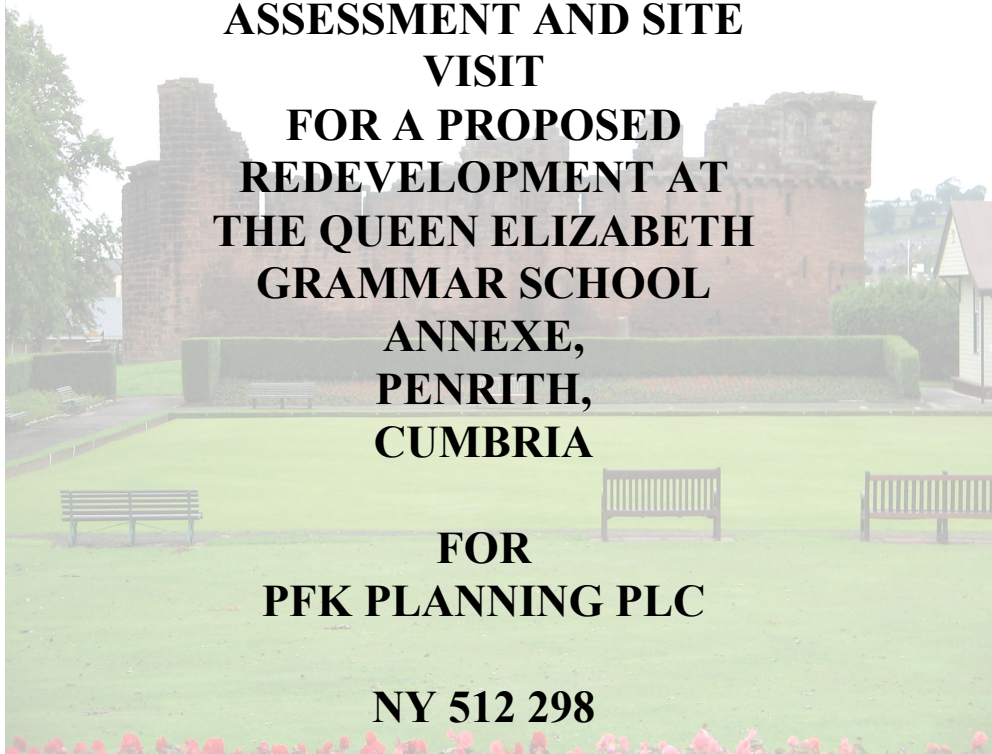

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/280/05

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT AND SITE
VISIT
FOR A PROPOSED
REDEVELOPMENT AT
THE QUEEN ELIZABETH
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
ANNEXE,
PENRITH,
CUMBRIA

FOR
PFK PLANNING PLC

NY 512 298**



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CONTENTS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| List Of Illustrations | iv |
| Executive Summary | v |
| Acknowledgements | vi |
| 1 INTRODUCTION | 7 |
| 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT | 7 |
| 2 METHODOLOGY | 8 |
| 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN..... | 8 |
| 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT | 8 |
| 2.3 SITE VISIT..... | 9 |
| 2.4 ARCHIVE | 9 |
| 3 BACKGROUND..... | 10 |
| 3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY | 10 |
| 3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND | 10 |
| 4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS | 21 |
| 4.1 INTRODUCTION..... | 21 |
| 4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)..... | 21 |
| 4.3 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE (CARLISLE)..... | 22 |
| 4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES | 22 |
| 4.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY | 23 |
| 4.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS | 23 |
| 5 SITE VISIT RESULTS | 25 |
| 5.1 INTRODUCTION..... | 25 |
| 5.2 RESULTS | 25 |
| 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS..... | 27 |
| 6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL | 27 |
| 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS | 28 |
| 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY | 29 |

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 7.1 PRIMARY SOURCES | 29 |
| 7.2 SECONDARY SOURCES..... | 29 |
| 8. APPENDIX 1: HER SITES | 32 |
| 8. APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDINGS | 38 |
| 9. PLATES..... | 42 |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

| | |
|---|----------|
| FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION | APPENDIX |
| FIGURE 2 LOCATION OF HER SITES AND SCHEDULED MONUMENTS..... | APPENDIX |
| FIGURE 3 TITHE APPORTIONMENT MAP FOR DEARHAM, 1836 | APPENDIX |
| FIGURE 4 FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 25" TO 1 MILE, 1867 | APPENDIX |
| FIGURE 5 SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 25" TO 1 MILE, 1900..... | APPENDIX |
| FIGURE 6 FIFTH EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 6" TO 1 MILE, 1968..... | APPENDIX |
| FIGURE 7 PROPOSED TRENCH LOCATIONS | APPENDIX |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| PLATE 1 EASTERN AREA OF SITE | APPENDIX |
| PLATE 2 SOUTHERN AREA OF SITE | APPENDIX |
| PLATE 3 CAR PARK (WEST) | APPENDIX |
| PLATE 4 CAR PARK (NORTH) | APPENDIX |
| PLATE 5 WESTERN FRONTAGE OF SITE..... | APPENDIX |
| PLATE 6 CASTLE EXTERIOR | APPENDIX |
| PLATE 7 CASTLE INTERIOR | APPENDIX |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Bruce Armstrong-Payne of PFK Planning PLC to undertake an archaeological desk study and site visit in advance of a proposed redevelopment at the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School Annexe Site, Penrith (NGR NY 512 298).

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Records Office in Carlisle, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Cumbria County Council 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 and several relevant web sites.

The desk-based assessment located 42 sites from the HER and 162 listed buildings within a 1km radius of the QEGS Annexe site. The three HER finds located closest to the QEGS Annexe site are a sculpted stone head of probable Medieval date (HER 19607), an Elizabethan coin (HER 4910) and a perforated stone of unknown function and date (HER 1172). The three Listed Buildings located closest to the QEGS Annexe site are Penrith Station (LB 25401), a telephone kiosk outside the station (LB 25408) and the remains of Penrith Castle (LB 25402). Penrith Castle is situated only 75m north of the QEGS Annexe site .

The desk-based assessment has shown that the potential for later medieval archaeological remains is high. During the later medieval period, Penrith expanded considerably, and in the late 14th century the construction of Penrith Castle and associated enclosures may well have affected the QEGS Annexe site, although this is not evidenced in later cartographic sources.

The site visit suggested that the north-south slope on which the QEGS annex site is situated continues to drop moderately to the south until it reaches the roughly east-west aligned Castle Drive street; at which point the slope flattens out. It seems most likely that any earthworks or ditching associated with a southern extension of the Castle grounds would be located underneath the road at this point (roughly 40 metres south of the QEGS annexe site). This would possibly tie-in with the features observed in the Penrith Station archaeological evaluations conducted by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in 2000.

North of the QEGS annexe site, it is further postulated that concentrated human activity relating to the use of the Castle would be located on the high plateau where the extant remains of the Castle are currently located.

The potential for post-medieval archaeology of the development area is considered to be moderate. There may be deposits and sub surface features at the western extent of the QEGS Annexe site associated with the construction of the A595 road , the Railway station, a 19th century east-west aligned field boundary and the use of the site as a nursery in the 20th century.

It is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation by 5 % trial trenching (as specified by CCCHES, Parsons 2005) precede any potential redevelopment and two sampling options for potential trench layouts are presented. Option 1 is recommended as any archaeological deposits located beneath the present QEGS Annexe carpark area will be severely truncated Option 2 offers a more even distribution of trenches.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Bruce Armstrong-Payne of PFK Planning for commissioning the project, and to the staff of the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School for their his assistance throughout the work.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jo Mackintosh of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), Jeremy Parsons, Assistant Archaeologist, Cumbria County Council, all the staff at the Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle for their help during this project and Dr.S.Chapman and the staff at Penrith museum for their invaluable advice.

Initial primary documentary and cartographic research was undertaken by Nicola Gaskell. The report was written by Gareth Davies, and the drawings were produced by Mark Dodd and Nicola Gaskell. The project was managed by Gareth Davies, and overseen by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Juliet Reeves.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) were consulted by PFK Planning regarding the proposed redevelopment of an annex to Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Penrith, Cumbria. The site is located at Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Penrith, Cumbria (now onwards QEGS) (NGR NY 512 298) (Fig 1). The proposed scheme affects an area considered to have high archaeological potential. The annexe lies close to Penrith castle (Historic Environment Record No. 2878), and the site is likely to have formed part of the castle's outer grounds in the later medieval period, which may explain a number of Medieval stray-finds close by (Parsons 2005). Consequently, CCCHES advised that a programme of archaeological works would be necessary prior to the proposed development. The aim of this archaeological evaluation would be to provide information concerning the potential impact of the redevelopment on archaeological remains. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) were commissioned by PFK Planning to undertake the required archaeological desk-based assessment of the general area around QEGS, and a site visit within the development area itself.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Offices in Carlisle (CCRO), and the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. The principal objective of this assessment is to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area, in order to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the development site.
- 1.1.3 A Site Visit was carried out on the proposed development, in order to not any surface features of archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work. This report also contains the results of the rapid identification survey (Site Visit) carried out in conjunction with the desk-based assessment.

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 PFK Planning for an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the study area, in accordance with a brief prepared by CCCHES. Following acceptance of the project design, 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 of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project brief and project design. The study area consisted of a 1km radius centred on the proposed development area. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources.
- 2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER in Kendal, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth. Aerial photographs of the area were also studied.
- 2.2.3 ***County Record Office (Carlisle):*** the County Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)) was visited to consult documents specific to the study area. Historic maps of the study area, including surveys, Tithe and Enclosure Maps, Acts of Parliament and early Ordnance Survey maps, were examined. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, particularly regarding the use of the area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Several secondary sources and relevant websites were also consulted.
- 2.2.4 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL):*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined. An electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.

2.3 SITE VISIT

- 2.3.1 The site was visited in order to assess the survival, nature, extent and potential significance of any upstanding archaeological remains on the site, to determine any constraints to archaeological site survival, and to provide a detailed assessment of area of archaeological potential.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The town of Penrith lies 29km southeast of Carlisle in eastern Cumbria. Penrith is situated at the junction of two major routeways: an east-west artery over Stainmore (presently the A66) and the main western route north (presently the A6-M6) corridor. Both routeways are at least of Roman origin (Newman et al., 2000, 107) and this junction may have provided an impetus for the development of settlement foci in the Penrith area.
- 3.1.2 Penrith is situated on the north bank of the River Eamont close to its confluence with the River Eden in the south-eastern corner of the medieval royal forest of Inglewood, and within a mile of the southern boundary of pre-1974 Cumberland. At Penrith, the valleys of the River Eamont and River Eden form a narrow tract of lowland between the Lakeland massif to the south and west, and the Pennines to the east. The result of this geographical situation is that Penrith is ideally positioned to take advantage of its agricultural hinterland and the traffic passing to and from the east and north (Newman et al, 2000, 107).
- 3.1.3 The QEGS annexe site consists of a plot of land 5100m² in size, positioned immediately beyond the southern extent of the historic core of Penrith; c.75m metres east of Penrith railway station, and 75m south of the remains of Penrith Castle. The site lies at a height of approximately 150m AOD and is bounded on the west by the northeast-southwest aligned A592, on the east and north by the grassed grounds of Castle Park, and on the south by the gardens of the houses on Castle Gate. The plot currently includes the existing QEGS annexe school buildings, a levelled tarmac car park and two grassed areas (east and south of the plot) that slope moderately from north to south but may have been levelled to some degree (see section 5, for more detail).
- 3.1.4 The terrace of the River Eamont at Penrith consists of glacial drift deposits of a presumed late Pleistocene or early Holocene date overlying a solid geology of outcropping red sandstone (Moseley 1978). The glacial drift deposits (sand and gravel) of the river terrace are generally overlain by fine silt and loam topsoils of the Wick Association. This soil is ‘very fertile, especially near the Eamont, where ...loam prevails (Parson and White, 1829, 498)’.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area.
- 3.2.2 **Palaeolithic:** The British Isles was first colonised by stone tool using hominids over half a million years ago. During the most recent geological period, the Pleistocene, massive north-south travelling ice sheets repeatedly scoured the landscape during prolonged periods of extreme cold. None of the major Pleistocene glaciations, as these

cold periods are known, extended into southeast England, and consequently the majority of the evidence for the earliest occupation of the British Isles has been discovered here. In Northern England, evidence of Palaeolithic occupation is extremely scarce, but the discovery of Late Upper Palaeolithic blades at Lindale Low cave, near Grange-over-Sands, and at Bart's Cave, Aldingham, on the Furness peninsula, mean that the existence of a Cumbrian Palaeolithic can no longer be entirely dismissed (Chamberlain & Williams, 2001).

- 3.2.3 No Palaeolithic material has been located within a 1 km radius of QEGS annexe, Penrith, Cumbria
- 3.2.4 **Mesolithic:** By around 8,000 BP, the last of the major ice sheets had retreated. Rising sea levels submerged the land-bridge between Britain and continental Europe, an event that traditionally marks the beginning of the Mesolithic, or middle stone age period. Mesolithic populations were active on the Cumbrian coast, for example at Eskmeals, and St Bees, and it is likely that the Kent valley was occupied at this time.
- 3.2.5 No Mesolithic material has been located within a 1 km radius of QEGS annexe, Penrith
- 3.2.6 **Neolithic:** The succeeding Neolithic period is characterised by increased density of occupation, which may be a result of the gradual adoption of a settled agricultural lifestyle.
- 3.2.7 By the Later Neolithic and Bronze Ages, the distribution of artefacts such as stone axes, arrowheads and axe-hammers indicates widespread settlement throughout Cumbria. Studies into the distribution of Stone Axes suggest that both wetlands/coastal areas and the plain itself were occupied at this time (Hodgkinson et al 2000). Polished Stone axes from the Langdale mines in the Cumbrian mountains were traded extensively throughout the British Isles, and it is likely that by the 3rd millennium BC, Neolithic inhabitants of Cumbria were part of an extensive trans-European trading network.
- 3.2.8 The later Neolithic and earlier Bronze ages are characterised by increasing social sophistication best reflected by the construction of large monuments, like the stone circles of Long Meg and Her Daughters (HER no 6154) and the Mayburgh Henge complex near Penrith (see below). These monuments have no obvious practical explanation, and are probably best seen as public works central to complex religious or spiritual practices.
- 3.2.9 The three henges within close vicinity of the Penrith area are: Mayburgh Henge (HER no 2867), King Arthur's Round Table Henge (HER no 2868) and Little Round Table (HER no 3996). All of these have been suggested as Early Bronze Age structures, though very little work has been carried out to confirm the exact dates of these monuments.
- 3.2.10 The largest of these, Mayburgh Henge, now measures a diameter of 117m between the crests of the 4.6m high bank (Burl, 1995), though it was undoubtedly much larger when first constructed. Constructed entirely with river washed pebbles stacked upon each other there is no evidence of an internal quarry ditch usually associated with henge structures. Located approximately 10m from the centre of the largely flat internal space is the only surviving megalith. Stukeley claims that there was once an

- inner circle of standing stones that were, “blown to pieces with gunpowder” in approximately 1723, leaving the one still standing (in Dymond 1891).
- 3.2.11 There is a single entrance to Mayburgh Henge on the southeast side, with a view directly towards King Arthur’s Round Table. King Arthur’s table consists of raised earthworks up to 1.5m high, with an internal ditch measuring c. 90m in diameter. Two standing stones were recorded near the northern entrance of the feature in the 17th Century, although these are no longer present (Dymond 1891). The monument was the focus of excavations by Collingwood in 1937 and Bersu in 1939. Their work recovering remains of cremated bone from within the centre of the monument. Unfortunately they were not successful in retrieving any datable material from these excavations (Brennand and Hodgson, 2004).
- 3.2.12 Despite the presence of three significant monuments around Mayburgh, there have been few contemporary finds; these are restricted to a ‘brass celt’ recorded by Stukeley, in 1879, an axe fragment, and a flint thumbnail scraper or knife discovered in 1996 at the entrance to Mayburgh Henge (Richardson, 1999).
- 3.2.13 The importance of the Mayburgh area, indicated by the presence of three significant monuments, almost certainly reflects their positioning within the landscape. It is suggested that the henges were probably used at meeting places for people from both sides of the Pennines and may have played an important role in the trade of goods between both sides (Edmonds, 1995).
- 3.2.14 No Neolithic material has been located within a 1 km radius of QEGS annexe, Penrith
- 3.2.11 **Bronze Age:** In the Bronze Age, human society continued to change and develop. Early metalwork finds are rare in Northern England, and metal production and ownership may have been the sole province of a privileged few.
- 3.2.12 Settlement sites dating to the Bronze Age are seldom identified, although aerial photography of the Penrith area has identified a number of sites that are yet to be tested by excavation (Higham, 1983). Environmental studies, however, have identified cereal pollen dating from c2000 BC, clearly demonstrating the presence of agriculture in the North Cumbrian Plain by the Bronze Age (Hodgkinson et al, 2000).
- 3.2.13 By the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC social change is reflected most clearly by the adoption of new burial practices. Cist burial, the practice of burying the dead in stone chambers dug into the ground and covered by slabs, seems to have become common at around this time throughout upland Northern England. Though cist burials are often found in isolation, it is suspected that they represent the surviving remnants of long vanished, or hitherto undetected, Bronze Age agricultural landscapes.
- 3.2.14 Another burial practice attributable to the Bronze Age is cremation burial. Sometimes cremation burials are associated with barrow mounds. The ploughed out remains of twenty or so barrows have been identified by aerial photography, and these may date to the Bronze Age (Bewley 1994). It is often unclear whether the contrasting practices of cist burial and cremation burial represent events of contrasting chronology or contrasting social practice.
- 3.2.15 The only finds of potential Bronze Age date within a 1km radius of QEGS Penrith are a possible cairn (HER no 1173) on the north bank of the River Eamont overlooking

Mayburgh. The cairn was identified by antiquarians, but its location is now unknown. A possible findspot of a battleaxe (HER no 13877) is also recorded, but its whereabouts is now unknown (see Fig. 2 and Appendix).

- 3.2.16 **Iron Age:** During the Iron Age the impression nationwide is of a major expansion in population as evidenced by an abundance of settlement sites. There is also clear evidence for a growing social complexity and hierarchy, as demonstrated by high status burials and contrasting settlement sites, for example hillforts compared to small farmsteads.
- 3.2.17 In Cumbria, however, settlement sites and burials attributable to the Iron Age are hard to identify. Once again, a number of unexcavated settlement sites identified by aerial photography may date to this period but have until recently been attributed to the Romano-British period (see below and Bewley 1994, Higham 1983). Two hillforts are known at the southern end of the northern coastal plain at Carrock Fell and Swarthy Hill (Hodgkinson et al 2000). Possible Iron Age crouched burials have been excavated at Crosby Garrett (Hodgson and Brennand eds. 2004).
- 3.2.18 Although settlements are hard to locate, environmental studies for lowland Cumbria have shown a dramatic drop in tree pollen during the Iron Age, suggesting that large tracts of forest were cleared for agricultural activity.
- 3.2.19 There is a single find dating to the Iron Age period from a 1km radius around the QEGS annexe site: a Roman gold consular coin of Censorinus (HER 6845) dated 90BC. The nature of the occupation represented by this 'stray find' is unclear as the original find spot is unknown.
- 3.2.20 **Romano-British:** The Roman advance on the northwest of England was launched during the 70s and 80s AD, and the campaigns of Agricola, governor of Britain AD 78-84, consolidated the Roman hold on the North. During the Roman period there was certainly a heavy military presence in Cumbria. Hadrian's Wall, perhaps begun in 122 AD, was built to define the northern limit of the Roman empire and a network of military roads, forts and settlements soon sprung up around the focus of Hadrian's Wall (Breeze and Dobson 1976). The earliest timber fort was constructed at Carlisle in AD 72 (Philpott ed. 2004). Intensive occupation of the fort at Carlisle continued until the 4th century, with extensive evidence for a vicus and associated civilian settlement to the south. The best evidence for the continued use of forts into the 5th century comes from Birdoswald (Wilmott 1997).
- 3.2.21 Until recent decades, the Roman military sites of Cumbria are also those that have received the most attention from archaeologists and as a result the nature of rural settlement during the Roman period is poorly understood.(Philpott ed. 2004). The Penrith area is no exception to this rule; archaeological attention has concentrated on the network of north-south and east-west aligned roads, the military station at 'Voreda' (Old Penrith, six miles south east of the present settlement) and the strategically important fort at Brougham ('Brocavum') which guarded the crossing over the River Eamont (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 9).
- 3.2.22 There is good aerial photographic evidence for a Roman road (HER 1168) passing close to the east of the present settlement of Penrith on a north-west to south-east

alignment; linking the forts at Old Penrith and Brougham. This probable road is a section of the main road between Chester and Carlisle (Hair 1994).

- 3.2.23 The fort at Old Penrith, 'Vordeda', commands the crossing of the River Petteril, a tactically strong position. It was built in either the Late Flavian or Early Trajanic period (90-100 AD) and was abandoned sometime between 125-130 and was rebuilt in the Hadrianic period (117-138). A road south to the fort at Ambleside could have been constructed during any of these four periods (Richardson and Allan, 1990). Prof. St. Joseph originally observed the fort from the air shortly after the Second World War and noted the outline of the *principia* in the centre of the fort with the commanding officer's house, the *praetorium*, to the west and two granaries (*horrea*) on the east. St Joseph also observed cropmarks c.400m to the north of the fort, seemingly indicative of two sides of a rectangular ditched enclosure interpreted as a temporary camp that would pre date the fort. Subsequent excavations in 1977 and 1979, however, evidenced fence construction and ditch infilling throughout the 1st and 2nd centuries at this site, and thus it is unlikely that this cropmark site represents the sub-surface remains of a short-lived temporary military camp. It is more likely that some of the occupation here relates to a vicus associated with the *Voreda* fort (Poulter, 1982, 56).
- 3.2.24 The unexcavated fort at Brougham, 'Brocavum', was positioned at the junction of the important Roman trunk roads from Manchester and York; M. J. Jones, 1975, postulated that this suggests a Flavian date for its construction (Jones 1975). Rescue excavations half a mile to the east of the fort, in advance of the construction of the A66 in 1966 and 1967, discovered an important cemetery containing some 250 burials, mostly cremations, that dated between the 2nd and 4th centuries (Cool, 2005, see below). The date range of the cemetery perhaps indicates the use-life of the adjacent fort, although occupation from the 1st-4th centuries has been suggested (Hair 1994). A number of Roman tombstones have also been recovered from the environs of Brougham Castle (Tomlin, 1976,1).
- 3.2.25 Although Romano-British rural settlement in Cumbria is poorly understood, environmental studies suggest that woodland clearances begun in the Iron Age continued apace, implying large scale cultivation of land (Philpott ed. 2004). As with preceding periods, a large percentage of the potential Romano-British rural sites around Penrith have only been identified by aerial photography; rectangular field systems have also been identified (Higham, 1983, Bewley 1994). In general, where rural sites have been excavated, the traditional Iron Age building form, the roundhouse, continues in use into the Roman period, for example at Silloth Farm (Higham and Jones 1985). By the late 3rd century roundhouses were being superseded by rectangular timber buildings, for example at Crosshill (Higham and Jones 1983).
- 3.2.26 At Yanwath Wood observations of aerial photographs by Higham (1983) identified a small enclosed settlement perhaps relating to occupation by one extended family group, subsequent trial trenching indicated an early Roman date for the settlement. Higham (1983) also noted a large number of similar but as yet uninvestigated sites in the environs of Penrith; indicating that the area was heavily cultivated and occupied in the late Prehistoric and Romano-British periods.
- 3.2.27 The few recorded Roman burials from Cumbria suggest that in some places Late Iron Age native practice, such as the use of crouched inhumation, continued into the

Roman period. In contrast, burials from Carlisle and the fort at Brougham (discussed above) display great variety, such as coffin burial and cremation respectively (Philpott ed. 2004). At Brougham, it seems highly probable that the varied cremation remains represent a unit raised in the Danubian lands and transferred to Britain. Two unusual burials of adult women burnt with both horses and military equipment on their pyres were also recovered (Cool, 2005).

- 3.2.28 There is a single find dating to the Roman period from a 1km radius around the QEGS annexe site: a coin, now lost, of Faustina, wife of Marcus Aurelius Antonius (HER 13877). The nature of the occupation represented by this ‘stray find’ is unclear as its original find spot is unknown.
- 3.2.29 *Early Medieval:*** Evidence for Early Medieval activity in Cumbria is extremely limited, the end of the Roman economy depriving the archaeologist of diagnostic artefactual evidence on all but a small minority of sites (Higham 1986). However, work in recent decades has shown that the ‘Romans’ did not leave behind them a cultural vacuum, and archaeology has begun to fill the gap between the ‘Dark Ages’ and the colour of, for example, such histories as the Northumbrian monk, The Venerable Bede’s, *Historia Ecclesiastica* written in the early 8th century.
- 3.2.30 To interpret early medieval society, archaeologists have often been forced to look at other classes of evidence beyond the traditional domain of excavation and field survey data, including place-name evidence, stone sculpture and early stone buildings. The name Penrith probably has early medieval origins (?10th century, cf. Armstrong et al., 1950, 230), and has most recently been interpreted as meaning ‘*Hill Ford*’ or ‘*chief ford*’ (cf. celtic: *penn* and *ridd*) (Mills, 2003, 366). A more traditional interpretation of the etymology of *Penrith* has, however, prevailed until recently, as Nicholson and Burn state; ‘Penrith as our best antiquaries affirm, signifies in the British ‘red hill’ and hath its name from the hill of red stone adjoining [Beacon Hill] (Nicholson and Burn, 1777, 395)’.
- 3.2.31 Once the Roman administration ended in 410AD, the tribal identities of the native Britons gradually reasserted themselves over their pre-Roman territories. Penrith is situated within the early medieval tribal territory of Rheged. The territory of Rheged closely mirrors the north-western portion of the Roman civitas of Brigantia; extending as far north as Galloway and south to either the Lune Gorge, the River Ribble or the Mersey (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 9).
- 3.2.23 Poems ascribed to the Celtic bard Taliesin record the exploits of the most celebrated king of Rheged; Urien, and his son Owain, who are said to have lived at Lywyfenedd, which may possibly equate to land around the river Lyvennet near Penrith (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 9).
- 3.2.24 Anglo-Saxons had begun to enter eastern Cumbria by the later 6th and 7th centuries AD (Crowe 1984). Legend links Urien and Owain to both King Arthur, the semi-mythical British military leader, and the countrymen of Strathclyde and Wales, who were united in their opposition to invasions by the Saxons.
- 3.2.25 The power of Rheged decreased after the death of Urien in the later sixth century and in the seventh century it was absorbed by the expanding Anglian kingdom of

- Northumbria. Ingle wood (or *Englewood*) forest was named after the Angles (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 9).
- 3.2.26 In the late 8th century Cumbria was annexed from Northumbria by the British kingdom of Strathclyde and ruled throughout the 9th and 10th centuries by British kings who were subject to the kings of Strathclyde and Scotland. The River Eamont south of Penrith was possibly the boundary between Strathclyde and Northumbria in 927 when Constantine king of the Scots and the Cumbrian king Owen came to pay homage to Athelstan of Wessex, perhaps at Dacre, following his invasion of Northumbria earlier that year (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 9).
- 3.2.27 It has been suggested that Penrith may have had an early, possibly pre-Norman origin, although such a settlement is unlikely to have attained many urban attributes (Winchester, 1987, 124). Some historians believe that Penrith was a capital of a semi-independent state by the 9th century (McCord and Thompson, 1998, 40), but the discovery of early medieval settlement sites in the Cumbria is rare, and almost impossible where, as with Penrith, those settlements are subsequently buried beneath later towns. In contrast, a number of putative Romano-British rural sites excavated more than forty years ago may have had late early medieval phases that could have been observed with the use of radiocarbon dating. Recent excavations at the rural site of Stainmore, Cumbria, have produced evidence for rectangular post-built buildings and sunken-feature buildings perhaps dating to as early as the 7th or 8th centuries AD (Newman ed. 2004).
- 3.2.28 Archaeological evidence for the early medieval settlement of Penrith is, however, far more tentative. The medieval town focuses around the parish church of St. Andrews 0.5 km north of the QEGS annex site. Although the present church is largely eighteenth century in fabric 11th century stone sculpture remaining in the churchyard (Bailey and Cramp, 1988, 134-42).
- 3.2.29 The most impressive items of sculpture in the churchyard of St Andrews are a fragmentary stone cross (known colloquially as the Giant's Grave) and a hogback tombstone (the Giants Thumb). These sculptural remains, dating to the 10th century, offer a window onto the cultural mix within the Penrith area during this time. The sculptures contain Anglian, Celtic and Norse derived decorative motifs and suggest that different peoples (or certainly their cultural attributes) were migrating to Cumbria as the kingdom of Strathclyde expanded at this time (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 11).
- 3.2.30 The evident diversity of cultural contacts in the Penrith area certainly provides a context for the potentially early development of the town. The potential for the early focus of Penrith to have been around St Andrew's Church is additionally supported by three further threads of coinciding historical geographical evidence. Firstly, the fact that 'Bishop's Row', directly to the south of St. Andrews Church, was granted to the diocese of Carlisle at the creation of the see in 1133 implies that this entity was an ancient block of church land (Winchester, 1979). Indeed, Penrith formed a parochial centre from the medieval period onwards, unlike other medieval towns such as Egremont or Cockermouth, which remained chapelries of apparently pre-Norman mother churches (St Bees and Brigham respectively (Winchester, 1987, 126-7 and Newman et al, 2000, 107). Secondly, the broadly 'oval' area around St. Andrew's church shows no trace of any deliberate later medieval planning 'suggesting an organic

growth (Newman et. Al 2000, 107)'. Thirdly, the northern extent of this 'oval' area is called Burrowgate (cf: OE *Burgh* meaning fortified place). Winchester (1979) has suggested that this may indicate the position of an early defended settlement, perhaps with proto-urban functions, in some ways similar to settlements in the south (Biddle, 1976).

- 3.2.31 There is a single find dating to the early medieval period from a 1km radius around the QEGS annexe site: a Scandinavian style Thistle brooch (HER 957). These large silver brooches of the 10th century AD are frequently hoarded, but the nature of the activity represented by this stray find is unclear. In addition, a cross shaft of uncertain provenance was found in c.1969 in the wall of Tynefield House, Penrith. It dates from the 8th-9th century and is the only piece from Penrith that predates the Viking domination in the 10th century (HER No 19746).
- 3.2.32 **Later Medieval:** In the 11th century the political situation in Cumbria was volatile, with the emergent kingdom of Strathclyde to the north and the growing power of England to the south competing for political control (Kirkby 1962). Much of the modern county of Cumbria remained outside Norman control (thus not being included in Domesday Book of 1086) until 1092 when William Rufus marched north to Carlisle and drove out one Dolfin. It is likely that the township of Penrith was taken into the hands of the English crown at this time, but it was not parcelled into baronies as it was situated within the confines of the Royal Forest of Inglewood (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 12).
- 3.2.33 However, there is no documentary evidence relating specifically to Penrith before the 12th century. The first document is a Pipe Roll of 1167 under the pleas of Alan de Nevill of the Forest of Inglewood when the Sheriff rendered an account for 10 shillings for 'Penred Regis' (King's Penrith) .
- 3.2.34 In 1222/3 Penrith was granted the right to hold a market and fair, but the wording of Sheriff documents from around this date (referring to the rebuilding of shops and stalls), imply that the settlement at Penrith had already attained many urban attributes by this time, and was undergoing a period of expansion (Newman et al 2000, 108, Winchester, 1979, 108).
- 3.2.35 The ownership of Penrith was much disputed in the 1200's. The town was a royal manor under Henry III of England until 1242, but Cumberland and Westmoreland was still claimed by the Scots. In 1242, Penrith, along with a number of other manors, was given to the Scots as a tenancy in order to pacify the tensions in this border area. However, in 1295, Edward I seized back Penrith for the English (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 13-14). Continued disputes over ownership of the region led to Scottish raids on Penrith in 1297 and 1308, when much of the town was burnt down (Nicholson and Burn 1777). The town also suffered heavily in 1345 (Furness, 1894, 75).
- 3.2.36 The present layout of the town may reflect this troubled period of raiding, with several open spaces into which cattle and goods could be brought for safety. The destructive violence of the 13th and 14th centuries has meant that little medieval domestic architecture remains in Penrith. Although some defensive pele towers, such as Hutton Hall on Friargate do survive to the present day (HER No 5419).

- 3.2.37 Although the present Penrith Beacon, on the high land north of the town, dates to 1719, it is likely that fires would have been lit here in the 13th and 14th centuries to warn of the approach of Scottish raiders (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 13-14).
- 3.2.38 The rapid expansion of Penrith in the 13th and 14th centuries was intrinsically tied to its industries. The town provided an important market centre for the locality (markets those for included sheep, cattle, horses, food and wool). But by the 14th centuries the cloth-finishing industries, as represented by the presence of a dyeworks and fulling mill, were present in Penrith (Winchester 1987 127-8). A great number of the inhabitants of Penrith were also engaged in the tanning industry (ibid.). A lease of 1379 provides evidence for the construction of a tannery which, three years later, was the subject of a complaint for polluting the stream and causing infection (Winchester 1987). Other industries mentioned in documents are bakers, cobblers and shoemakers (ibid.).
- 3.2.39 Two other indications of the importance of Penrith in the 13th and 14th centuries is that it was granted a Grammar School in 1340 (Jackson 1963), although the Old grammar school site does not correspond with the present 20th century location of the Grammar School and Annexe, and that a house of Augustinian Friars was founded at Penrith in 1291 (the friary has been relocated in recent times see 4.6 below).
- 3.2.40 Following the many destructive raids of the 13th and 14th centuries, the town received a grant of murage in 1346 to enable the inhabitants to build a stone wall around the town. No physical remains of these wall have ever been found and the only evidence for such a wall having existed is documentary (Lee 1997). The last major raids took place in 1380 and c.1382, although Scottish raids did not stop until the accession of James I in 1603 (Newman et al 2000).
- 3.2.41 Despite the uncertainties of the 14th century, the general decline in the urban centres of Cumbria was not reflected in Penrith. In the later part of the century the influence of Bishop Strickland is clearly visible; it is recorded that he was responsible for diverting the River Petteril to bring a supply of fresh water to the town (ibid.), he is also generally held responsible for the construction of the tower-house which formed the core of Penrith Castle (Perriam and Robinson, 1998, 208-212) although this is now disputed (see below).
- 3.2.42 The main reason why many historians have seen Penrith Castle as owing its existence to Bishop Strickland is that in 1397 Strickland was granted a licence to 'crenellate' a building in Penrith. This has often been interpreted as referring to the Bishop's Tower which stood at the western corner of the castle (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 14). However, a more recent view is that the aforementioned Hutton Hall is a more likely candidate for this crenellation, and that Penrith Castle was built by Ralph Nevill, the first Earl of Westmoreland, who was granted the manor of Penrith in 1396 (ibid.)
- 3.2.43 Penrith Castle, situated on the high ground 75m metres north of the QEGS annexe site, is presently an extensive sandstone ruin dating primarily to the late 14th and early 15th centuries (see Plates 6 and 7 and frontispiece). This ruin comprises a ruinous curtain wall, 1.52m thick, enclosing a courtyard c.40m square. Various buildings, including a garderobe turret, project from the western wall. The castle would originally have comprised a walled enclosure probably with timber buildings around

a central courtyard with a tower (the Strickland tower) guarding the northern entrance (Jackson 1990, 80).

- 3.2.44 Penrith Castle was remodelled in the early 15th century. At this time a guard tower on the western wall (the Red tower) was added, providing a new entrance. An outer gatehouse was added to the Red tower in c.1471 when more buildings were erected, and there were minor alterations between 1485-1603. The Strickland Tower collapsed between 1739-78 and only low restored walls survive (Jackson, 1990, 80). In 1840-5 the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway bought the Castle. It was then acquired by Penrith Urban Council in 1913, and was presented to the Ministry of Works (now English Heritage) in 1914, who excavated and consolidated the ruins in c.1928 (ibid).
- 3.2.45 The emergence of Penrith Castle in the late 14th to early 14th centuries may well have been linked to the increased need for protection of Penrith town (see sections (see 3.2.35-39 above) and it is probable that by the 15th century the strategic importance of Penrith Castle had superseded that of the more obviously geographically located Brougham Castle to the south east of the town.
- 3.2.46 In the 15th century Penrith town (and castle) was granted to the Nevill family, although it was regained by the crown during the Wars of the Roses (Newman et al. 2000, 109). In 1471 Penrith was granted to Richard Duke of Gloucester, later Richard III, who lived at Penrith Castle. In 1539 Leland described Penrith Castle as a 'strong castel of the kings' (Jackson, 1990 and cited in CCC EUS, 8). However, by the mid 16th century the Castle had fallen into disrepair and was being used as a source of building material; a 1565 survey records the buildings decayed and the outer gateway collapsed (ibid.). However, in contrast to this picture, the earliest depiction of the castle (dated 1665) by Gregory King shows the castle standing to its fullest extent (sited in Perriam and Robinson 1998, and Summerson et al. 1998, Fig. 14). In 1648 the Castle was made a headquarters for a month for soldiers during the civil war, after this date the castle was dismantled (Jackson 1990).
- 3.2.47 The manor of Penrith remained in royal hands until 1696 when it was granted to William Bentwick, Earl of Portland.
- 3.2.48 There are a large number of finds, standing buildings and other records of interest dating to the later medieval period from a 1km radius around the QEGS annex site, not least Penrith Castle itself (HER No 2878). See Appendix 1 and 2 for a comprehensive list. An intriguing undated find of a stone female sculptured head was found in Castle Drive, in 1976 (HER No 19607). The head covering was carved in great detail, the flat back indicating a former function on a standing building, possibly from the castle grounds according to its finder. Castle Drive borders the southern extent of the QEGS site and this find may be significant for future invasive archaeological work to note. An Elizabethan coin and a perforated stone of unknown function and date have also been found in this locality (HER 4910 and HER 1172 respectively).
- 3.2.49 **Post Medieval and Modern:** Despite some clear documentary indications of economic uncertainty and the occasional epidemic outbreak Penrith seems to have increased markedly in size during the 16th and 17th centuries. For example, the number of households in the parish increased from 140 in 1563 to 270 in 1688

- implying that the population of the town had roughly doubled in this period (Newman et al. 2000, 110).
- 3.2.50 In 1687 Thomas Denton described the town the best market in the county of Cumberland, this view was confirmed by Celia Fiennes (1695) who added that the market was good for ‘cloth that they spinne in the country, hempe and also woollen (both cited in Winchester, 1979). Cattle were also important to the economy of Penrith at this time, as evidenced by the cattle fair held on the outskirts of the town at Fair Hill (CCC EUS, 10).
- 3.2.51 The prosperity of the town in the later 17th century is also witnessed by hearth tax returns which record a number of households with multiple hearths, and by the number of stone houses of that date which still exist (Newman et al. 2000, 110, see Appendix 2).
- 3.2.52 The late 17th and 18th centuries saw an important phase of rebuilding in Penrith, and the town contains a number of important public buildings from that date (see Appendix 2). For example, the present structure of St. Andrews Church was erected in 1720. This dynamism continued into the nineteenth century when the shambles were moved from the market square to a covered site behind George Inn in 1807 (Newman et al. 2000, 110).
- 3.2.53 Penrith railway station, immediately east of the QEGS Annexe site, was originally built by the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway in 1846, with a gothic revival main hall and adjoining station house. The station was enlarged in 1865 and a clock tower was added in 1861 (CCC EUS, 11). The labour force constructing the railway and station was a mixture of English, Irish and Scottish labourers and ‘perhaps not surprisingly, disturbances and riots were a frequent occurrence’ (Marsh, 1999, 129). Upon reflection, these railworker riots actually fit quite well into a long line of incidents of ethnic tension that seem to characterise the history of Penrith!
- 3.2.54 The late 19th century marked another era of rapid development in Penrith which coincided with the advent of local government in the form of the Penrith Urban District Council in 1894. Local subscriptions funded many projects including a Cottage Hospital, a Concert Hall and a Golf Club (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 20). Indeed, it was the Penrith Urban Council who presented Penrith Castle to the Ministry of Works (now English Heritage) in 1914, effectively initiating its presentation as a historic monument.
- 3.2.55 In the 20th century and modern day, new building in Penrith has in general been limited to the outskirts of the historic core, such as the QEGS Annexe site and areas further to the south. The historic core of Penrith is still predominated by structures dating from the 17th to 19th centuries. Concern for the preservation of buildings of historic interest also means that in the future the greatest changes are likely to occur on the periphery of the town (ibid. 21). Today, whilst Penrith retains some of the characteristics of a historic market town, commercial developments on its outskirts, combined with leisure and tourism initiatives, are the main new thrust industries for economic growth.

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are **no** HER records located within the QEGS annexe redevelopment area, and extra information was gathered for **42** HER records located in an immediate study area, defined as a 1km radius centred on the site. This includes listed buildings that have been attributed HER numbers (see Fig 2). A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in *Appendix 1*.
- 4.1.2 Due to the high density of listed buildings within the historic core of Penrith only those buildings within 200m of the QEGS annexe site are discussed in section 4.2.3, a full list of the **162** historic buildings within 1km of the QEGS annexe site is also given in *Appendix 2*.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

- 4.2.1 **HER:** There were **42** HER records within the study area, which is defined as a 1km radius around the site. Although no sites will be directly affected by the development three finds have been made in the environs of the QEGS Annex site. These are:
- 4.2.2 **HER 19607:** An intriguing undated find of a stone female sculptured head was found in Castle Drive, in 1976. The head covering was carved in great detail, the flat back indicating a former function on a standing building, possibly from the castle grounds according to its finder. Castle Drive borders the southern extent of the QEGS site and this find may be significant for future invasive archaeological work to note.
- 4.2.3 **HER 4910:** An Elizabethan coin
- 4.2.4 **HER 1172:** A perforated stone of unknown function and date.
- 4.2.5 All HER sites are summarised in *Appendix 1* and shown on *Figure 2*.
- 4.2.6 **Listed Buildings:** the listed building records shows 162 buildings within a 1km radius of the site, none of which will be directly affected by the development area. The buildings are summarised in *Appendix 2*. Those buildings that also have been attributed Historic Environment Record numbers are shown on *Figure 2*. There are, however 3 listed buildings within 200 metres of the QEGS Annexe site. These are:
- 4.2.7 **LB SMR No 25401 Penrith Station** *Grid reference: E 351140 N 529924*. Circa 1846. Built by Sir W Tite for the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. Stone, single storey. Middle part with Tudor entrance and two 2-light windows with stone mullions and small panes. A gabled wing at either side of unequal size, with stone mullioned and transomed windows. Two platforms with iron segmental arched girders with round eye ornament in the spandrels.

- 4.2.8 **LB SMR No 25402 Penrith Castle** *Grid reference: E 351261 N 529925* Red sandstone ruins. Licence to crenellate 1397. Square plan with gateway on north-east. Circular well in courtyard. Additions of circa 1470. South wall and east tower remain to a considerable height, also tunnel vaults, Perpendicular windows, and pointed arched fireplace flues. Gatehouse ruins on north-west. AM.
- 4.2.9 **LB SMR No 25408 K6 Telephone Kiosk** (outside Penrith Station) *Grid reference: E 351173 N 529954* Telephone kiosks. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosks with domed roofs. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors.

4.3 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE (CARLISLE)

- 4.3.1 The Cumbria Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)) was consulted to collate maps for regression analysis of the study area. Information from primary and secondary sources, including archaeological or historical journals, has been incorporated into the historic background (*Section 3.2*).

4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.4.1 As part of the documentary search at the Cumbria Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)), an in-depth scan of the early maps for the Penrith area was undertaken. A cartographic date range of between 1836 and 1968 was obtained. The development area will now be discussed with reference to these early sources, noting any changes to the development area within this period.
- 4.4.2 ***Tithe Apportionment Map for Penrith, 1838 (CRO(C))***: the first available map is the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1836 (Fig 3) this shows the QEGS annex site to be situated within a large enclosed field, that is not yet obviously encroached upon by the periphery of Penrith. The line of the later railway has been pencilled in at the western extent of the plot obscuring the tithe plot number. Most of the surrounding numbered plots were in use as arable at this time (e.g. Plot 1086 and 1083), so it can be assumed that the QEGS Annexe site was an arable field in 1836. The southern extent of the field follows a similar curve to the later ‘Scumscaw Beck’, suggesting that this may be an old boundary. Penrith castle is depicted but is not significantly different from the present monument, although no moat is shown.
- 4.4.3 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1865 – 25” to 1 mile***: the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 4) again depicts the QEGS annexe site as an open field. The most significant change, however, is at the eastern extent of the field where a road (now the A595) and the railway and station are present. The road and station have also encroached into the plot of land containing Penrith Castle. The remains of the Castle are described as ‘ruins of’, and the earthworks of the main castle ditch is shown for the first time. The southern extent of the plot containing the QEGS Annex site follows a similar curve as shown in the earlier tithe map, but is now labelled as ‘Scumscaw Beck’.
- 4.4.4 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1901 – 25” to 1 mile***: the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 5) is largely similar to the 1st edition. Key changes to the

environs of the QEGS Annexe site are the introduction of an east-west aligned field boundary subdivision at the southern extent of the site. It is possible that this boundary may still exist as a subsurface archaeological feature. The QEGS Annexe site is also labelled as 'Castle Nursery', and a north-south aligned track has also been inserted into the plot. The use of the QEGS Annexe site as a nursery at this time may have introduced garden soils and other cultivation features that may exist still exist as sub surface archaeological features. The remains of the Castle are described as 'ruins of' and the earthworks of the main castle ditch are shown.

- 4.4.5 ***Fifth Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1967 – 6" to 1 mile:*** the final available map (Fig 6) is the 1968 5th edition OS Map. This is the first map that depicts the QEGS Annexe buildings on their present site and the plot has been subdivided and altered to its present state. This map shows how the periphery of Penrith has now encroached into the area east of the railway station (for example, Castle Drive) . The remains of the Castle are described as 'ruins of' and the earthworks of the main castle ditch are shown; a 'well' is also labelled. The area immediately north and east of the QEGS Annexe site is now shown as Castle Park and the landscaping and bandstand are depicted largely as they are today.

4.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

- 4.5.1 There are a number of modern Aerial Photographs of the historic core of Penrith; many adequately depict the existing remains of the Castle but do not evidence any further unknown features of interest (see for example www.pastscape.org).
- 4.5.2 There is no other aerial photographic coverage within 1km of the QEGS annexe site.

4.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.6.1 It is generally considered that Penrith has been underexplored archaeologically (Newman et al. 2000, CCC EUS), but that the historic core contains well preserved buried deposits of high archaeological potential (CCC EUS, 21). The QEGS annexe site is located on the southern periphery of this historic core. Below is a summary of the key archaeological investigations that have taken place in Penrith, including those near to the Castle and the QEGS annexe site:
- 4.6.2 **C.1928, Penrith Castle:** Penrith Castle was presented to the Ministry of Works (now English Heritage) in 1914. In c.1928 the remains were 'excavated and consolidated (Jackson 1990)' by the then Office of Works. The only reference to the work is in an article by F. Hudleston published in volume 30 (1930) of the *Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society*, where plans of the Castle are reproduced. Hudleston states that;

'Since Col. Haswell and Mr. J. F. Curwen in 1907 and 1918 respectively gave us their papers on Penrith Castle, the Office of Works have completed their work on the ruins, and by the courtesy of our Honorary Member, Mr. C. R. Peers, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, who lent me the whole of the drawings he had prepared, I am able to lay before you a plan showing the foundations of walls and

towers which are now laid bare, and these discoveries must undoubtedly modify the ideas we formerly held.'

- 4.6.3 Laura Butler of English Heritage (NMR, Swindon) was consulted to see if any of these 'papers' detailing the excavation existed, but unfortunately there is no known record of this work (Butler *pers comm.*).
- 4.6.4 **1970, The Friarage:** A small excavation in the present garden of the friarage by Barbara Harbottle (Med Arch. 1971) identified a brown soil containing medieval pottery and overlying rubble possibly relating to the destruction of the friary at the time of the dissolution.
- 4.6.5 **1976, The Old Grammar School:** An unpublished excavation on the former site of the grammar school identified a number of undated graves (CCC EUS).
- 4.6.6 **1990, The Butter Market:** An excavation by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) discovered evidence of both medieval (perhaps pre-dating the 14th century) and post-medieval activity (Newman et al 2000).
- 4.6.7 **1997, Penrith Castle:** A watching brief by LUAU monitored the groundworks for new visitor signs at Penrith Castle. No significant archaeological deposits were observed.
- 4.6.8 **2000, Land adjacent to Penrith Station:** An archaeological evaluation by LUAU, east of the QEGS annexe site, identified a ditch possibly associated with the castle moat. A subsequent watching brief located a masonry wall in alignment with the retaining wall on the southern side of the Castle moat, raising the possibility that the moat continues to the north west, no other significant features were located.
- 4.6.9 **2001, 23 Stricklandgate:** An archaeological evaluation by Headland Archaeology recovered the foundations of tenement buildings that had stood on the site until the 1950's.
- 4.6.10 Because of the lack of archaeological exploration in Penrith a number of key research questions, as defined by the Cumbria County Council Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report (CCC EUS), remain unanswered, these include:
- the extent and nature of the pre Norman settlement is poorly understood
 - the location of the Medieval town walls are unknown
 - street plan. Did Scottish raids in the 14th century and the subsequent documented reconstruction of the town result in significant modification to the street plan?
 - what industries were undertaken in the medieval town?
 - at what date did buildings encroach into the market place?
- 4.6.7 At present, the archaeological sequence and location of the peripheral areas of Penrith Castle are also poorly understood.

5 SITE VISIT RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The site was visited on the 26th of June 2006, in order to complete a walkover survey of the area with the purpose of relating the existing landscape to research findings. The QEGS annexe site consists of a plot of land 5100m² in size, positioned immediately beyond the southern extent of the historic core of Penrith; c.75m metres east of Penrith railway station, and 75m south of the remains of Penrith Castle. The site lies at a height of approximately 150m AOD, and is bounded on the west by the northeast-southwest aligned A592 roadway, on the east and north by the grassed grounds of Castle Park, and on the south by the gardens of the houses on Castle Drive. The plot currently includes the existing QEGS annexe school buildings, a levelled tarmac car park and two grassed areas (east and south of the plot) that slope moderately from north to south but may have been levelled to some degree (see Fig 1 and Plates 1-4).

5.2 RESULTS

- 5.2.1 No archaeological features were identified during the survey, but a number of alterations to the landscape of the site, that may affect the strategy employed during the subsequent trial trench evaluation, were observed.
- 5.2.2 **Eastern Area of the Site (Plate 1):** The eastern area of the site was grassed and bounded on its western extent by a rail fence which borders the carpark area and on its other sides by a mature pine hedge border Castle Park and the Gardens of Castle Drive. The plot slopes moderately from north to south. Immediately north of the northern extent of the eastern area of the QEGS site, the topography of Castle Park significantly flattens out. This change in topography is real but the flattening out north of the QEGS site may have been accentuated by landscaping to Castle Park.
- 5.2.3 The topography of Castle Park, immediately east of the eastern extent of the QEGS annexe site is informative. It appears that this portion of Castle Park slopes more significantly from north to south than the eastern extent of the QEGS annexe site. This may imply a degree of landscaping and deposition of excavated soil at the eastern extent of the QEGS annexe site, associated with the construction of the QEGS annexe carpark (or even the school buildings themselves) (see 5.2.5 below).
- 5.2.4 **Southern Area of the Site (Plate 2):** The southern area of the site was grassed and bounded by a mature pine hedge on its western and southern extents, and the QEGS annexe buildings at its northern extent. The north to south slope observed in the southern area of the site is moderate to shallow but seems to reflect the natural topography. It seems likely that there has been less landscaping to this portion of the QEGS annexe site (perhaps implying that the most significant landscaping episodes occurred during the construction of the modern carpark, and not when the school buildings were built).
- 5.2.5 **Car Park and standing buildings (Plates 3 and 4):** The existing standing buildings on the QEGS annexe are first depicted on the OS map of 1968 and certainly are not

depicted on the 1900 OS map. The carpark is a level area of tarmac terracing into a wall (max 0.8m high), topped by railings at its the north and eastern extents. The fact that the carpark has been levelled into the north and east extent of the north to south aligned slope of the QEGS annexe site suggests that any archaeological deposits located beneath the present carpark area will be severely truncated. If a possible depth of sub-base beneath the existing tarmac is added, the depth of truncation at the north and east of the carpark area could be up to 1.3m. There seems to be little truncation of the natural topography at the south and west of the car park area, but this is where the QEGS annexe buildings stand.

- 5.2.6 **Western road frontage of the site (Plate 5):** The western road frontage of the QEGS site is a thin strip of land (c. 5m east-west in width) fronting the modern northeast-southwest aligned A592 roadway. This strip of land is currently grassed, but it appears that this turf is underlain by rubble. This ?modern rubble has either been brought in from the carpark area to abut the retaining wall at the western extent of the QEGS plot, or, less likely, it relates to the construction of the road.
- 5.2.7 **Topography of the site in relation to Penrith Castle:** Penrith Castle, situated c.75m north of the QEGS annexe site, is situated on a plateau of high ground that drops moderately southwards towards the QEGS annexe site (see Fig. 1). The landscaped Castle Park, sandwiched in between the Castle and the QEGS annexe site, is roughly flat, with a slight slope from north to south. The north-south slope on which the QEGS annexe site is situated continues to drop moderately to the south until it reaches the roughly east-west aligned Castle Drive street; at which point the slope flattens out. It seems most likely that any earthworks or ditching associated with a southern extension of the Castle grounds would be located underneath the road at this point (roughly 40 metres south of the QEGS annexe site). This would possibly tie-in with the features observed in the Penrith Station evaluations in 2000 (see section 4.6 above).
- 5.2.8 North of the QEGS annexe site, it is further postulated that concentrated human activity relating to the use of the Castle would be located on the high plateau where the extant remains of the Castle are currently located.
- 5.2.9 As a result of the above observations, two alternative trench layouts have been presented as Figure 7. Option 1 takes into account potential issues of truncation in the Car Park area.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 6.1.1 The desk-based assessment has shown that potential for prehistoric archaeology within the QEGS Annexe site is low. Prehistoric finds from within a 1km radius of the site are restricted to a possible Bronze Age cairn (HER 1173), an unprovenanced battleaxe (HER 13877) and an Iron Age coin (HER 6845) all found some distance from the environs of the QEGS Annexe site (see Figure 2).
- 6.1.2 The potential for Roman archaeology is equally low, despite the proximity of a major Roman road to the eastern extent of the present settlement of Penrith, activity appears to have been concentrated around the forts at Old Penrith and Brougham to the south and east of the present town. Roman finds from within a 1km of the site are restricted to a single coin findspot (HER 13877) (see Figure 2).
- 6.1.3 The potential early medieval archaeology is low. Although the extent of early medieval occupation in Penrith is not well known, what evidence there is points to occupation around St. Andrew's Church, nearly 1km north of the QEGS Annexe site. The QEGS Annex site must be regarded as being in a peripheral location, south of the core activity zones, during this period. The only portable early medieval find, possibly from within 1km of the site, is an unprovenanced Scandinavian Style Thistle Brooch (HER 957) (not depicted on Figure 2). Other finds of sculptural remains are located 0.5km north and east of the QEGS Annexe site (e.g. HER 19746).
- 6.1.4 The desk-based assessment has shown that the potential for later medieval archaeological remains is high. During the later medieval period, Penrith expanded considerably, and in the late 14th century the construction of Penrith Castle (75m north of the QEGS Annexe site) and associated enclosures may well have affected the QEGS Annexe site, although this is not evidenced in later cartographic sources.
- 6.1.5 There are a large number of finds, standing buildings and other records of interest dating to the later medieval period within a 1km radius around the QEGS annexe site. An intriguing undated find of a stone female sculptured head was found in Castle Drive, in 1976 (HER No 19607). The head covering was carved in great detail, the flat back indicating a former function on a standing building, possibly from the castle grounds according to its finder. Castle Drive borders the southern extent of the QEGS site and this find may be significant for future invasive archaeological work to note. An Elizabethan coin and a perforated stone of unknown function and date have also been found in the environs of the QEGS Annex site locality (HER 4910 and HER 1172 respectively).
- 6.1.6 The site visit suggested that the north-south slope on which the QEGS annexe site is situated continues to drop moderately to the south until it reaches the roughly east-west aligned Castle Drive street; at which point the slope flattens out. It seems most likely that any earthworks or ditching associated with a southern extension of the Castle grounds would be located underneath the road at this point (roughly 40 metres south of the QEGS annexe site). This would possibly tie-in with the features observed in the Penrith Station evaluations in 2000 (see section 4.6 above).

- 6.1.7 North of the QEGS annexe site, it is further postulated that concentrated human activity relating to the use of the Castle would be located on the high plateau where the extant remains of the Castle are currently located.
- 6.1.8 The potential for post-medieval archaeology of the development area is considered to be moderate. There may be deposits and sub surface features at the western extent of the QEGS annexe site associated with the construction of the A595 road and the Railway station during the period of 1840-70.
- 6.1.9 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map shows an east-west aligned field boundary subdivision at the southern extent of the site. It is possible that this boundary may still exist as a subsurface archaeological feature. The QEGS annexe site is also labelled as 'Castle Nursery', and a north-south aligned track has also been inserted into the plot by this time. The use of the QEGS annexe site as a nursery may have introduced garden soils and other cultivation features that may exist still exist as sub surface archaeological features.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 On the evidence presented above there is a high potential for the survival of archaeological deposits of medieval date, and a moderate potential for the survival of archaeological deposits of a post-medieval on the site.
- 6.2.2 In light of this, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation by 5% trial trenching (as specified by CCCHES, Parsons 2005) precede any potential redevelopment.
- 6.2.3 Figure 7 presents two sampling options for potential trench layouts. The Site Visit (Section 5) suggested that the car park area of the QEGS annexe site has been levelled into the north and east extent of the north to south aligned slope of the site, suggesting that any archaeological deposits located beneath the present carpark area will be severely truncated (up to a potential maximum depth of 1.3m). As a result of these observations North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would recommend trial trenching Option 1, although Option 2 offers a more even distribution of trenches.

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8. APPENDIX 1: HER SITES

| HER No. | Site Type | Description | Period | Scheduled Monument No. | Listed Building No. | NGR |
|---------|--------------------------|--|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 950 | Cross | THE GIANT'S THUMB, PENRITH An Anglian High Cross, known locally as the Giant's Thumb and located in St Andrews churchyard, Penrith. This is thought to date from c. AD 920. Made from local red sandstone and measures a total height of c.3.2m | E. Medieval | 23661 | | NY 51613 30157 |
| 957 | Findspot | BROOCH FIND, PENRITH Silver Thistle brooch | E. Medieval | | | NY 51000 30000 |
| 983 | Friary | PENRITH FRIARY Site of the Priory of Austin Friars, founded between AD 1291-1300, dissolved in 1539. In 1820 a quantity of human bones were found beneath the chancel floor during construction of the adjoining house, Abbot Bank. It is thought to overly the site of a convent. | Medieval | | | NY 51800 30120 |
| 1167 | Cross Plague Stone | HALFWAY HOUSE PLAGUE STONE, BRIDGE LANE, PENRITH Plague stone, placed near the entry to the town in 1598 and used to transfer corn between the town and country people. Made of whinstone, measuring 2ft 6in x 2ft x 1ft 6in. | Medieval | | 25245 | NY 51960 29550 |
| 1170 | Lynchets | SKIRSGILL LYNCHETS, PENRITH Lynchets between Skirsgill Farm and N bank of river Eamont with a possible terrace in the centre, measuring 18m wide and 3m high. | Unknown | | | NY 51700 29000 |
| 1172 | Findspot | PERFORATED STONE FIND, PENRITH Broken irregular stone, 5in long and 1.5in thick with a biconical perforation. | Unknown | | | NY 51300 29800 |
| 1173 | Cairn | ORMSTEAD HILL CAIRN, SKIRSGILL, PENRITH Referred to by both Stukeley and Hutchinson as a large cairn with an encircling stone ring on the north bank of the river Eamont. The exact location is unknown, but the remains of a ploughed out mound at NY 5152 2907 are believed the | Bronze Age | | | NY 51500 29000 |

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|------|---|---|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| | | spot. | | | | |
| 2824 | Mill | CLINT MILL Four storey red sandstone building with pitched roof, dated 'JP 1873'. | P. Medieval | | | NY 51460 30140 |
| 2878 | Castle Fortified House Pele Tower | STRICKLAND'S PELE TOWER AND PENRITH CASTLE, PENRITH Castle built on square plan with a NE gateway. S wall and E tower remain to a considerable height and there is a dry moat up to 15m wide and 6m deep on all sides except the NW where it is lost. Ruins of gatehouse lie to the NW. The earliest reference is to fortification of the Pele tower, in 1397. The curtain wall was built in 1399, then in 1471 a second tower was built and the pele was enlarged to a royal castle. | Medieval | 23649 | 25402 | NY 51260 29920 |
| 4477 | Church Sundial | ST ANDREWS, CHURCH, SUNDIAL, PENRITH St Andrews has a red sandstone rubble W tower of 12-13 century. The W doorway and rest of the church rebuilt in 1720 in classical style. Sundial on SW wall. Interior has 2 tiers of Roman-Doric arches and wide aisles. | Medieval P. Medieval | | 25368 | NY 51650 30160 |
| 4910 | Findspot | PENRITH COIN FIND Elizabethan coin | P. Medieval | | | NY 51300 29900 |
| 4911 | Findspot | PENRITH COIN FIND A silver groat of Elizabeth I found in 1846 near the ruins of Penrith Castle. | P. Medieval | | | NY 51600 30100 |
| 4994 | Bowling Green Public House Hall House Merchant s House | NEWHALL / TWO LIONS PUBLIC HOUSE, GREAT DOCKRAY, PENRITH Two Lions Public House, formerly Two Lions Inn, and formerly the mansion of Gerard Lowther. Built 1585. 2 Low Storeys. Some original doorways and windows. Also fine plaster ceiling with heraldic shields of the Lowther family. | P. Medieval | | 25303 | NY 51560 29970 |
| 5056 | Findspot Well | WELLS AT ANGEL LANE, PENRITH Seven wells/soakaways found during re-development of Angel Lane Shopping Precinct. A large piece of oak rimmed with an iron band was found, c. 2m long and 0.3m diameter. Exact use unknown. | Unknown | | | NY 51500 30000 |
| 5408 | Hall | GLOUCESTER ARMS HOTEL, | Medieval | | 25308 | NY 51483 |

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|------|--|--|-------------------------|--|-------|-------------------|
| | House Hotel | PENRITH Gloucester Arms, formerly known as Dockray Hall. Traditional home of duke of Gloucester (Richard III). Believed to date from c. 1470, though mainly 16 th century. | | | | 30040 |
| 5409 | House School | PENRITH, ROBINSON'S SCHOOL, MIDDLEGATE Former Robinsons School. Altered in 1670 with datestone: "EX SUMPTIBUS: DN/WIL: ROBINSON CIVIS LONDANNO/1670". Coloured roughcast over stone. 2 low storeys and 3 windows on each floor. | P. Medieval | | 25356 | NY 51220 30520 |
| 5411 | House | SHEPERDS HILL, PENRITH Late 18 th century, painted stucco with stone quoins and plinth. 6 panelled door with fanlight and 2 stone Doric columns with block entablatures and pediment. 3 sashes on ground floor, 4 above. | P. Medieval | | 25397 | NY 51220 30520 |
| 5412 | House Shop | SMITHS, DEVONSHIRE STREET, PENRITH Late 18 th century, red sandstone, 3 storeys. Steeply pitched slate roof. 3, 12 panel sash windows on each upper storey in plain stone architraves. Ground floor has late 18 th century Georgian shop front, said to be the only Georgian shop front of any size remaining in Cumberland. | P. Medieval | | | NY 51540 30140 |
| 5419 | Fortified House Hall House Pele Tower Freemaso ns Hall Country House Building | HUTTON HALL, PENRITH A cottage attached on right of Masonic Hall, with 14 th century square pele tower at rear (Pevsner says 15 th century). Front is 17 th century and 18 th century. King post roof. | Medieval P. Medieval | | 25299 | NY 51800 30240 |
| 5421 | Country House | MANSION HOUSE, PENRITH Mansion house from 1750, dressed grey stone, painted. Raised fore terrace with moulded and panelled front. 5 sashes each floor and lower 2-storey wings at each side. | P. Medieval | | 25241 | NY 51730 30210 |
| 5422 | House | TUDOR RESTAURANT, PENRITH 16 th century house, dated 1563 RB (Robert Bartram). This house is joined with a frontage on King Street which is 18 th century and | P. Medieval | | 25321 | NY 51610 30110 |

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|-------|---------------------|---|---------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| | | later | | | | |
| 5475 | Hotel Inn | GEORGE HOTEL (GEORGE AND DRAGON INN), PENRITH Principally 18 th century, 19 th century and 1924. Red sandstone ashlar. Prince Edward Stuart stayed here 22 nd Nov 1745. N part oldest, 3 storeys, centre carriage entry with cornice, curved pediment, flanked by small shop fronts. Present mid 19 th century main front is 4 storeys with centre Roman Doric porch. Large portion further S added in 1924 in similar style. | P. Medieval | | 25281 | NY 51570 30180 |
| 5487 | House House | COCKELL HOUSE, PENRITH 1660 with additions of mid 18 th century. Stuccoed stone, 2 storeys. Entrance with 2 Doric ¾ columns with block entablatures, open pediment and semi-circular headed fanlight, 6-panelled door. At one time tenanted by John McAdam, the road surveyor. | P. Medieval | | 25284 | NY 51160 30770 |
| 6845 | Findspot | ROMAN COIN FIND, PENRITH Roman gold consular coin of Caius Censorinus, 90BC, found at Penrith. | Roman | | | NY 51000 30000 |
| 11531 | Railway Signal Box | L&NWR COCKERMOUTH AND WORKINGTON RAILWAY/COCKERMOUTH, KESWICK AND PENRITH RAILWAY Site of a disused railway, now dismantled | P. Medieval | | | NY 13950 29900 |
| 13877 | Findspot | ROMAN COIN, BATTLE AXE FINDS, PENRITH Roman coin of, Faustina, the wife of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antonius. Also, two heads of battle axes were also found 'near the Roman way upon the fell'. | Roman Unknown | | | NY 51000 30000 |
| 16836 | Cross Hogback Stone | THE GIANTS GRAVE, PENRITH 2 10 th century Anglian cross shafts and 4 hogback stones known locally as the Giant's Grave and located in St Andrews churchyard. The Giants Grave group is a remarkable group of richly carved 10 th century monuments unparalleled in Cumbria. | E. Medieval | 23661 | | NY 51640 30167 |
| 18955 | Fountain | FOUNTAIN, SANDGATE, PENRITH Fountain situated at the top of Sandgate by 1900 | P. Medieval | | | NY 51730 30340 |

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|-------|---|---|-------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| 19233 | Findspot | COIN FIND, DROVER LANE, PENRITH An AR half groat of Charles I (1625-49) was found with a metal detector. | Medieval | | | NY 51270 30650 |
| 19305 | House | CORNEY HOUSE, PENRITH Constructed in 1777, Pevsner states that it has a 13 th century impost to its archway. | P. Medieval | | | NY 51489 30391 |
| 19306 | Friends Burial Ground and Meeting House | FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, PENRITH The Friends Meeting House in Penrith with adjacent burial ground dates from c.1690. This was the first dissenting place of worship in Penrith. | P. Medieval | | | NY 51645 30390 |
| 19307 | Grammar School Library | THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL (NOW PENRITH LIBRARY) Earliest reference was in 1340, when Bishop John Kirby granted a licence to 'teach the art of grammar'. It was granted a charter in 1564, but the present building dates from 1857. In 1976 an archaeological evaluation was carried out in the area of the Old Grammar School and identified a number of graves. | Medieval P. Medieval | | | NY 51628 30182 |
| 19308 | Architectural Feature | CORNEY HOUSE MEDIEVAL IMPOST, PENRITH Pevsner states that it has a 13 th century impost to its archway. | Medieval | | | NY 51497 30391 |
| 19488 | Building | SANDGATE HALL, PENRITH Built in 1640 by the Fletchers of Hutton, and later passed into the hands of the Grave family. Underwent significant alteration prior to 1860, when converted into 3 cottages and additional cottages were built in the grounds. | P. Medieval | | | NY 51700 30350 |
| 19490 | Building | TOWN HALL, PENRITH The Town Hall was completed in 1910. | P. Medieval | | | NY 51430 30440 |
| 19491 | Cinema | THE REGENT CINEMA, PENRITH The Regent Cinema was opened in December 1933 and closed in march 1984. It is now a furniture store. | | | | NY 51770 29950 |
| 19607 | Findspot | SCULPTURED HEAD FIND, CASTLE DRIVE, PENRITH Female sculptured head was found in castle drive, in 1976. The head covering was carved in great detail, the flat back indicating a former function on a standing building, | Unknown | | | NY 51400 29700 |

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|-------|-------------|--|-------------|--|--|-------------------|
| | | possibly from the castle grounds according to its finder. | | | | |
| 19716 | Findspot | GRAVE-MARKER (?) FIND, PENRITH A sandstone block with a blank front panel, possibly an uninscribed grave-marker for a child or a family pet. | Unknown | | | NY 52000 30000 |
| 19746 | Findspot | CROSS-SHAFT FRAGMENT, PENRITH Found in c.1969 in the wall of Tynefield House, Penrith. It dates from the 8 th -9 th century and is the only piece from Penrith that predates the Viking domination in the 10 th century. | E. Medieval | | | NY 51920 29685 |
| 40828 | Saw Mill | BRUNSWICK ROAD SAW MILL, PENRITH 'Saw Mill' shown on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 and the 2 nd edition map of 1900. | P. Medieval | | | NY 51200 30190 |
| 41152 | Timber Yard | CROWN SQUARE TIMBER YARD, PENRITH A timber yard is shown on the west side of Crown Square in around 1865, now the site of the General Post Office. | P. Medieval | | | NY 51641 29966 |
| 41153 | Post Office | CROWN SQUARE general post office, PENRITH Post office shown the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865. By 1925 a larger building had been built to the northeast. After 1938 it expanded substantially again and is marked 'Head Post Office'. | P. Medieval | | | NY 51610 29950 |

8. APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDINGS

| LB SMR No | Name/Address of Building(s) | Village/Street Name | NGR | Grade |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|---------------|-------|
| 25212 | Altham's Iron Works | Albert Street (South Side) | 351576 530301 | II |
| 25213 | Prince Albert House | Albert Street (South Side) | 351557 530302 | II |
| 25214 | Nos 9, 10 and 11 | Albert Street (South Side) | 351545 530309 | II |
| 25215 | Nos 12 and 13 | Albert Street (South Side) | 351532 530315 | II |
| 25216 | Nos 26 to 29 (consec) | Albert Street (North Side) | 351552 530329 | II |
| 25217 | Nos 30, 31 and 32 | Albert Street (North Side) | 351566 530318 | II |
| 25218 | Ash Grove | Alexandra Road | 350871 530136 | II |
| 25219 | Hawthorn | Alexandra Road | 350922 530168 | II |
| 25220 | No 4 | Angel Lane | 351565 530068 | II* |
| 25221 | Nos 19 and 20 | Arthur Street | 351671 530562 | II |
| 25222 | No 21 | Arthur Street | 351681 530596 | II |
| 25225 | Nos 48, 49 and 50 | Arthur Street | 351693 530532 | II |
| 25226 | Nos 53, 54 and 55 | Arthur Street | 351716 530564 | II |
| 25227 | No 60 | Arthur Street | 351730 530592 | II |
| 25228 | Nos 61, 62, 63 and 63B | Arthur Street | 351739 530604 | II |
| 25237 | Magistrate's Clerks Office | Bishop Yards | 351758 530150 | II |
| 25238 | Nos 1, 2 and 3 (formerly listed as Nos 1 and 2) | Bishop Yards | 351736 530141 | II* |
| 25239 | Bishop Yards Cottage | Bishop Yards | 351714 530140 | II |
| 25240 | Premises occupied by office of Greenholme Construction Co Ltd | Bishop Yards | 351696 530133 | II |
| 25241 | Mansion House | Bishop Yards | 351738 530218 | II* |
| 25242 | Screen walls of forecourt to Mansion House (formerly listed as Buildings east and west of forecourt) | Bishop Yards | 351767 530168 | II |
| 25243 | 2 gate piers to the forecourt of the Mansion House | Bishop Yards | 351765 530167 | II* |
| 25245 | Plague stone in grounds of Greengarth old peoples home | Bridge Lane | 351960 529550 | II* |
| 25246 | No 18 | Brunswick Square | 351269 530424 | II |
| 25247 | The Woolpack Inn | Burrowgate | 351548 530215 | II |
| 25248 | The Grey Coat Inn | Burrowgate | 351642 530292 | II |
| 25249 | Nos 45 and 46 | Burrowgate | 351594 530248 | II |
| 25250 | The Dog and Duck Inn | Burrowgate | 351587 530241 | II |
| 25251 | No 54 | Burrowgate | 351556 530205 | II |
| 25259 | Victoria Cottage | Carleton Road | 352159 529865 | II |
| 25260 | Nos 1 and 2 (Corney House) (formerly listed as north west and south east blocks of Corney House, Stricklandgate) | Corney Place | 351490 530391 | II* |
| 25261 | Gate piers to Corney House | Corney Place | 351476 530375 | II |
| 25262 | Coach-house to north of Corney House and attached to No 2 | Corney Place | 351478 530401 | II |
| 25263 | Strickland Hotel | Corney Place | 351455 530375 | II |
| 25264 | Glen Cottage Hotel | Corney Place | 351444 530375 | II |
| 25265 | Nos 3, 4 and 5 | Corn Market | 351540 530098 | II |
| 25266 | Nos 6 to 12 (consec) | Corn Market | 351533 530083 | II |

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|-----|
| 25267 | The Elbow Room Public House | Corn Market | 351517 530066 | II |
| 25268 | Nos 24 and 25 | Corn Market | 351496 530107 | II |
| 25269 | No 25a | Corn Market | 351512 530111 | II |
| 25270 | No 26 | Corn Market | 351522 530116 | II |
| 25271 | Nos 1 and 2 | Crown Square | 351654 529999 | II |
| 25272 | Conservative Club | Crown Square | 351663 529960 | II |
| 25273 | No 2 (Lowther Gardens) | Devonshire Street (west side) | 351545 530145 | II* |
| 25274 | Nos 3 and 4 | Devonshire Street (west side) | 351541 530153 | II |
| 25275 | Nos 5 and 6 | Devonshire Street (west side) | 351538 530163 | II |
| 25276 | Nos 7 to 10 (consec) | Devonshire Street (west side) | 351538 530163 | II |
| 25277 | No 11 | Devonshire Street (west side) | 351532 530187 | II |
| 25278 | No 12 | Devonshire Street (west side) | 351530 530192 | II |
| 25279 | No 13 | Devonshire Street (west side) | 351524 530194 | II |
| 25280 | Nos 17 and 18 | Devonshire Street (north end) | 351540 530206 | II* |
| 25281 | The George Hotel and Nos 19, 20 and 22 | Devonshire Street (east side) | 351579 530195 | II* |
| 25282 | No 23 | Devonshire Street (east side) | 351583 530167 | II |
| 25283 | Methodist Church | Drover Lane | 351480 530572 | II |
| 25284 | Cockell House | Drover Lane | 351173 530785 | II* |
| 25285 | United Reform Church | Duke Street | 351348 530407 | II |
| 25286 | Dockray Lodge Salkeld House | Fallowfield Court | 351451 530000 | II |
| 25287 | Methodist Church | Fell Lane | 351762 530324 | II |
| 25288 | The Vicarage | Fell Lane | 351798 530360 | II |
| 25291 | Crozier Lodge | Fell Lane | 351759 530372 | II |
| 25292 | Barco Lodge | Folly Lane | 352131 529924 | II |
| 25293 | Bank House | Foster Street | 351102 530625 | II |
| 25294 | No 26 (Lowther Hose) and integral barn | Foster Street | 351030 530681 | II |
| 25295 | Mostyn Cottage, Mostyn Hall Cottage and Mostyn Hall | Friargate | 351805 530096 | II |
| 25296 | The Friarage and North Friarage | Friargate | 351804 530132 | II* |
| 25297 | Abbots Bank | Friargate | 351812 530163 | II* |
| 25298 | Masonic Hall | Friargate | 351792 530238 | II* |
| 25299 | Hutton Hall | Friargate | 351798 530251 | II* |
| 25300 | No 4 | Great Dockray | 351590 530003 | II |
| 25301 | Nos 5, 6 and 7 | Great Dockray | 351573 530000 | II |
| 25302 | No 8 | Great Dockray | 351566 529993 | II |
| 25303 | Two Lions Public House and integral stables (formerly listed as Two Lions Inn) | Great Dockray | 351564 529972 | II* |
| 25304 | The White Horse Public House | Great Dockray | 351545 529983 | II |
| 25305 | No 21 | Great Dockray | 351504 529997 | II |
| 25306 | Nos 23, 24 and 25 | Great Dockray | 351494 530013 | II |
| 25307 | No 26 | Great Dockray | 351493 530031 | II |
| 25308 | Gloucester Arms | Great Dockray | 351487 530043 | I |
| 25309 | Gate piers in forecourt of the Gloucester Arms (formally listed as C18 gate piers to forecourt) | Great Dockray | 351495 530045 | II |
| 25310 | No 36 | Great Dockray | 351556 530029 | II |
| 25311 | Nos 37, 38 and 39 | Great Dockray | 351568 530024 | II |
| 25313 | Station View House | Greystoke Road | 350403 530021 | II |
| 25316 | No 12 (Hunter House) and No 13 | Hunter's Lane | 351591 530455 | II |
| 25321 | No 3 (Tudor Restaurant) | King Street (east side) | 351616 530118 | II |
| 25322 | Nos 9 and 10 | King Street (east side) | 351665 530084 | II? |
| 25323 | No 12 | King Street (east side) | 351675 530064 | II |
| 25324 | Nos 19, 20, 20A and 21 | King Street (east side) | 351694 530023 | II |

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| 25325 | The Royal Hussar Hotel (previously listed as the Crown Hotel) | King Street (east side) | 351715 530013 | II |
| 25326 | Nos 26, 27, 27A, 28 and 28A | King Street (east side) | 351704 529962 | II |
| 25327 | Waverly Hotel | King Street (east side) | 351694 529972 | II |
| 25328 | Nos 30, 30A and 31 | King Street (west side) | 351676 530002 | II |
| 25329 | The Grapes Public House | King Street | 351669 530009 | II |
| 25330 | Nos 41 and 42 | King Street (west side) | 351641 530049 | II |
| 25331 | Nos 43 and 44 | King Street (west side) | 351632 530063 | II |
| 25332 | No 46 | King Street (west side) | 351621 530075 | II |
| 25333 | Nos 48 to 52 (consec) | King Street (west side) | 351609 530089 | II |
| 25336 | No 3 | Little Dockray (west side) | 351533 530130 | II |
| 25337 | Nos 4, 5 and 6 and The General Wolfe Inn | Little Dockray | 351515 530147 | II |
| 25338 | No 8 | Little Dockray | 351514 530170 | II |
| 25339 | Nos 9 and 10 | Little Dockray (west side) | 351507 530174 | II |
| 25340 | Nos 11 and 12 | Little Dockray (west side) | 351495 530180 | II |
| 25341 | Nos 19 to 21 (consec) | Little Dockray (east side) | 351525 530181 | II |
| 25342 | Clock Tower | Little Dockray | 351573 530132 | II |
| 25343 | Barclays Bank | Market Square | 351597 530135 | II |
| 25344 | Nos 9 to 11 (consec) | Market Square | 351558 530098 | II |
| 25345 | Friends' Meeting House | Meeting House Lane | 351643 530403 | II |
| 25346 | Lonsdale House | Meeting House Lane | 351670 530409 | II |
| 25347 | Nos 14 to 17 (consec) | Meeting House Lane | 351692 530395 | II |
| 25348 | Infant School | Meeting House Lane | 351698 530393 | II |
| 25349 | Nos 1 and 2 | Middlegate (west side) | 351509 530211 | II |
| 25350 | Nos 3 to 5 (consec) | Middlegate (west side) | 351494 530217 | II |
| 25351 | Nos 6 and 7 | Middlegate (west side) | 351487 530231 | II |
| 25352 | No 8 | Middlegate (west side) | 351481 530236 | II |
| 25353 | Nos 11 and 12 | Middlegate (west side) | 351472 530256 | II |
| 25354 | Nos 13 and 14 | Middlegate (west side) | 351455 530257 | II |
| 25355 | British Legion and Musgrave Hall | Middlegate (west side) | 351420 530327 | II |
| 25356 | Tourist Information Centre (formerly listed as Robinson's School) | Middlegate (east side) | 351456 530337 | II* |
| 25358 | Nos 3 (Lowther Arms) and 4 | Queen Street | 351522 530282 | II |
| 25359 | No 7, with attached coach-house and stable | Queen Street | 351525 530307 | II |
| 25360 | Nos 11 and 14 | Queen Street | 351512 530325 | II |
| 25361 | No 17 | Queen Street | 351494 530353 | II |
| 25362 | Nos 19 to 22 (consec) | Queen Street | 351475 530341 | II |
| 25363 | Nos 24 and 25 | Queen Street | 351494 530304 | II |
| 25366 | No 1 | Roper Street | 351842 529877 | II |
| 25367 | White House and integral farm buildings | Roper Street | 351913 529848 | II |
| 25368 | Parish Church of St Andrew | St Andrews Churchyard | 351648 530157 | I |
| 25369 | Monument to railway contactors in St Andrew's churchyard on north side of church | St Andrews Churchyard | 351656 530181 | II |
| 25370 | Former Grammar School | St Andrew's Churchyard | 351623 530186 | II |
| 25371 | Nos 2 to 4 (consec) | St Andrew's Churchyard | 351610 530166 | II |
| 25372 | No 8 | St Andrew's Churchyard | 351645 530198 | II |
| 25373 | Nos 9 and 10 | St Andrew's Churchyard | 351652 530204 | II |
| 25374 | Nos 11 and 12 | St Andrew's Church Yard | 351663 530211 | II |
| 25375 | No 1 | St Andrew's Place | 351662 530113 | II* |
| 25376 | Premises occupied by Harrison | St Andrew's Place | 351630 530112 | II |

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| | Granger & Fairer, Solicitors | | | |
| 25377 | Tudor Cottage | St Andrew's Place | 351623 530114 | II |
| 25378 | Tudor Restaurant (formerly listed as Tudor Café) | St Andrew's Place | 351618 530108 | II* |
| 25379 | Premises occupied by Thornborrow, estate agent | St Andrew's Place | 351605 530124 | II |
| 25380 | Nos 1 and 2 | St Andrew's Square | 351660 530105 | II |
| 25381 | Premises occupied by Jackson, butcher (corner of De Whelpdale's Lane) | St Andrew's View | 351674 530231 | II |
| 25382 | No 31 (St Andrew's Bookshop) | St Andrew's View | 351667 530228 | II |
| 25383 | Nos 13, 14 and 15 | Sandgate | 351702 530350 | II* |
| 25384 | Nos 22 to 27 (consec) (The Druids Arms) Nos 29 to 32 (consec) | Sandgate | 351720 530299 | II |
| 25390 | No 20 (Red Coach Restaurant) | Southend Road | 351694 529902 | II |
| 25392 | No 21 | Stricklandgate (east side) | 351373 530487 | II |
| 25393 | Barn and stable block to south-east of No21 | Stricklandgate (east side) | 351386 530490 | II |
| 25394 | Christchurch | Stricklandgate (east side) | 351380 530544 | II |
| 25395 | No 32 (Shepherd's View) and attached barn | Stricklandgate (east side) | 351277 530556 | II |
| 25396 | Nos 60 to 62 (consec) | Stricklandgate (west side) | 351224 530566 | II |
| 25397 | Shepherd's Hill | Stricklandgate (west side) | 351222 530512 | II* |
| 25398 | Gate piers to Shepherd's Hill | Stricklandgate (west side) | 351272 530540 | II |
| 25399 | Mathouse in grounds of Shepherd's Hill | Stricklandgate (west side) | 351224 530494 | II* |
| 25400 | Nos 85, 86, 87A and 87 | Stricklandgate (west side) | 351360 530463 | II |
| 25401 | Penrith Station | Ullswater Road | 351140 529924 | II |
| 25402 | Penrith Castle | Ullswater Road | 351261 529925 | I |
| 25403 | Salutation Hotel | Victoria Road | 351724 529918 | II |
| 25404 | No 20 | Victoria Road | 351734 529948 | II |
| 25405 | Tynefield House | Victoria Road | 351931 529677 | II |
| 25406 | Nos 11 and 12 | West Lane | 351474 529955 | II |
| 25407 | Nos 1 to 8 (consec) | Wordsworth Terrace | 351519 530537 | II |
| 25408 | K6 Telephone Kiosk (outside Penrith Station) | Castle Hill Gate | 351173 529954 | II |

9. PLATES



Plate 1: Eastern area of Site Looking South.



Plate 2: Southern Area of Site Looking West.



Plate 3: Western extent of Car park Looking North



Plate 4: Northern side of Car park. Looking West



Plate 5: Western Frontage of site Looking North



Plate 6: Castle Exterior Looking North West



Plate 7: Interior of Castle Looking East

