a burial was placed in a trench in the central platform that was most probably covered by a cairn. There was no direct means of dating the site. It is possible that King Arthur's Round Table is several centuries younger than Mayburgh (Waterhouse 1985).
- 3.2.14 Little Round Table was described in 1769 as being 150 metres south of King Arthur's Round Table. This henge was described as having a 90 metre diameter and consisted of a low circular bank that was surrounded by a ditch (Waterhouse 1985). In 1882 Atkinson noted that the circle was incomplete on the side towards the river that had probably been removed in order to build a wall that enclosed the road, or by ploughing that had already destroyed other parts of this area. Atkinson thought that due to the location of this circle in proximity to King Arthur's Round Table and Mayburgh, that these henges would have all been related in origin and purpose (Atkinson 1882-1883). Little Round Table was visible until *c.* 1878 when it was destroyed by the widening of the Lowther Lodge gates (LUAU 1993). All that could be seen of this site in 1985, was a slight hollow in a field to the south of King Arthur's Round Table (Waterhouse 1985).
- 3.2.15 To the northwest of Mayburgh Henge, on the opposite side of the River Eamont was a curved road-like structure. In the late 19th century this was described as having a length of 430 yards and a breadth of 16-20 yards. Atkinson described the course of this structure on the west as was indicated by a hedge in the field and on the east this 'road' ended abruptly at the foot of a steep sloping bank, the southeast end of the structure disappeared toward the alluvium of an old river bed. Atkinson continued to state that at the northwest end there was once a stone circle of which there is now no trace, but these stones can be seen as the foundation stones of a nearby stone wall that consisted of large stones. He stated that opposite to this was a long,

narrow trench with a high mound on either side that was 160 yards long and 12 feet wide at the top. The northern end of which terminated in the side of a hill and at the southern end the trench turned toward the south and terminated against Skirsgill Road (Atkinson 1882-1883). In 1940 these discoveries by Atkinson were said to have been a water channel by Hay. The slopes on either side of this channel were caused by lynchets (Figure 3, Site 1) that were made all along the eastern boundary. In this area was a system of fields described as long narrow rectangles (Hay 1940).

- 3.2.16 On the Cumbrian side of the Eamont, opposite to Mayburgh was a large tumulus or cairn referred to as Ormstead Hill that was formed of pebbles. This was removed sometime during the 18th century with no note ever being taken of its contents (Mounsey 2001).
- 3.2.17 Rescue excavations at the site of the Roman cemetery east of the fort at Brougham in 1966 and 1967 revealed four worked flints and a utilized pebble that was suggestive of prehistoric occupation of the site prior to Roman. The following year, two sherds of Peterborough-type Neolithic pottery and flints were found confirming the site to be one of prehistoric occupation (Fell 1972).
- 3.2.18 There are no known sites of prehistoric date within the site boundary and broader search radius.
- 3.2.19 **Roman (43AD-400AD):** at Brougham, to the southeast of Eamont Bridge, was a Roman Fort that was occupied from the 1st to the 4th century AD. The main function of the Brougham Fort was to guard the main fording point on the Eamont River and the junction of the road from Manchester to Carlisle with the road from York to Stainmore Pass (Allan 1994).
- 3.2.20 There was a Roman road running from Carlisle, to the East of the Roman fort of Old Penrith that passed through Brougham Roman fort (Shotter 1996). A second Roman road passed through Brougham fort that ran east through Kirkby Thore and Brough. This road is thought to have continued westward from Brougham, crossing the River Lowther, then running due west towards Yanwath over the High Street to Ambleside. It was not until the medieval period when the population and economic function moved away from Brougham to Penrith. At that time, the present site of Eamont Bridge became the main river crossing point (LUAU 1993).
- 3.2.21 On the west side of the Lowther River is Yanwath Wood (NGR NY 519 260). This area was surveyed and planned in 1936. The survey showed a stone walled and partially ditched settlement site with ditches, all of which, with the exception of the settlement enclosure, have been destroyed by agricultural activity. Excavations in 1978 and 1979 found evidence that dated this site to the early Roman period. The field system consisted of small

- rectilinear enclosures reminiscent of 'Celtic' fields and are suggestive of enclosures laid out for an agricultural purpose (Higham 1983).
- 3.2.22 Despite the proximity of the proposed development area to that of Brougham Roman fort, there are no known sites recorded within the HER that date to the Roman period within the site boundary or study area.
- 3.2.23 **Medieval (400AD-1485):** evidence for pre-Norman occupation of the Eamont Bridge area (Figure 3, Site 11) is slight. A reference in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle regarding a meeting at '*Eamotum*' between Athelstan and a number of northern lords is recorded in 926AD. This suggests that the area was of significance in the 10th century but this could refer to the general area and not the present village (LUAU 1993).
- 3.2.24 To the northeast of Brougham Castle a copper alloy tool (Site 10) was found that tentatively dated to the Early medieval period.
- 3.2.25 Carleton, a manor and hamlet to the southeast of Penrith, gave name to the family who lived there soon after the Conquest (1066) (Bulmer 1901). The earliest mention of Carleton within the documentary is from the Pipe Rolls of Henry II (1170). It was stated that '*Godefrid de Karleton rendered account of one mark for swine taken from the forest. He has paid it into treasury and is quit*' (Carleton Hall 2003, located at Penrith Library Local Studies Section). In Fleming's Survey of Cumberland and Westmorland (1671) it was recorded that '*Carleton hall and manor gave name to its owners. Jeffrey Fitz Baldwin de Carleton was about the Conquest and his heirs have enjoyed it ever since*' (Letter to Mr. Parker located at Penrith Library Local Studies Section Dated 1955).
- 3.2.26 A bridge at Eamont (Sites 2, 14, 20 and 23) was first recorded in the Calender of Inquisitions in 1291 and again in the Perambulation of Inglewood Forest in 1303 when the boundaries of Inglewood Forest were described as '*et descenenddo per idem iter usque ad pontem de Amote*' that translates to '*and so going down the same way unto the bridge of the Amote*' (Nicholson and Burn 1777, Jervoise 1973). Originally the bridge was the boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland. The bridge was repaired or reconstructed in 1425 in the order of the Bishop of Durham, Thomas Langley, who offered an indulgence of 40 days to anyone who should contribute towards the construction (*ibid*).
- 3.2.27 To the north of the propose development area is the course of the Thacka Beck (Site 13). William Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle from 1400-1419, is attributed for diverting the Petteril River to the north of Penrith extending to the Eamont River, in order to bring a water supply to the town. This watercourse is known as the Thacka Beck (Site 13) and was possibly completed by 1382 (Jones undated).

- 3.2.28 **Post-medieval and Modern (1485 to present):** in *A Perambulation of Cumberland* (1687-1688) Carleton or *Carles' Town* was described as a parcel of the honour of Penrith. This was held by the Earls of Westmorland in villenage until it came to Robert Lord Clifford, the 10th Hereditary Sheriff of Westmorland. Carleton Hall (Sites 3 and 15) was purchased from George, Earl of Cumberland, by Sir Thomas Carleton in the mid-1500s (Winchester 2003). At this time Carleton Hall was described as being worth 100 *li* per year and 'a very pleasant seat' (*ibid*). Carleton was a locally appointed Crown official and a successful Border Reiver. The Carleton line ended when Robert Carleton died in 1707 without an heir. The estate was then purchased by John Pattinson. Pattinson's son inherited the estate, but died unmarried and so it passed to his eldest sister, the wife of Thomas Simpson and eventually to their eldest daughter, wife of James Wallace (Carleton Hall 2003, located at Penrith Library Local Studies Section).
- 3.2.29 The present hall was built around 1800 by the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Wallace, the Attorney General to George III. This was on site of an earlier house. In 1651 it is said that the future King Charles II was entertained there. When Wallace became the Baron of Knaresborough in 1828, he sold the estate to John Cowper (Carleton Hall 2003, located at Penrith Library Local Studies Section).
- 3.2.30 The 1825 Sales Particulars of Carleton Hall described the stone-built Mansion House being of 'uniform structure.' The description went on to say the house was '*well adapted for the residence of a Family of Distinction.*' The house consisted of a Dining Room, Drawing Room, Breakfast Room, Library, Anti-Room, Servants' Hall, Kitchen, Cellars, Ice-House, and 12 principal and 16 inferior Bedrooms. There was a lawn to the front of the hall as well as a garden a short distance from the house that was well-stocked with fruit trees, nine hot houses and a greenhouse. The River Eamont wound through the lands and the River Lowther bounded other parts of the estate. There were plantations, pleasure grounds and walks described as extensive and skillfully laid out to offer the most beautiful views of the countryside. There was also a quantity of '*old ornamental timber*' near the mansion. In total the Hall, Estate and plantations covered 373 acres of land that also included a Corn and Snuff Mill (Site 4) (CRO Ref. No.: DBS/6/1/312).
- 3.2.31 In 1936-1937 Major Geoffrey Thomas Middleton Carleton Cowper re-built the front elevation of the mansion house and then moved to Devon. Between 1940 and 1943 Carleton hall was leased to the Furzie Close Girls' School. Between 1943 and 1947 the Hall was used by the army as a military hospital. On September 24, 1947 the entire estate was sold at auction (Carleton Hall 2003, located at Penrith Library Local Studies Section).

- 3.2.32 The 1947 Sales Particulars of the Carleton Hall described the estate as a 'valuable well-timbered residential estate.' This consisted of residence, pleasure grounds, gardens, two cottages, garages and buildings, the Home Farm, House at Low Mill and Old Waterworks, 11 cottages at Eamont Bridge, fishing and timber privileges that contained overall 118 acres, two roods and 31 perches. There was no mention of the ice house at this time (CRO Ref. No.: DB74/3/2/1226 and KRO Ref. No.: WDY 277).
- 3.2.33 In 1947 the Cumbria County Council acquired the Hall, adjacent buildings and 118 acres of surrounding land by compulsory purchase for £11,475. In 1949 the Hall became the Headquarters of the Cumberland and Westmorland Constabulary. The Hall remained the headquarters until 1967 (Carleton Hall 2003, located at Penrith Library Local Studies Section).
- 3.2.34 Apart from the re-modelled front and the adjoining sandstone buildings from an earlier date, the Hall retained the same shape as that built by Thomas Lord Wallace. The gardens and woodland walks were designed by his wife and earned favourable comment in early 19th century literary works (Carleton Hall 2003, located at Penrith Library Local Studies Section).
- 3.2.35 Buildings located on either side of the bridge are mid-18th century in date and demonstrate the linear development of the village along the main north/south road, now the A6 (LUAU 1993). Many of the listed buildings within the 500 metre radius of the proposed development area date to the 18th century and are located around the Eamont Bridge. These include the 18th century Welcome Inn with attached stables and barn (Site 17), the mid-19th century North Bank Victorian Gothic Cottage (Site 18), Eamont Bridge and No. 2 Eamont Lodge, a house at Bridge End that dates to 1671 (Site 21), and Mansion House a former house, now converted into offices that date to 1686 (Site 22). All of which are Grade II Listed Buildings.

3.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 3.3.1 There were two aerial photographs located within the HER that pertained to the proposed development area. The first of the aerial photographs (Ref. No.: NY 5228/NN) was taken in July 1973 and looked north, northwest from King Arthur's Round Table. The site boundary was just visible and appeared to be undeveloped at this time. To the south of the site boundary was Ice House Bank, extant buildings were to the east, a wooded area was to the north and open land was immediately west followed by the A6. The angle of the photo made it impossible to determine if any cropmarks or parchmarks were visible.
- 3.3.2 The second aerial photograph that was relevant to the site boundary was taken in July 1977 (Ref. No.: NY 5228/TT). This photograph showed King

Arthur's Round Table looking north toward Kemplay roundabout. The proposed development area remained undeveloped. Ice House Bank was to the south of the site boundary, extant buildings were still located to the east, a tree-lined road was to the north and the A6 was to the west. There was a linear feature aligned east/west bisecting the site boundary. This line appeared to be running from the extant buildings to the east of the site boundary and terminated before it reached the A6 and was most probably a land drain.

3.4 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.4.1 As part of the documentary research at Cumbria Record Offices in Carlisle and Kendal, a consultation of the historical maps for the Eamont Bridge area was undertaken. A cartographic date range of between 1770 and 1989 was obtained.

3.4.2 *Jeffrey's Map of Westmorland, 1770 (Figure 4)*: this was the earliest map that was consulted during the desk-based assessment. This map clearly labels the King Arthur's Round Table, located to the west of the main road through Eamont Bridge. To the northwest is Mayburgh Henge that was simply labelled 'Druid's Temple.' Carleton Hall, Brougham Hall, and Clifton Hall were all shown. Carleton Hall was represented by a large house that sat atop a mound or hill with gardens or plantations around it. 'Wallace Esq.' was annotated to the north of Carleton Hall showing the ownership of this area at the time. Other than Carleton Hall, there were no further buildings depicted around the hall on this side of the main road until the Eamont Bridge itself.

3.4.3 *Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1774 (Figure 5)*: Mayburgh Henge is not represented on this map; however, King Arthur's Round Table was. This may be due to this map being mainly concerned with Cumberland. Yanwath Hall, Brougham Castle and Carleton Hall were all depicted as well as a property known as 'Birdnest' that appears to be the approximate location of Brougham Hall. A road running off of the main road through Eamont Bridge was shown leading to the east. A smaller lane ran off of this road toward Carleton Hall that was again depicted by a large house. The area to the west of Carleton Hall was undeveloped. The area to the east of Carlton Hall had at least five further buildings that made up an area known as French Field and Carlion. These buildings were fronting onto the aforementioned road that ran off of the main thoroughfare through the village.

3.4.4 *Tithe Map for Eamont Bridge, 1843 (Figure 6)*: the tithe map depicted the area of the site boundary to the west of 'Carlton' Hall, as undeveloped. This

area was to the south of a road that branched off of the main road through Eamont Bridge that was located to the west (present day A6). To the south of this area was a plantation, present day Ice House Bank. The proposed site boundary was undeveloped at this time and encroached on the branch road located to the north.

- 3.4.5 ***Board of Health Map for the town and Neighborhood of Penrith, 1851 (Figure 7):*** this map was a plan of Penrith that showed the proposed works for supplying the town with water from the Eamont River. Some of Eamont Bridge was shown stopping just south of the bridge. Carleton Hall was depicted, but the map went no further east of this. The area to the west of the Hall remained undeveloped. To the north was a small road that lead to Carleton Hall. To the west was the main road that ran through the village. On the west side of this road was a small building, Toll Bar Cottage.
- 3.4.6 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1867 (6" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 8):*** this map shows Eamont Bridge in slightly better detail than any of the aforementioned maps. On the River Eamont there were at least two mills, a flour mill and Low Mill, a corn and snuff mill. Penrith Waterworks was located to the south of Low Mill. A smithy and the Welcome into Cumberland Inn (Site 17) were located to the north of the river. The road running through Eamont Bridge was tree-lined on the east side. The road running off of this main road toward the east was also tree lined. This road led to Carleton Hall and further east toward Carleton. The area around Carleton Hall was depicted as having small trees and bushes throughout the area. To the southwest and northeast of the Hall was another wooded area annotated as Kempley Bank. The proposed development area was one of the areas that belonged to Carleton Hall that was not depicted as being landscaped and remained undeveloped.
- 3.4.7 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (6" to 1 mile scale and 25" to 1 mile scale) (Figures 9-10):*** this map was very similar in shape to the First Edition mapping. King Arthur's Round Table was depicted as well as the site of earthworks to the south of King Arthur's Round table, presumably what is referred to as Little Round Table. To the north of the henges were several hotels and inns including the Beehive and Crown Hotels. The flour mill on the First Edition Map was now known as High Mill, a snuff mill. Low Mill and the waterworks were still present. Kempley bank was still present around Carleton Hall. Now within Kempley bank was Kempley Cottage. The site boundary still remained undeveloped and to the south of the tree-lined road.
- 3.4.8 ***Ordnance Survey Map, 1920 (6" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 11):*** both King Arthur's Round Table and Mayburgh henges were depicted on this

mapping as well as the earthworks to the south of King Arthur's Round Table. The remainder of this map retained the same shape as the 6' to 1 mile scale Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.

- 3.4.9 *Third Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1923 (25" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 12):* by the time of the Third Edition Map there was a plantation present to the North of Low Mill known as Mills Strip. Mill Strip connected with the former Kempley Bank, now known as Ice House Bank. To the southwest of Carleton Hall, and to the east of the proposed development area were what appeared to be two extant buildings, presumably the ice house that gave this area its name. The proposed development area and the immediate surrounding area remained undeveloped.
- 3.4.10 *Ordnance Survey map, 1968 (6" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 13):* the area within Eamont Bridge retained the same shape as the 1923 mapping. The most significant change to the landscape at this time was to the north of the village, and north of the site boundary, where a roundabout had been developed. This did not affect the tree-lined road that has always been present to the north of the site boundary. This road appears to have been incorporated into the roundabout roadworks system. The roundabout did not extend within the proposed development area and the site boundary remained undeveloped. The area due south and to the east of the site boundary that appeared to be open land at the time of the 1923 mapping was now depicted as being planted with trees. Low Mill, Mill Strip and Ice House Bank were still present; however, there was only one building present where there were two on the previous mapping of the presumed ice house.
- 3.4.11 *Ordnance Survey map, 1989 (Figure 14):* the 1989 mapping retained the same shape that is present today. The roundabout to the north of the site boundary seems to have removed the tree-lined road that was present since the time of the Tithe Map. The site boundary remained undeveloped, but the once wooded area to the east of the site boundary has now been developed to include seven buildings. The area to the south of the site boundary was still known as Ice House Bank although the ice house was no longer present. Mill Strip and Low Mill were still present. By this time Carleton Hall had been converted into the Cumbria Police Headquarters and a new building had been constructed as well as the existing buildings undergoing some structural changes.

3.5 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.5.1 In 1993 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological evaluation on land to the southeast of Eamont Bridge, on the

south side of the river, prior to the development for the Fireman's Benevolent Fund. In two of the evaluation trenches, two post-medieval structures were found. A single posthole was found in another trench but lacked any dating material. No further archaeological features were located (LUAU 1993).

- 3.5.2 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Sarginson's Sawmill located on the opposite side of the main road to King Arthur's Round Table. This work involved the excavation of four trial trenches in a car park to the south of the 19th century sawmill. The evaluation revealed a cobbled surface and garden soil that dated to the 18th century that was possibly contemporary with the use of the site as a smithy. A later pit and redeposited topsoil contained finds that dated from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries. Tipping of waste into the river showed that glass cutting occurred at the mill during the 20th century. No features that pertained to the bank of King Arthur's Round Table, or any other prehistoric features, were noted (OAN 2003).
- 3.5.3 In 2003 North Pennines Archaeology undertook a field evaluation at Mayburgh View, located to the east of Mayburgh Henge, on the west side of the main road through the village. With the exception of a post-medieval ditch and plough marks, no significant archaeological deposits were noted (Jones and Scott 2003).
- 3.5.4 In 2004 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology on land adjacent to Ash Lea, Southwaite Green. No archaeological features were recorded during the watching brief although four worked chert artifacts were recovered from the topsoil (Jones 2004).
- 3.5.5 North Pennines Archaeology undertook a Desk-Based Assessment and watching brief at Ash Bank in 2008. The site was located to the southwest of Mayburgh Henge. The watching brief revealed no evidence of archaeological features or deposits. This was most probably because of the area being heavily disturbed by the building of the house.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken from the 7th to the 9th of June 2010 and consisted of six trenches (Figure 15). All the trenches were excavated using a 360⁰ mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket, and operating under full archaeological supervision. The excavated trenches were then hand-cleaned and any archeological features noted and investigated.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 *Trench 1:* Trench 1 was located toward the southwestern boundary of the site and was 60m long. In order to avoid underground services, the trench was excavated in a C-shaped plan, the three arms being aligned northwest to southeast, southwest to northeast and southeast to north=west. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.47m, revealing mixed natural sand and clay (101) below c.0.05m of silty sand subsoil (102) and c.0.30m of silty topsoil (100) (Plate 1). No archaeological features were noted.



Plate 1: Trench 1, facing Southeast

4.2.2 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located towards the southern of the site and had a total length of 30m. The trench was aligned from southwest to northeast. In order to avoid underground services a 4m long section in the middle of the trench was left unexcavated, with a corresponding 4m long northwesterly extension being excavated at the southwestern end of the trench. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m, revealing mixed natural sand and clay (**101**) below c.0.05m of silty sand subsoil (**102**) and c.0.22m of silty topsoil (**100**) (Plate 2). No archaeological features were noted.



Plate 2: Trench 2, facing Northeast

4.2.3 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was located in the centre of the site and was 30m long. The trench was aligned southwest to northeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m, revealing mixed natural sand and clay (**101**) below c.0.06m of silty sand subsoil (**102**) and c.0.22m of silty topsoil (**100**) (Plate 3). No archaeological features were noted.



Plate 3: Trench 3, facing Southwest.

4.2.4 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was located in the northern part of the site and had a total length of 30m. The trench was aligned from west to east. In order to avoid underground services a 4m long section in the middle of the trench was left unexcavated, with a corresponding 4m long southerly extension being excavated at the eastern end of the trench. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.36m, revealing mixed natural sand and clay (**101**) below c.0.05m of silty sand subsoil (**102**) and c.0.24m of silty topsoil (**100**) (Plate 4). No archaeological features were noted.



Plate 4: Trench 4, facing East.

4.2.5 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was located towards the northern of the site and had a total length of 30m. The trench was aligned from northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.37m, revealing mixed natural sand and clay (**101**) below c.0.04m of silty sand subsoil (**102**) and c.0.23m of silty topsoil (**100**) (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Trench 5, facing Southeast.

4.2.6 A single archaeological feature was noted in the northwestern part of Trench 5 (Fig.16). This proved to be a posthole of sub-circular plan [104]. [104] was 0.70m long, 0.66m wide and 0.10m deep, with a moderately-sloping, concave-based profile (plate 6). The features was filled by silty clay (103) that contained a clay tobacco pipe bowl sherd of probable 18th to 19th century date.



Plate 6: Trench 5, Cut 104, facing Northeast.

- 4.2.7 No environmental sample was taken from (103) owing to the demonstrably late date of the feature.
- 4.2.8 Posthole [104] was situated close the existing field entrance. It is therefore likely that the feature represented the site of an earlier gatepost.
- 4.2.9 **Trench 6:** Trench 6 was located in the eastern part of the site and had a total length of 30m. In order to avoid underground services the trench was excavated in a T-shaped plan, with the longer arm aligned from south to north. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.36m, revealing mixed natural sand and clay (101) below c.0.04m of silty sand subsoil (102) and c.0.23m of silty topsoil (100) (Plate 7). No archaeological features were noted.



Plate 7: Trench 6, facing South.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.3.1 No environmental samples were retained during the groundworks.

5 FINDS

5.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 A total of 57 finds were recovered during the evaluation. These included 56 from the topsoil (100) and one from a secure deposit (1003).
- 5.1.2 The finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F.Giocco (NPA Ltd Technical Director).

5.2 MEDIEVAL AND LATER CERAMIC VESSELS

- 5.2.1 A total of 9 sherds of medieval and 47 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil (100) during the evaluation.
- 5.2.2 The post-medieval assemblage was dominated by whitewares and brown-glazed earthenwares of 18th to 19th century date and was not retained.
- 5.2.3 A preliminary analysis of the medieval assemblage showed it to be dominated by green-glazed earthenwares and splashed wares. The assemblage has been retained.
- 5.2.4 The medieval and post-medieval assemblage was consistent with the agrarian use of the site and probably represents material that was introduced to the site via middening.

5.3 CLAY PIPE

- 5.3.1 A fragment of clay pipe bowl was recovered from posthole fill deposit (103). The bowl was undecorated and un-marked, with form and dimensions consistent with an 18th to 19th century date.

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
100	1	Pottery	6	0.052	Medieval
100	2	Pottery	1	0.009	Medieval
100	3	Pottery	1	0.003	Medieval
100	5	Pottery	1	0.017	Medieval

Table 1: Finds Table of Artefacts Recovered from the Evaluation.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 During the archaeological field evaluation at Kemplay Bank, six trenches were excavated, covering 420m² of the 8545m² development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to provide a representative sample of the development area. All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate.
- 5.1.2 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 were devoid of any archaeological features or deposits, whilst Trench 5 revealed a modern posthole.
- 5.1.3 The results obtained during the present evaluation, and from previous archaeological investigations suggest that the study area has not been intensively used in the past other than for agricultural purposes.

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Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1774

Tithe Map for Eamont Bridge, 1843

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First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867 (6" to 1 mile)

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1900 (6" to 1 Mile)

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1900 (25" to 1 Mile)

Ordnance Survey Map 1920 (6" to 1 Mile)

Third Edition Ordnance survey map 1923 (25" to 1 mile)

Ordnance Survey Map 1968 (6" to 1 mile)

Ordnance Survey map 1989

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Subsoil
102	Deposit	Natural
103	Deposit	Fill of 104
104	Cut	Posthole

Table 2: List of Contexts issued during Watching Brief

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SITES

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)	Period
1	1170	Skirsgill Lynchets, Penrith	Lynchets between Skirsgill Farm and the north bank of the river near Eamont Bridge.	351700	529000	Unknown
2	3827	Eamont Bridge	A medieval bridge of three spans formerly the boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland. Dates to the 15 th century.	352220	528750	Medieval
3	5403	Carleton Hall	Hall on site of an earlier house. Present hall is 18 th century in date with later 18th century alterations. Restored in 1859 and partially rebuilt in 1937.	352580	529290	Post-medieval
4	12015	Low Mill Corn and Snuff Mill	Low Ill complex that consisted of a corn and snuff mill. The complex is now gone except for the vestiges of one wall that has been incorporated into a boundary wall.	352500	528780	
5	13842	Carleton Hall Ice House	Building situated to the southwest of the Hall in a wooded bank known as 'Ice House Bank.' The ice house was destroyed when the site was developed as Police Headquarters	352400	529200	Post-medieval
6	15411	Brougham Saw Mill	Saw Mill beside the Lowther River near Brougham hall. May have previously been a watermill.	352775	528610	Post-medieval
7	15420	Westmorland Holme River Dykes, Yanwath and Eamont Bridge	River dykes between the Eamont and Lowther Rivers. The dykes survive but are in poor condition.	352875	528960	Post-medieval
8	15422	Eamont Fish Ponds	Fish Ponds between the Eamont and Lowther Rivers, east of Eamont Bridge. These do not appear on recent maps.	352720	528740	Post-medieval

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)	Period
9	40423	West Ward Union Workhouse	Workhouse situated in the centre of Eamont Bridge village on the east side of the main north/south road. Around 1873 the workhouse was moved to Shap.	352310	528600	Post-medieval
10	42307	Tool Find, Brougham	Copper alloy tool, possibly a chisel.	352800	529300	Early Medieval
11	6981	Eamont Bridge Village	Medieval Village	352300	528500	Early Medieval/Medieval
12	40422	Bobbin Mill, Eamont Bridge	A building with its own leat was shown in this location on the enclosure map of 1818. A mill was at this location by the time of the tithe map of 1843. On the 1861 Ordnance Survey map this mill was marked as a Bobbin Mill and was destroyed by the time of the 1899 Ordnance Survey map.	352440	528090	Post-medieval
13	3841	Thacka Beck, Penrith	Route of the watercourse that was paid for by Bishop of Carlisle, William Strickland. Still visible as an earthwork.	349180	532950	Medieval

Table 3: HER sites within a 500 metre radius around the site boundary

ID	EH Listed Building No.	Listed Building SMR No.	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)
14	72755	25211	Eamont Bridge	Road Bridge over the Eamont River crossing the old boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland. Probably 15 th century in date widened in 1875.	I	352220	528750
15	72801	25257	Carleton Hall (Cumbria Police Headquarters)	Early 18 th century building with later 18 th century alterations. Restored in 1859 and partially rebuilt in 1937.	II	353549	529214
16	72874	25319	Toll Bar Cottage	Early 19 th century single storey cottage.	II	352172	529002

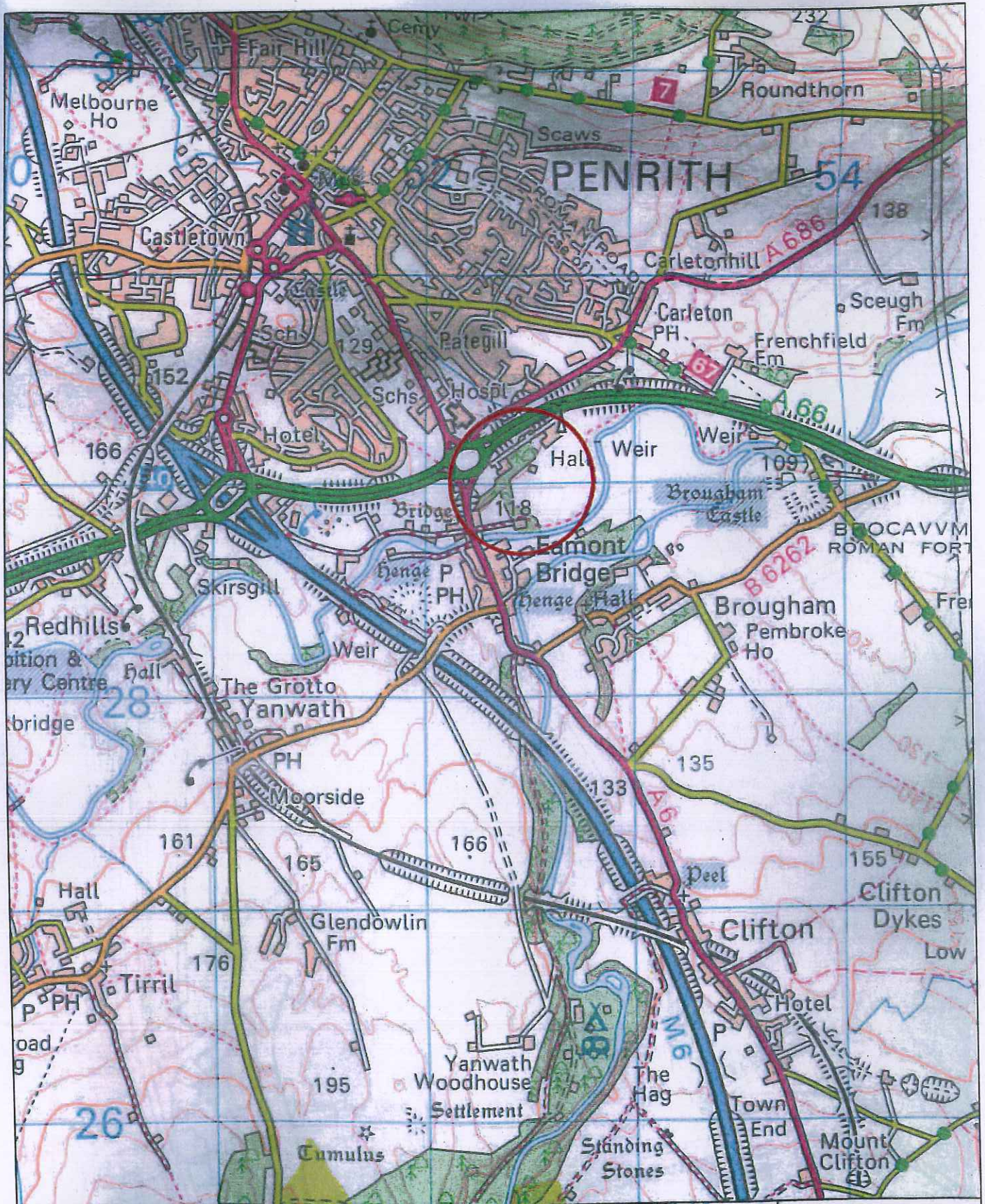
ID	EH Listed Building No.	Listed Building SMR No.	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)
17	72875	25320	Welcome Inn with attached stable and barn	18 th century in date. Has a datestone inscribed with '1781 Wharton' on ornamental metal plaque. Formerly a public house now a private house but retained the name.	II	352195	528790
18	72943	25388	North Bank	Mid 19 th century in date. Victorian Gothic Cottage.	II	351918	528763
19	72944	25389	Eamont Lodge and No. 2 Eamont Lodge	Eamont Lodge is on the west end, three storey late Georgian style house. No. 2 Eamont Lodge is two storeys.	II	352128	528767
20	74380	27778	Eamont Bridge	Road Bridge over the Eamont River crossing the old boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland. Probably 15 th century in date widened in 1875.	I	352218	528758
21	74382	27808	Bridge End	House dated and inscribed over the entrance with 'OMNE SOLUM FORTI PATRIA EST HP 1671' with alterations dated and inscribed on panel above with 'John Hall 1751.'	II	352225	528695
22	74382	25199	Mansion House	Former house that has been converted into offices. Dated and inscribed over the entrance with 'R. & L.B. 1686.'	II	352310	528585

Table 4: Listed Buildings within a 500 metre radius around the site boundary

ID	Monument Number	Monument Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)
23	CU 189	Eamont Bridge	Road Bridge over the Eamont River crossing the old boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland. Probably 15 th century in date widened in 1875. Also a Grade I Listed Building.	352218	528758

Table 5: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 500 metre radius around the site boundary

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES






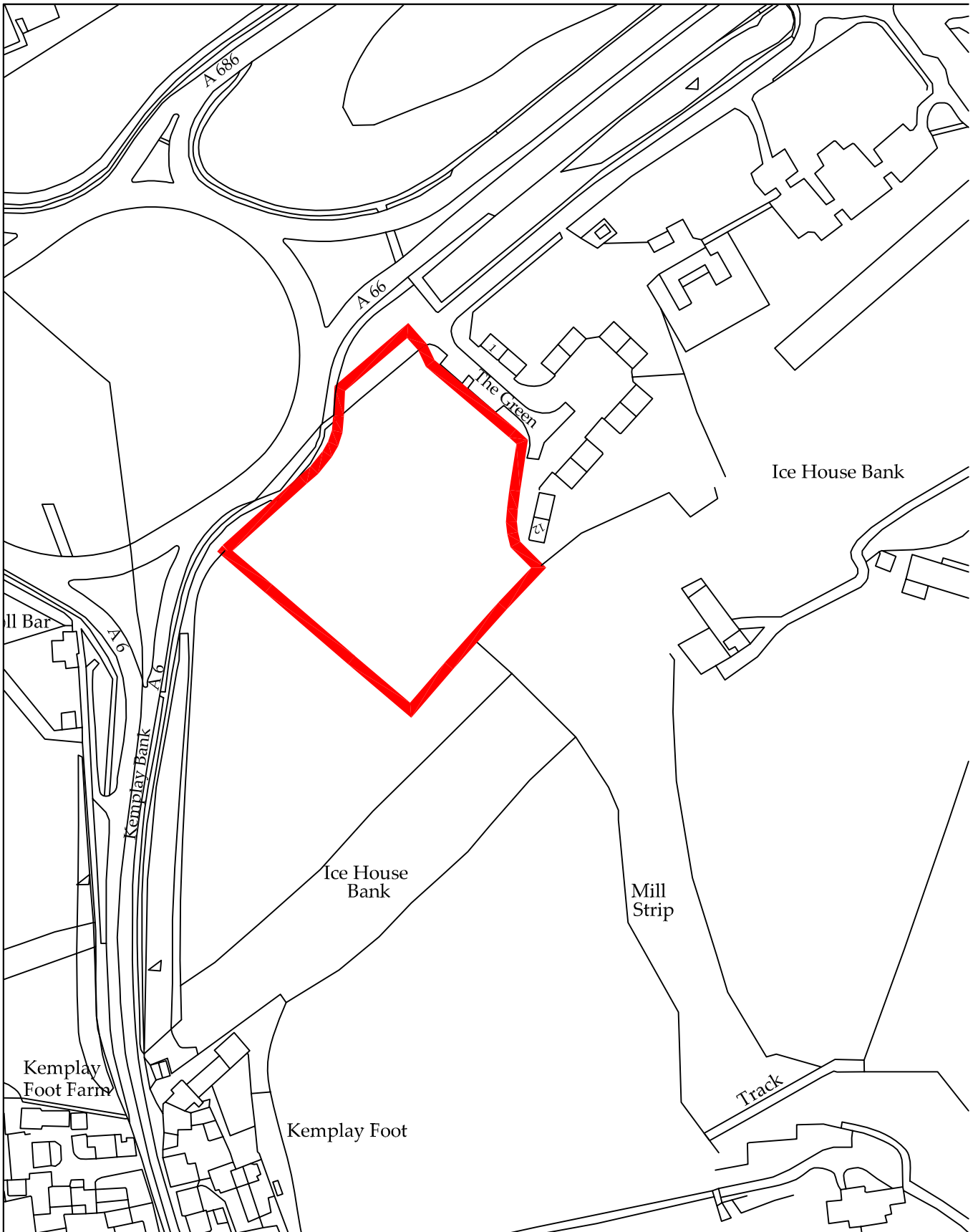
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	SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4		
	REPORT No: CP 1029/1214		
	CLIENT Miller Construction North West		
	DRAWN BY: JS		
	DATE: June 2010		
FIGURE: 1	<small>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</small>		

Figure 1: Site Location






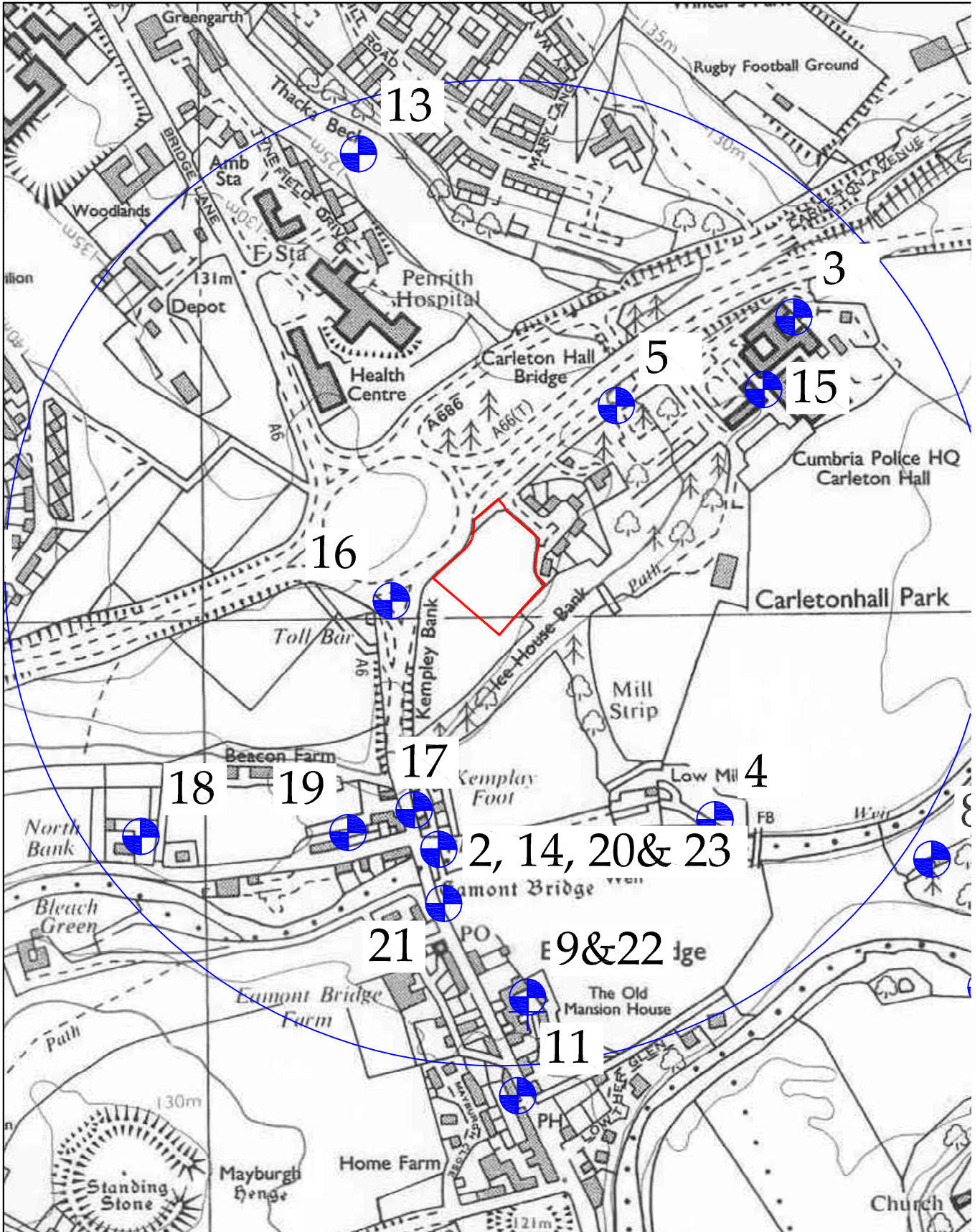
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	<p>PROJECT: Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith</p> <p>SCALE: 1: 2000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1214/10</p> <p>CLIENT: Border Construction Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JS</p> <p>DATE: June 2010</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site Boundary</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 10001</p>
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Figure 2: Detailed Location of Kemplay Bank Roundabout, Penrith, Cumbria








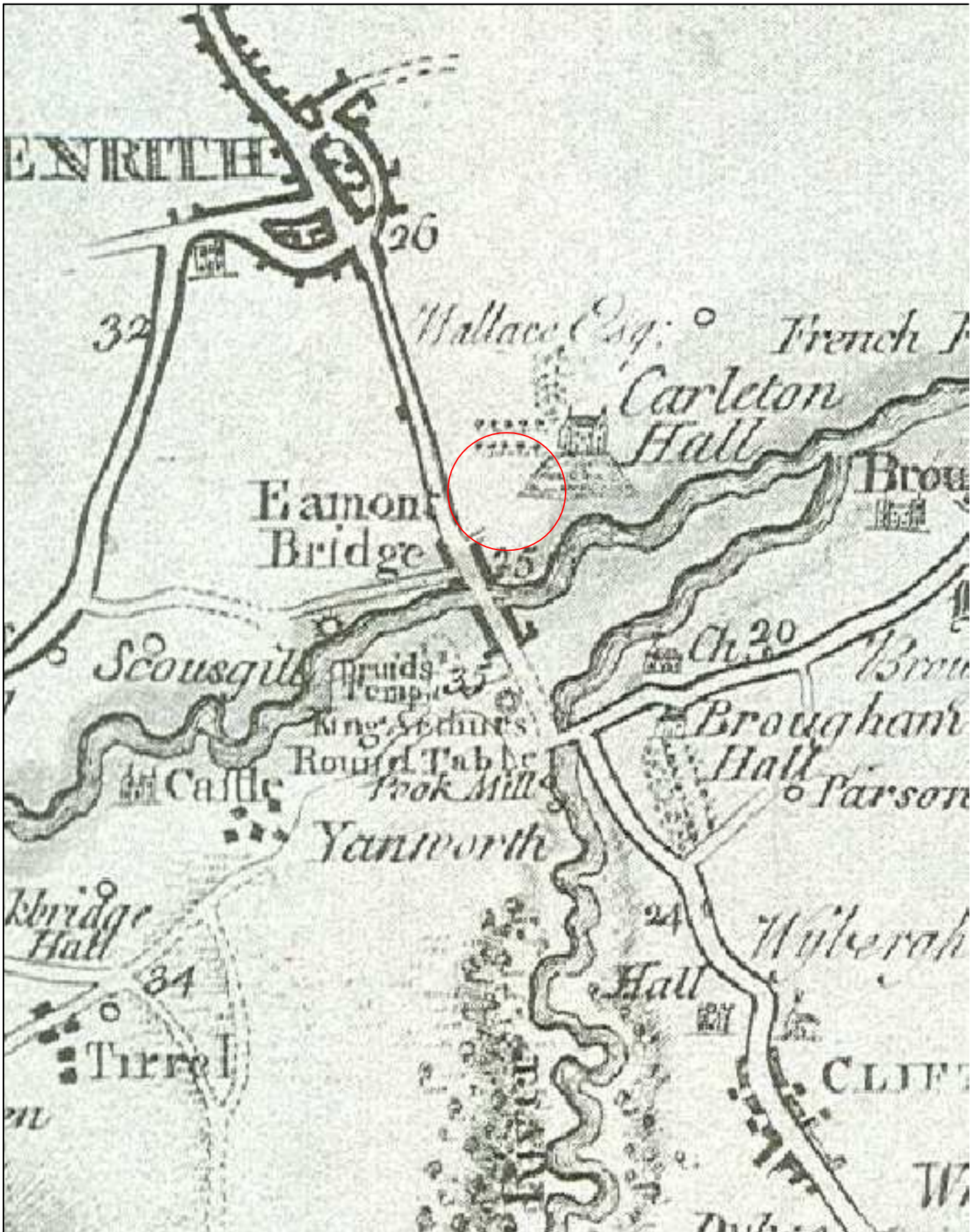
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	PROJECT:	Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith	KEY:	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 10001</p>
	SCALE:	1: 5,500 at A4	 Site Boundary	
	REPORT No:	CP 1214/10	 ¹ Historical Event	
	CLIENT:	Border Construction Ltd	 500m search radius	
	DRAWN BY:	JS		
DATE:	June 2010			
FIGURE:	3			

Figure 3: Location of known historical events within a 500 m radius of the site boundary






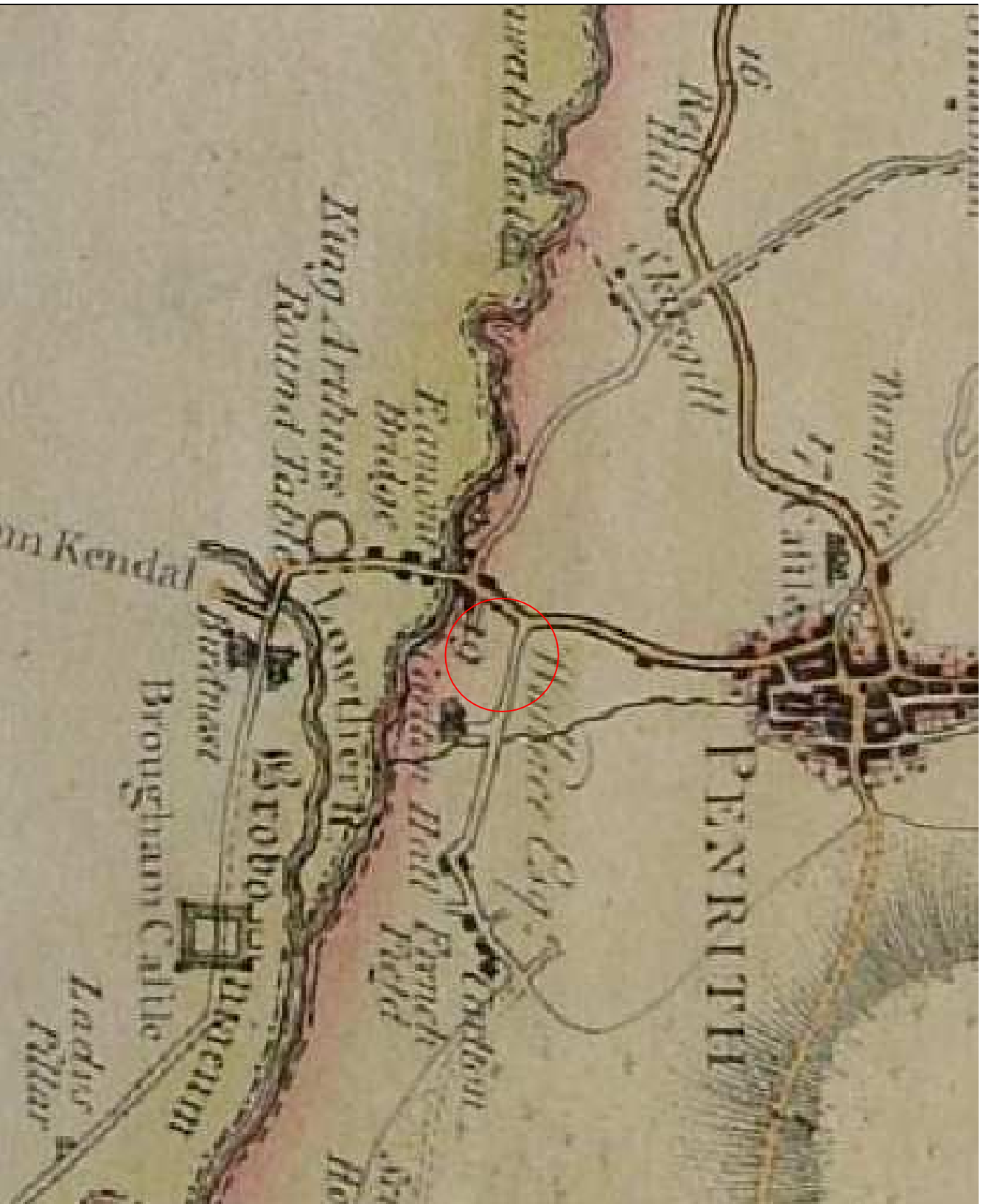
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	<p>PROJECT: Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith</p> <p>SCALE: Not to Scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1214/10</p> <p>CLIENT: Border Construction Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JS</p> <p>DATE: June 2010</p> <p>FIGURE: 4</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Approximate site Location</p>	
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Figure 4: Jeffrey's Map of Westmorland, 1770



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010
Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith

CLIENT:
Border Construction Ltd

SCALE: Not to Scale

DRAWN BY: JS

DATE: June 2010

KEY:

 Approximate site
Location



REPORT No:
CP 1214/10

FIGURE:
5

Figure 5: Hodskinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1774






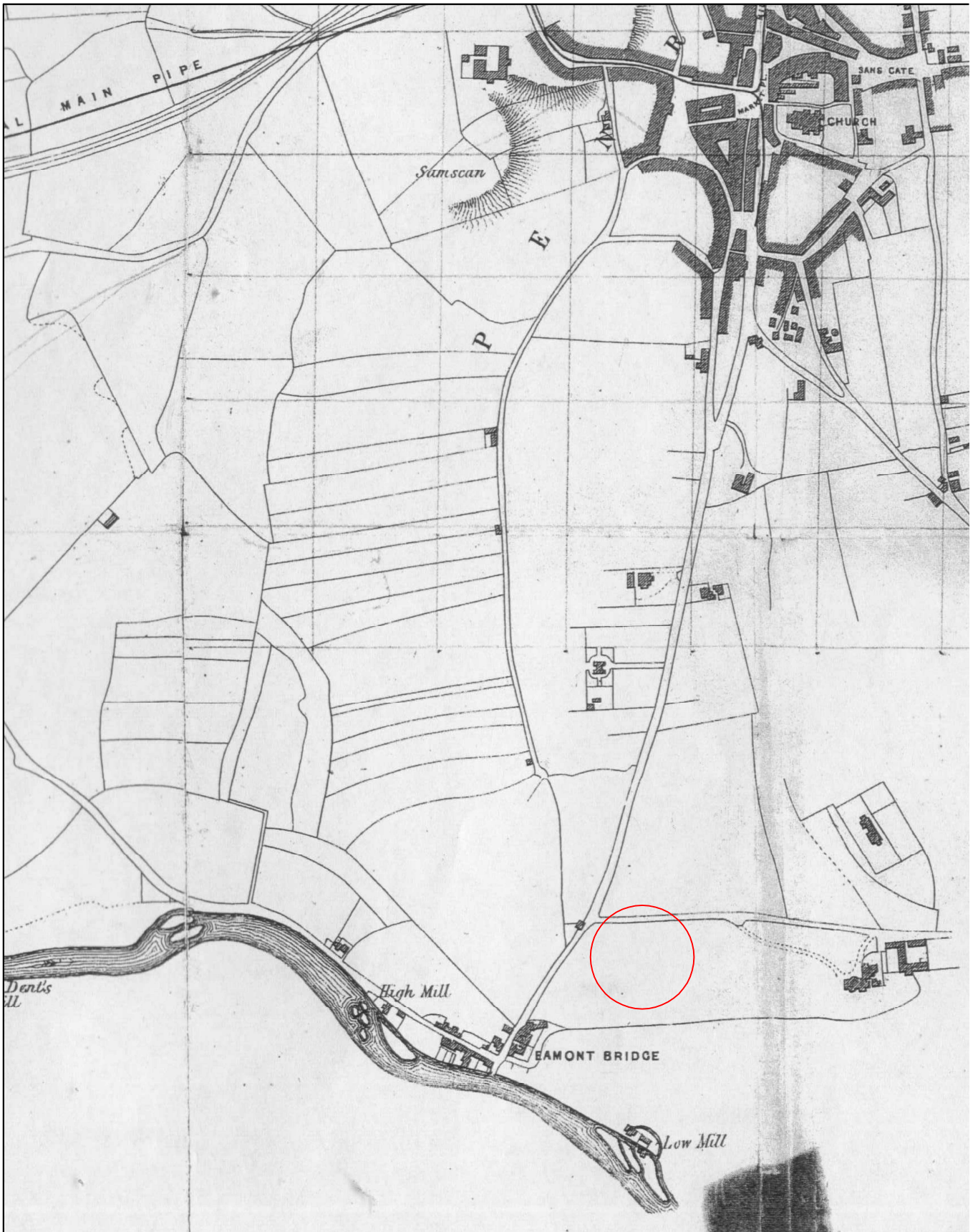
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	<p>PROJECT: Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith</p> <p>SCALE: Not to Scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1214/10</p> <p>CLIENT: Border Construction Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JS</p> <p>DATE: June 2010</p> <p>FIGURE: 6</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site Boundary</p>	
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Figure 6: Eamont Bridge Tithe Map, 1843






 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	<p>PROJECT: Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith</p> <p>SCALE: Not to Scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1214/10</p> <p>CLIENT: Border Construction Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JS</p> <p>DATE: June 2010</p> <p>FIGURE: 7</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Approximate site Location</p>	
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Figure 7: Board of Health Map for the town and neighbourhood of Penrith, 1851






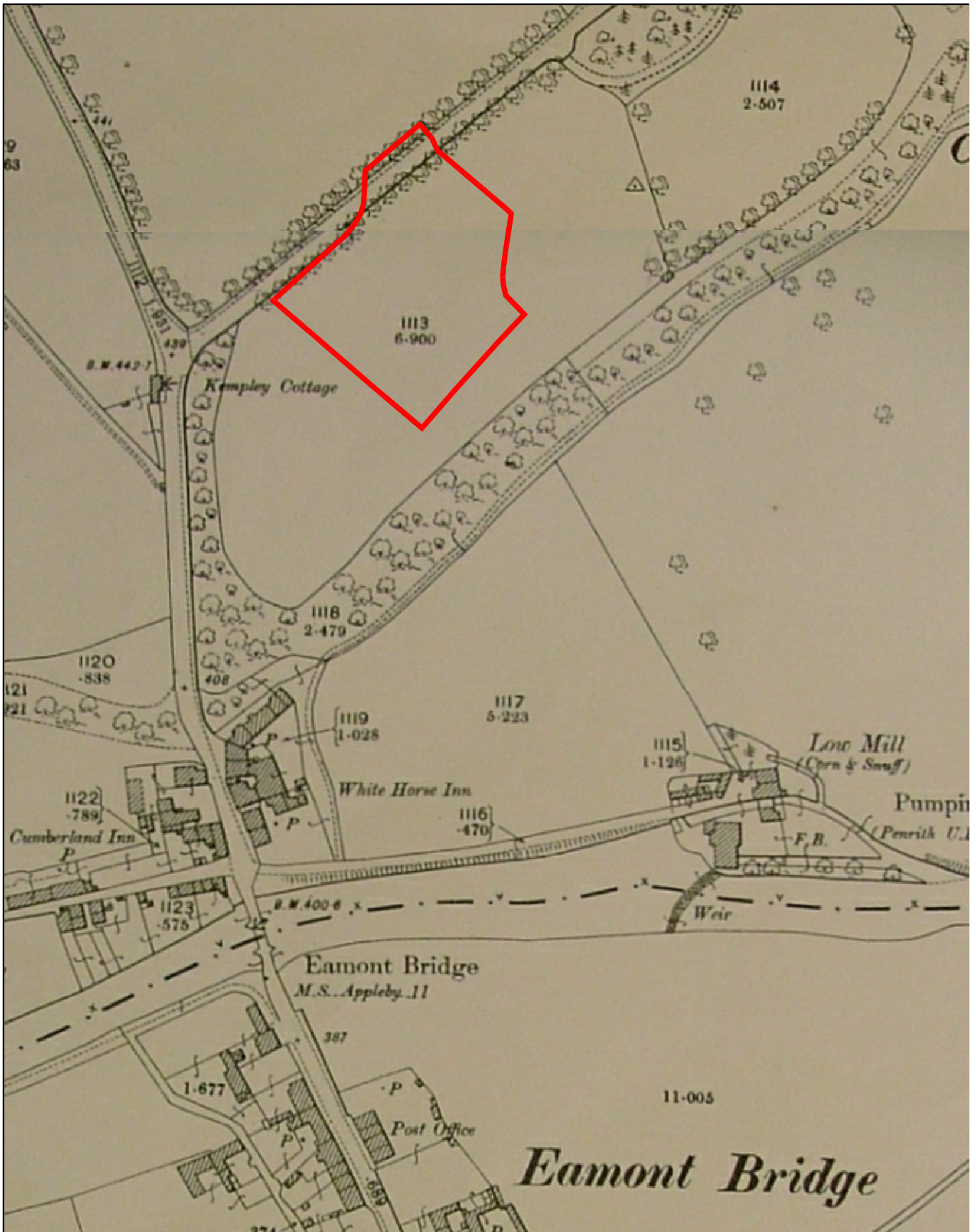
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	<p>PROJECT: Kempley Roundabout, Penrith</p> <p>SCALE: 1: 2500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1214/10</p> <p>CLIENT Border Construction Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JS</p> <p>DATE: June 2010</p> <p>FIGURE: 8</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site Boundary</p>	
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Figure 8: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1867 (6" to 1 mile)




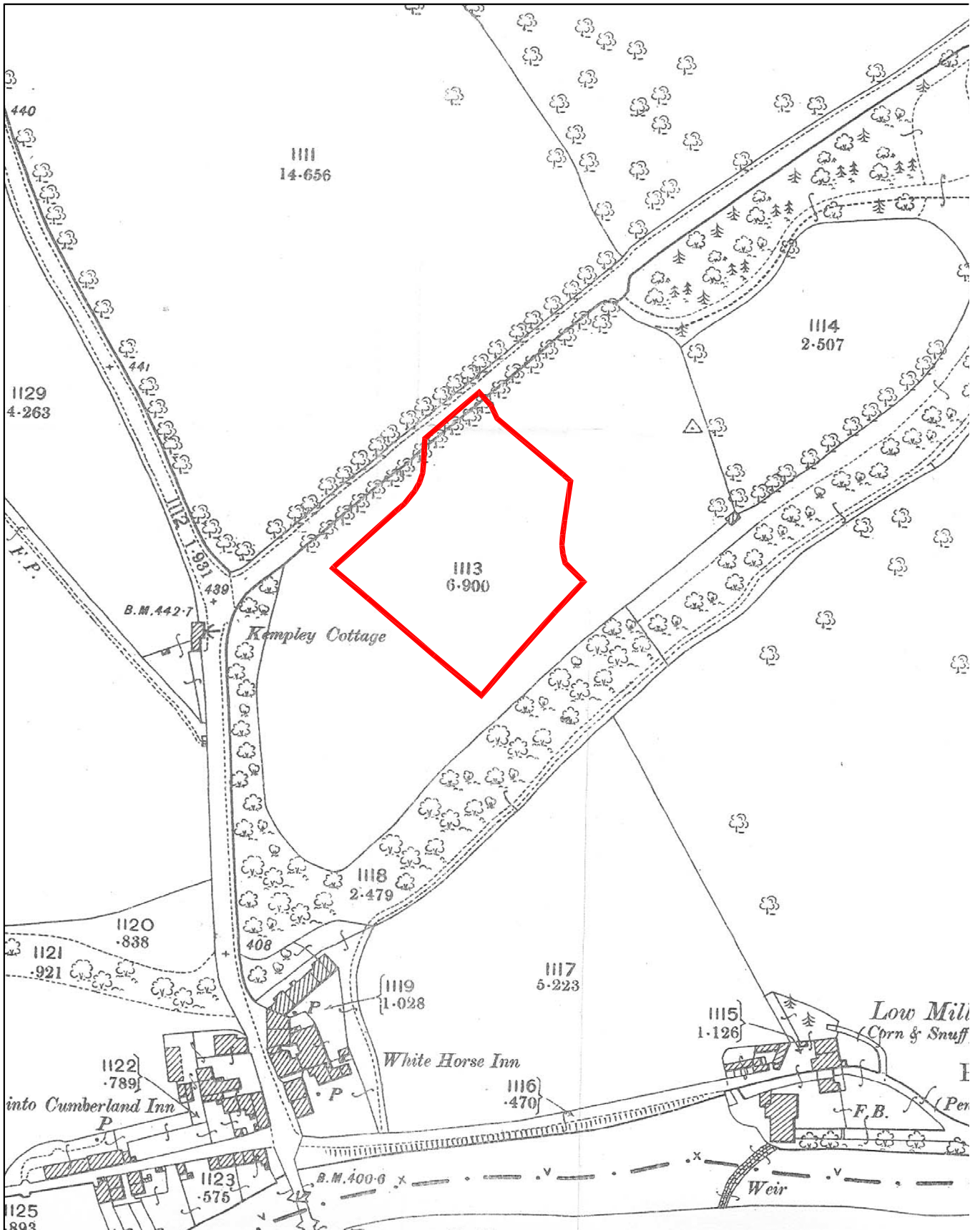
<p>NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED</p>	<p>PROJECT: Kempley Roundabout, Penrith</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1214/10</p> <p>CLIENT: Border Construction Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JS</p> <p>DATE: June 2010</p> <p>FIGURE: 9</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site Boundary</p>	
<p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>		<p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 10001</p>	

Figure 9: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (6" to 1 mile)






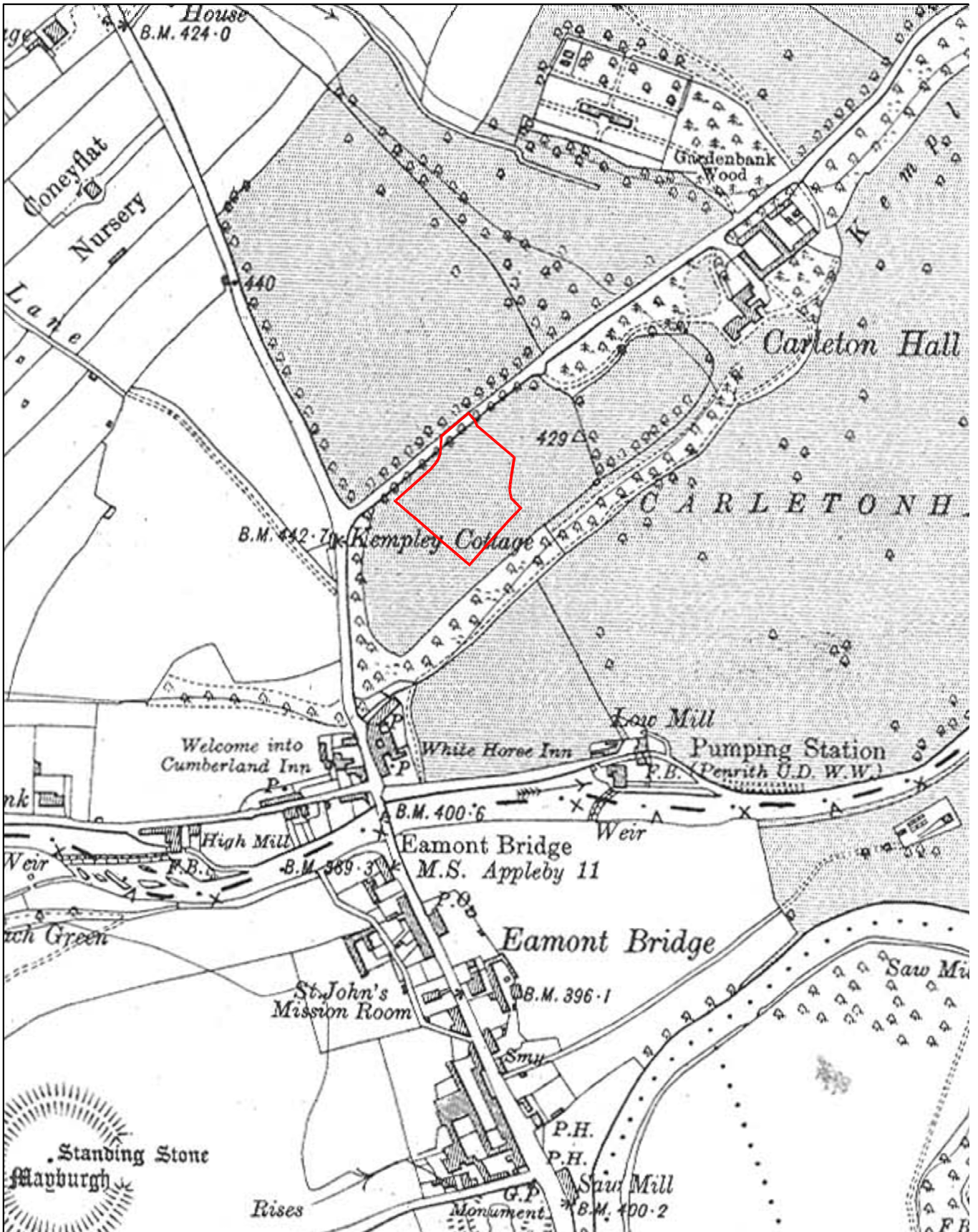
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	PROJECT:	Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith	KEY:	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 10001</p>
	SCALE:	1:2,500 at A4	 Site Boundary	
	REPORT No:	CP 1214/10		
	CLIENT	Border Construction Ltd		
	DRAWN BY:	JS		
	DATE:	June 2010		
FIGURE:	10			

Figure 10: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (25" to 1 mile)






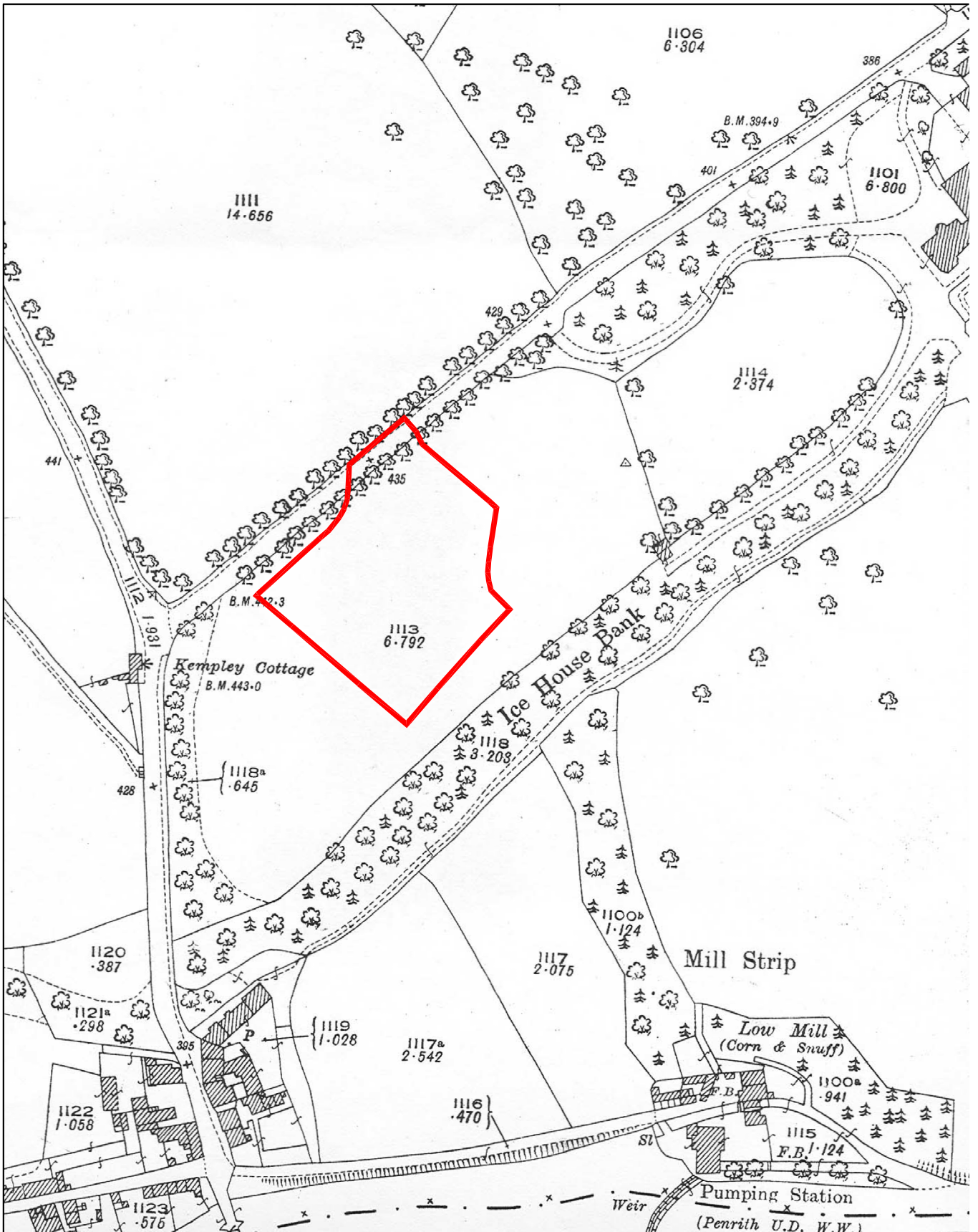

 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	<p>PROJECT: Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith</p> <p>SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1214/10</p> <p>CLIENT: Border Construction Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JS</p> <p>DATE: June 2010</p> <p>FIGURE: 11</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site Boundary</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 10001</p>
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Figure 11: Ordnance Survey Map 1920 (6" to 1 mile)



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

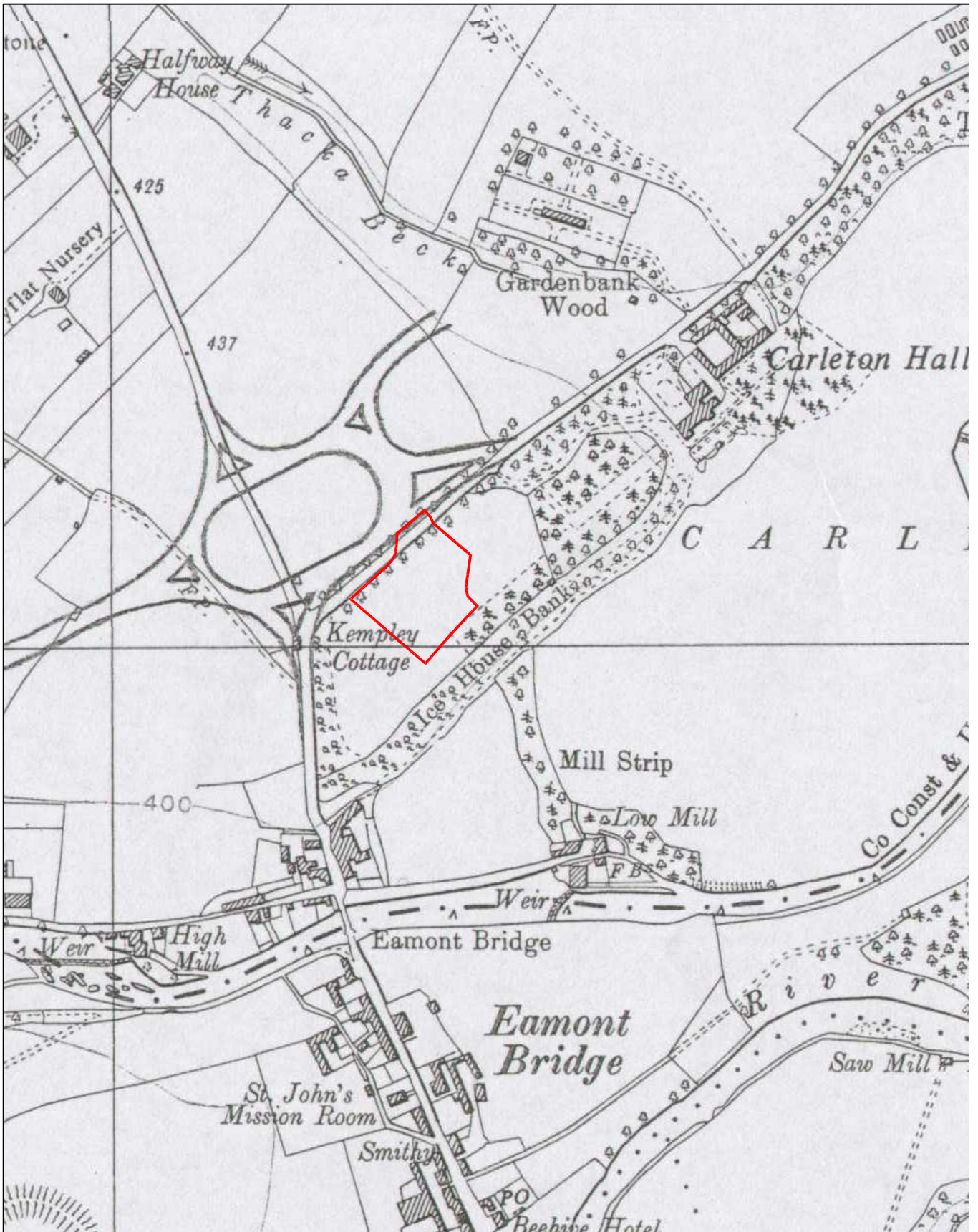
PROJECT: Kempley Roundabout, Penrith
 SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4
 REPORT No: CP 1214/10
 CLIENT: Border Construction Ltd
 DRAWN BY: JS
 DATE: June 2010
 FIGURE: 12

KEY:
 Site Boundary



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Figure 12: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1923 (25" to 1 mile)






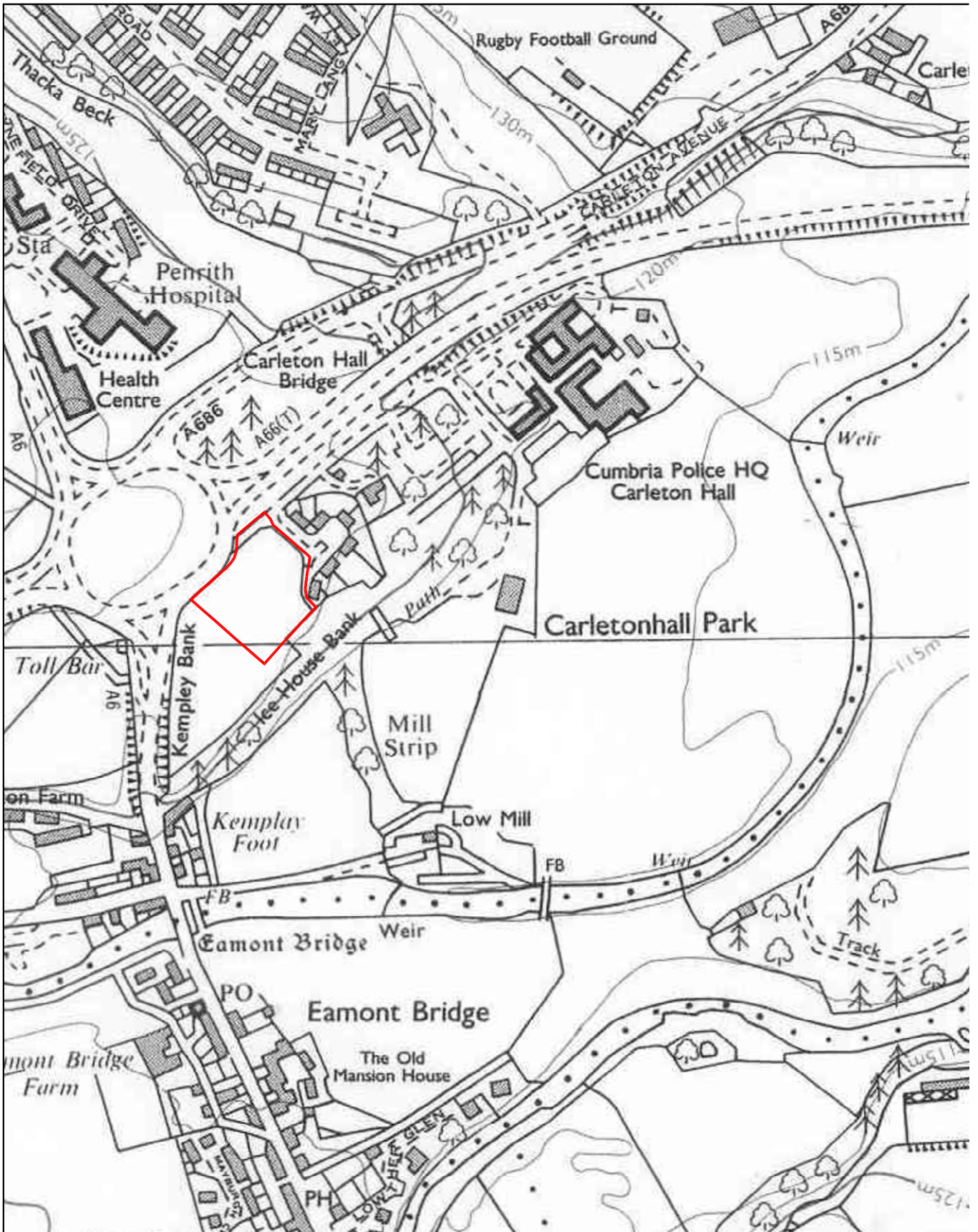
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	PROJECT:	Kempley Roundabout, Penrith	KEY:	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 10001</p>
	SCALE:	1:5,000 at A4	 Site Boundary	
	REPORT No:	CP 1214/10		
	CLIENT	Border Construction Ltd		
	DRAWN BY:	JS		
	DATE:	June 2010		
FIGURE:	13			

Figure 13: Ordnance Survey Map, 1968 (6" to 1 mile)






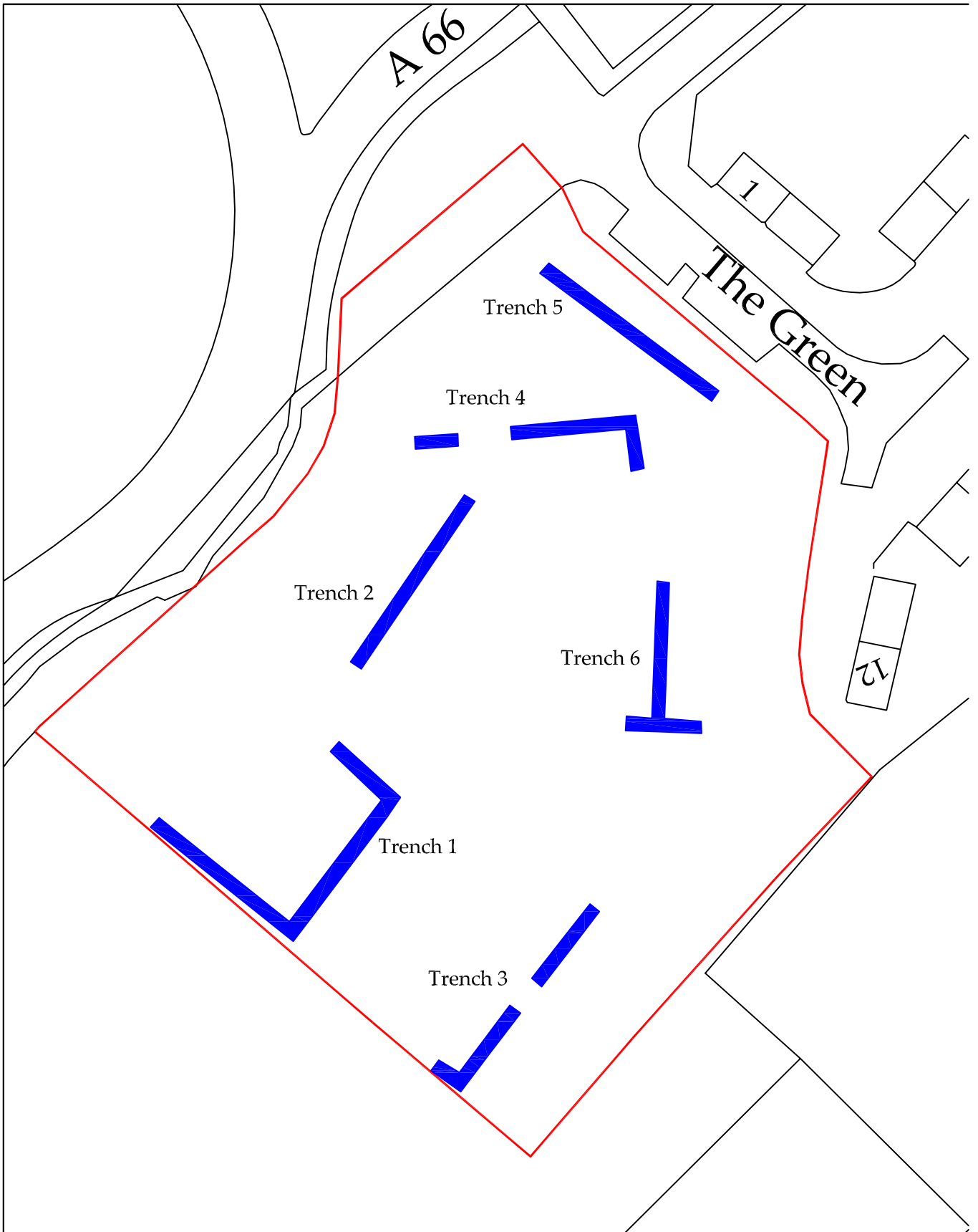
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	<p>PROJECT: Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith</p> <p>SCALE: 1: 5,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1214/10</p> <p>CLIENT: Border Construction Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JS</p> <p>DATE: June 2010</p> <p>FIGURE: 14</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site Boundary</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 10001</p>
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Figure 14: 1989 Ordnance Survey Map







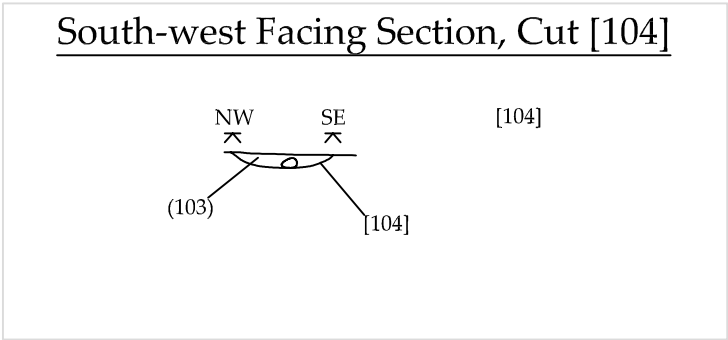
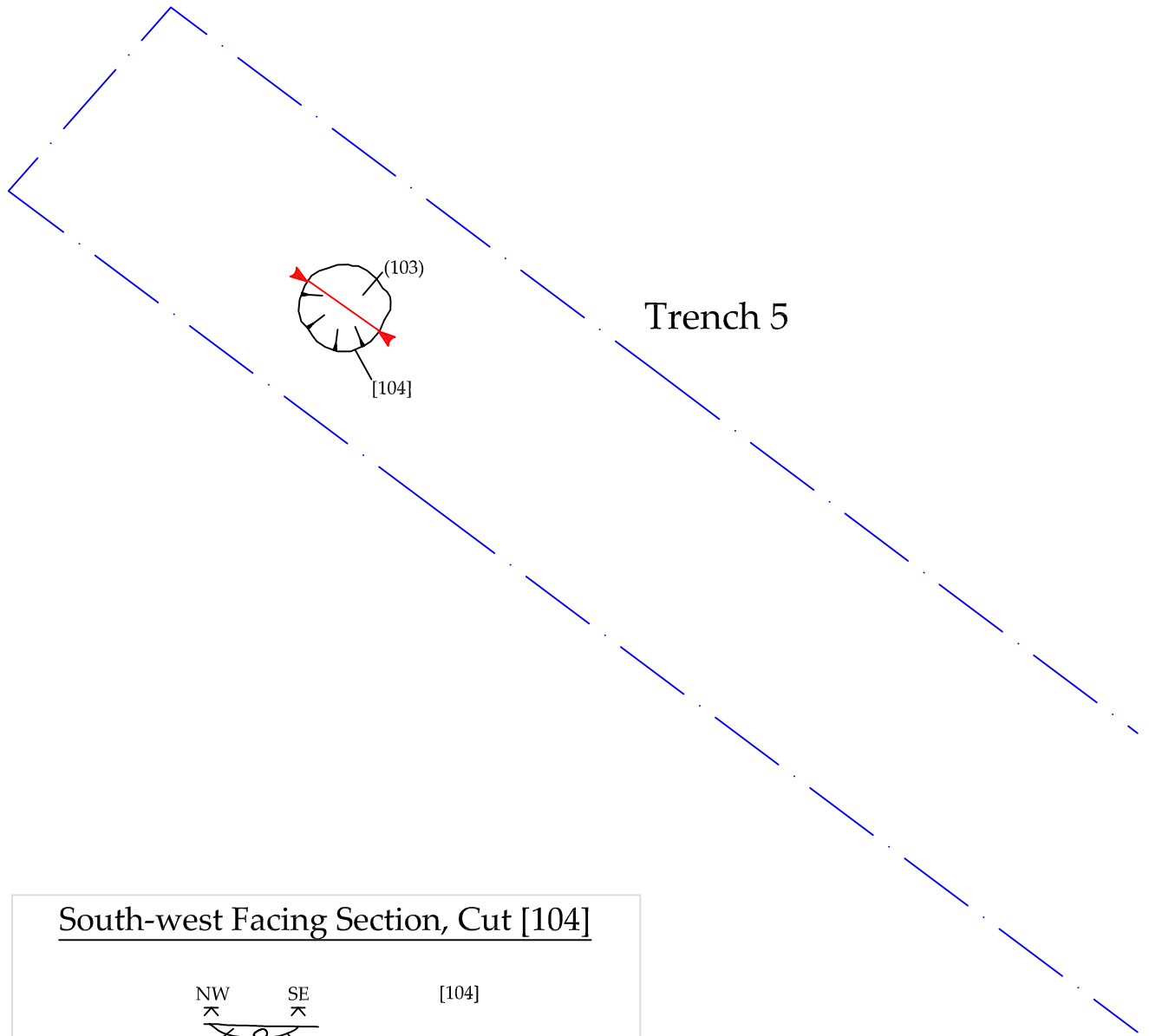
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	<p>PROJECT: Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith SCALE: 1: 750 at A4 REPORT No: CP 1214/10 CLIENT: Border Construction Ltd DRAWN BY: JS DATE: June 2010 FIGURE: 15</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site Boundary</p> <p> Evaluation Trench</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 10001</p>
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Figure 15: Location of Evaluation Trenches



<p style="text-align: center;">NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED</p>	<p>PROJECT: Kemplay Roundabout, Penrith</p> <p>SCALE: 1: 50 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1214/10</p> <p>CLIENT: Border Construction Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: NC</p> <p>DATE: June 2010</p> <p>FIGURE: 16</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p>— · — · — Evaluation Trench</p>	
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Figure 16: Plan and Section Of Cut [104], Trench 5