
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT AND
WATCHING BRIEF
AT
FRIENDS' MEETING
HOUSE,
MEETING HOUSE LANE,
PENRITH,
CUMBRIA**

**FOR
JOHN BODGER
CHARTERED
ARCHITECTS LTD**

NGR: NY 51650 30400
Oasis Project Number
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by John Bodger Chartered Architects Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment and an archaeological watching brief at Friends' Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Penrith, Cumbria (NGR NY 51650 30400). This work follows a planning application (Planning Application No. 3/08/0381) for the construction of two extensions onto the current building. The Friends' Meeting House was established on this site in the late 17th century and was the first dissenting place of worship in Penrith. The current building present on site was built in the late 18th century and is Grade II Listed. It is known to have a burial ground to the east of the building. Due to the proximity of the burial ground to the development site, there was the potential that human remains might be disturbed while groundworks are undertaken. As result of this, and in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning), and with Policy BE9 of the Eden Local Plan, and English Heritage's Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (2005), a programme of archaeological work was required in order to mitigate the impact of development on the archaeological remains.

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

The research has shown that the Friends' Meeting House is located within the medieval town of Penrith. Alterations made to the meeting house in 1803 produced the meeting house in its present form. Further alterations were made in 1992 for an extension at the north end of the building.

Documentary evidence has suggested that the town was formerly defended with walls, and has been suggested that a section of the town walls may have been in the Sandgate area, although there is some doubt as to whether these walls were ever completed.

The archaeological watching brief took place over four days and monitored the groundworks involved in the excavation of foundation trenches and service-runs at the site. A stone built culvert of an uncertain date was uncovered in close proximity to the southwest end of the building. Otherwise, no significant archaeological remains were uncovered.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to John Bodger Chartered Architects Ltd for commissioning the project, and to Mr. David Butler, for his assistance throughout the fieldwork. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Records Officer, and Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service. Further thanks are extended to the staff at the County Record Office in Carlisle for their help during this project.

Jocelyn Strickland, NPA Project Supervisor, undertook the rapid desk-based assessment and visual survey. David Jackson and Frances Wood undertook the archaeological watching brief. The results of the watching brief were written up by Frances Wood. The project was managed by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd. The report was also edited by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken in September 2008 at the Friends' Meeting House, Penrith, Cumbria (NGR NY 51650 30400) (Figure 1). The archaeological works were undertaken for John Bodger Chartered Architects Ltd (the Client) following an application to Eden County Council for the erection of two extensions onto the Friends' Meeting House (Planning Application No. 3/08/0381). Eden County Council consulted Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) regarding the archaeological and historical implications of such a development.
- 1.1.2 The development area is a late 18th century, Grade II Listed Building that is known to have an attached burial ground. The construction of the proposed extensions could impact on the former burial ground and disturb the human remains. Therefore an archaeological watching brief was required during the course of the groundworks of the development.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 Penrith is located at an important junction where the main east-west and north-south routes meet. The town lies on the edge of the Eden Valley between the Eamont and Petteril Rivers, at approximately 13m AOD.
- 1.2.2 The geology of the Eden Valley is of New Red Sandstone, mostly comprising of Lower Permian basalt, breccias, sandstones and mudstones, with a narrow band of Upper Permian and Triassic sandstones. Penrith is located close to the western edge of the New Red Sandstones with Carboniferous Limestone of the Dinantian series to the west. The drift geology of Penrith is dominated by glacial deposits in the form of drumlins that were formed from ice moving north-north-west down what is now the Eden Valley (Moseley 1978).
- 1.2.3 The site itself is located within the Penrith Town Centre, centred of the NGR (National Grid Reference) NY 51650 30400. The Friends' Meeting House is bound to the north by Meeting House Lane, to the east by a burial ground, to the south by allotment gardens, and to the west by a car park for the Meeting House. The site is occupied by the Friends' Meeting House that has changed little since the site was established in the late 18th century. The area of the site measures a total of 0.02 hectares (ha).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A brief for the archaeological evaluation was produced by the CCCHES Historic Environment Officer (Parsons 2008). The work required comprised a rapid desk-based assessment, visual site inspection and an archaeological watching brief.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken according to a North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. project design (Town 2008), which was submitted to, and approved by the CCCHES. 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 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The rapid desk-based assessment involved the consultation of a number of existing datasets, in order to achieve an understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site. Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project design. The study area consisted of a 0.5 km radius centred on the 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. Aerial photographs of the area were also studied.
- 2.2.3 ***County Record Office (Carlisle):*** the County Record Office in Carlisle was visited to consult documents specific to the study area. Historic maps of the study area, including surveys, Tithe and Enclosure Maps, and early Ordnance Survey maps, were examined. Several secondary sources, in particular the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, were also consulted.
- 2.2.4 ***Carlisle and Penrith Libraries Local Studies Section:*** the local studies section at Carlisle and Penrith Libraries were consulted for any relevant references to Penrith or the development site. This included published and unpublished text, historical photographs, engravings and aerial photographs, as well as drawing on the knowledge of the local studies librarian and local historians.
- 2.2.5 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA):*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any available 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.

- 2.2.6 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 2001).

2.3 VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

- 2.3.1 The visual site inspection is undertaken in order to note any surface features of potential archaeological interest and areas of potential significant disturbance. The principal aim of the inspection was to identify previously unrecorded surface remains within the proposed development area. This information was intended to supplement the results of the desk-based assessment.
- 2.3.2 The visual site inspection also noted hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site.

2.4 THE WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.4.1 A Watching Brief was carried out on the ground works that took place at The Friends Meeting House, Penrith, in agreement with the Historic Environment Officer for Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1994).
- 2.4.2 In summary, the main objectives of the watching brief were:
- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they are observed
 - to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces
 - to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes
 - to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes
 - to maintain a photographic record of all contexts in colour slide and black and white print, and including a graduated metric scale
- 2.4.3 Any turf, topsoil and subsoil were removed by a mini-digger, under close archaeological supervision, down to the required depth for the building work.
- 2.4.4 All finds were collected, including those from excavated topsoil. Finds were returned to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd for initial processing and assessment.
- 2.4.5 Environmental deposits were sampled in according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. standard environmental sampling procedure. Environmental samples were processed under the direction of Patricia Shaw, BSc Hons, NPA Environmental Supervisor.

2.5 ARCHIVE AND PUBLICATION

- 2.5.1 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data, the process being adopted as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, English Heritage, 1991). A full professional archive has been compiled following the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. standard procedure as set out in the NPA Guide to Project Archiving (Railton 2006) and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991) and Brown, D.H. (2007). The paper and physical archive will be deposited in the Kendal Museum. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA08, PMH-A, CP 735/08.
- 2.5.2 One copy of the survey report will be deposited with the CCCHES Historic Environment Record, at Kendal, where viewing will be available on request.
- 2.5.3 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd and Cumbria County Council support the **Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)**. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project, will make details of the results of this study available. The OASIS archive code for this project is:*northpen3-49404*.

3. RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on secondary sources such as publications. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 32 Historic Environment Records (HER) for the study area around the site, defined as a 0.5 km radius centred on the site. A further total of 148 Listed Buildings exist within the study area, indicative of the architectural and historical importance of the area. A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 3.

3.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

- 3.2.1 **HER:** there are 32 HER records within the study area, which is defined as a 0.5 km radius around the site. These include one site of prehistoric origin, two sites of early medieval origin, eight sites of medieval origin, 20 sites from the post-medieval period, and one site of unknown date. The Friends' Meeting House and its adjacent burial ground are listed within the HER (Site 23). Other areas of particular significance within the vicinity of the site are the Sandgate Fountain (Site 20) that was located at the top of Sandgate by 1900, and Sandgate Hall (Site 26). Sandgate Hall was built in 1640 by the Fletchers of Hutton. Around 1860, the hall was converted into three cottages and more buildings were built on the grounds. The former Sandgate Hall has now been incorporated into a modern building project with new cottages added and the old cottages restored.
- 3.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** the listed buildings record show 148 buildings within a 0.5 km radius of the site. All of these buildings are Grade II Listed with the exception of St. Andrew's Parish Church (English Heritage (EH) Listed Building No. 72923) and the Gloucester Arms (EH Listed Building No. 72860) that are Grade I Listed. The majority of these sites are located within the City Centre of Penrith. The Friends' Meeting House is a Grade II Listed Building (EH Listed Building No. 72900) with foundations from the late 17th century, with the present building built in 1690 with alterations made in 1718 and 1803. Also within the vicinity of the site is Lonsdale House (EH Listed Building No. 72901), a late 18th century Georgian Gothic style house. This site is adjacent to the meeting house, on the other side of Meeting House Lane. Also located on in the area are Nos. 14 through 17 Meeting House Lane (EH Listed Building No. 72902), late 18th century cottages, and the Infant School (EH Listed Building No. 72903) that dates from 1833.
- 3.2.3 **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** there are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area. These consist of The Giant's Grave (SAM 23661), and The Giant's Thumb (SAM 23662), both located in St. Andrew's Churchyard.
- 3.2.4 **Conservation Areas:** The Friends' Meeting House is located within a Conservation Area which includes all of the historical core of the town, as well as the 19th century streets of houses to the north of Penrith.

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 3.3.1 ***Jeffrey's Map of Westmorland, 1770 (Figure 4)***: this is the earliest map of Penrith that was consulted. Jeffrey's Map shows Penrith as an established city with the major roads into and out of the town shown. This map shows that houses and the castle are present.
- 3.3.2 ***Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1774 (Figure 5)***: this map shows Penrith in a little bit more detail than Jeffrey's map although street names and individual buildings cannot be distinguished. At this time Penrith seems to consist of more roads with a turnpike present to the north of the Castle and two additional roads to the north of Penrith.
- 3.3.3 ***Clarke's Map of Penrith, 1787 (Figure 6)***: this is the first known map of Penrith to show the layout of the town (Winchester 1979). Sandgate is labelled with buildings bordering the area but mostly consists of fields and gardens. The first documented reference to Sandgate is in 1298. This suggests that this area was part of the early town (Armstrong *et al.* 1971). Clarke's map shows an area of property plots fronting onto Sandgate and Albert Street thought to be medieval tenements. The area of the present day Meeting House is a field with housing leading onto a street that is presumably Sandy Lane, but is not labelled at this time.
- 3.3.4 ***Wood's Map of Penrith, 1820 (Figure 7)***: this map has Meeting House Lane labelled as Friends' Meeting Lane. The Meeting House is present in much the same shape as present day. To the north of the Meeting House is a building; the areas to the south and west are fields and gardens. The gardens and house, Sandgate Hall, to the south of the meeting house are labelled as belonging to Thomas Scott Esquire, described as a magistrate and commissioner of Bankruptcies in Penrith Parish Directory of 1829 (Ewanian 1894; Parson and White 1829).
- 3.3.5 ***Penrith Tithe Map, 1849 (Figure 8)***: the tithe map has the Meeting House present and labelled as plot 150. However, no reference as to who owned this plot or any of the plots around the Meeting House could be found in the Tithe apportionment contracts.
- 3.3.6 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1865 (Figure 9)***: what was named Friends' Meeting Lane in Wood's Map (1820) is now Meeting House Lane. The Meeting House is present in the same location and shape as the previous maps. At this time, the area around the Meeting House is much more developed. To the east of the site are the Wesleyan School and the Infant School, located on the other side of Meeting House Lane. To the west of the site are the Constabulary Station, the Public Baths, and a Methodist Chapel. To the south of the Meeting House are still fields and gardens. Where Sandgate Hall was located in 1820 are now seven extant buildings. According to the 1847 Cumberland Directory, Thomas Scott, marked on the Wood's map of 1820 as owning this area, is now at Brent House.
- 3.3.7 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (Figure 10)***: the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1900 has the Meeting House as being unchanged. The area around the Meeting House has changed drastically. The Wesleyan and Infants Schools are still present, however are now labelled as School. To the south of the Meeting House are still fields and gardens. To the west of the site, what was a field in the First Edition Ordnance Survey map is now William Street with terraced housing along the

- entire length of the street. The corner of Sandgate and Meeting House Lane has more buildings present.
- 3.3.8 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1925 (Figure 11):*** the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1925 has the Meeting House as being unchanged. There are no longer any buildings next to the site, which is now a field. The schools that were found in the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey Maps are no longer labelled. The rest of the Meeting House Lane, Sandgate, William Street area retains much of the same shape as the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map.
- 3.3.9 ***Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1938 (Figure 12):*** the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1938 retains the same shape as the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map.
- 3.3.10 ***Ordnance Survey Map of 1968 (Figure 13):*** this map has the William Street area as the same as the Third and Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Maps. The area to the south of the Meeting House is still gardens. The Sandgate area has undergone considerable change. Some of the buildings on the corner of Sandgate and Meeting House Lane are still present retaining their same shape. This area has been changed by the addition of a bus station and two streets: Grisenthwaite Yard and Gibson Yard. There are two entrances to the bus station; because of this there is a triangular shaped area with extant buildings on it at Sandgate, Gibson Yard and Albert Street.
- 3.3.11 ***Ordnance Survey Map of 1988 (Figure 14):*** the Ordnance Survey Map of 1988 has the enlargement of the bus station taking out more buildings on Albert Street. The triangle of land that was present on the 1968 Ordnance Survey Map has changed shape, becoming more elongated and containing fewer buildings. The changes in the bus station have also made the allotment gardens to the south of the Meeting House much smaller. The Meeting House retains the same shape as the previous Ordnance Survey Map.

3.4 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE (CARLISLE)

- 3.4.1 Prior to attending the record office in Carlisle, an on-line search was undertaken using the Access to Archives website (www.a2a.org.uk) to provide an indication as to the number and range of documentary sources available relating to Friends' Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Penrith. The results were then assessed and any particularly relevant documents were then examined and are referred to below.

3.5 DOCUMENTARY SOURCE SUMMARY

- 3.5.1 ***Prehistoric (c.45,000 BC-43 AD):*** Despite the evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Penrith, there is no known evidence of prehistoric settlement in Penrith. The sites of prehistoric activity in the surrounding area of Penrith are Long Meg and Her Daughters, a stone circle used as a ritual gathering point from the late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age; King Arthur's Round Table and Mayburgh Henge, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age henges at Eamont Bridge. Within the town itself, battleaxes of uncertain date and a Bronze Age cup and ring marked stone (Site 18) have been found but the exact findspots of these are unknown (English Heritage 2002; Wooler 2008).

- 3.5.2 There are no sites from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, or Neolithic periods within the site boundary listed on the HER. The aforementioned cup and ring marked stone was found 174 metres to the west of the site boundary.
- 3.5.3 **Romano-British (43 AD-410 AD):** there are two known Roman forts near Penrith. Five miles north of Penrith is the Roman Fort and associated vicus at Old Penrith, *Voreda*. This fort was occupied from the 1st to the 4th century AD (English Heritage 2002). Inscribed stones found at the fort suggested that the *Ala Petriana* garrisoned the fort. It is thought that from the ruins, the Saxons built a town at the foot of Beacon Hill, 'and called it *Petrianeth*, from which *Penereth* and *Pereth* seem to come by an easy transition' (Bulmer 1901). To the south east of Penrith is Brougham (*Brocaum*) also occupied from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD. It is thought that a large civilian community lived in the vicinity of this fort.
- 3.5.4 The course of a Roman Road is marked on Ordnance Survey Maps running from Brougham fort, linking Brougham to Old Penrith, through Carleton heading north (English Heritage 2002; Wooler 2008) Despite the evidence of Roman military occupation in the area, at present, there is no known evidence of Roman settlement in Penrith.
- 3.5.5 There are no sites listed within the HER of Roman date; however, military activity was prominent during the Roman period.
- 3.5.6 **Early Medieval (410 AD-1066 AD):** there is evidence of pre-Norman settlement in Penrith in the street plan of the town. St. Andrew's Parish Church is located on a rounded eminence within an oval enclosure. Winchester states that the street names in Penrith hint at a pre-Norman settlement. The etymology of Burrowgate is from the Old English *burh* meaning 'fortified place' and is thought to mean that there was a pre-urban fortified enclosure in the vicinity. It is suggested that the block of land surrounded by Burrowgate, De Whelpdales Lane, Friargate, King Street and Devonshire Street is a pre-urban core that contains the church and is possibly surrounded by a defensive enclosure (Winchester 1979).
- 3.5.7 The name Penrith itself is thought to be of Britannic origin from *pen* meaning head, chief or top, and *riton* meaning ford or stream (Dickens 1942). Older documents state that Penrith is derived from the Celtic *pen* meaning hill and *rhudd* meaning red (Lee 1998).
- 3.5.8 Further evidence of pre-Norman settlement is found within the grounds of St. Andrew's Church. Two monuments, the Giant's Thumb High Cross (Site 1) and the Giant's Grave (Site 19) date back to the 10th century. The Giant's Thumb consists of a single pillar of stone and the Giant's Grave is two large pillars, each of one entire stone, set apart from each other. The area between the two stones is partly enclosed by four large semicircular stones. It is thought that this is not the original location for the monuments, but that they were moved to the churchyard when the church was renovated in 1720 (English Heritage 2002; Mannix and Whellan 1847).
- 3.5.9 **Medieval (1066-1485):** around the time of the Norman conquest, Penrith was a forest around the borders of which the Angles formed settlements. This area later became known as Inglewood, the wood of the Angles. The forest comprised the southeastern

- half of Cumberland Leath Ward and a portion of the ward of Allendale-below-Derwent and formed part of the demesne land of the Crown (Whellan 1860; Bulmer 1901).
- 3.5.10 At the time of the Norman conquest, Cumberland was held by the Scots, belonging to the Kingdom of Strathclyde that was ruled by a petty king who was a member of the Royal family. The Scots were defeated and the county was given to Ranulph de Meschines. The possession of Penrith was disputed between the English and Scottish Kings with Scotland not relinquishing their claim to Cumbria and towns such as Cumbria and Penrith being repeatedly raided for years to follow. Edward I seized Penrith in 1295. Still, the disputes over the ownership of Penrith continued leading to continuous raids on Penrith by the Scots. In 1297, Scottish raiders set Penrith on fire. Again in 1308, tenants of Penrith complained to the king that their lands, tenements, and crops were destroyed by the Scots. In 1345, the Scots again struck Penrith with the damage to the vill being described as 'completely burnt, destroyed and wasted.' Following the destruction by the Scots, in 1346 Penrith received a grant of murage enabling the people of Penrith to build a stone wall around the town (Winchester 1979). There is no archaeological evidence of these town walls to date and it is uncertain how they were constructed. It has been noted, in reference to Sandgate, that 'huge wooden gates, like those in other parts of the town, were then bolted and barred for the night' (Irving 1935).
- 3.5.11 The earliest reference to Penrith in the documentary record is in the Pipe Rolls of 1167 under the pleas of Alan de Nevill of the forest when the Sheriff rendered account for 10s. for '*Penred Regis.*' It is thought that this sum was a fine for forest offences. Penrith is again mentioned in 1185 when the Sheriff paid two marks for a 'perambulation of its pastures' (Jones Undated).
- 3.5.12 In 1222, Henry III granted the vill of Penrith (Site 6) the right to hold a market and fair (Jones Undated). The following year an order was made that timber be supplied '*to those men who wish to build new burgages in the vill of Penred*' and for the construction of shops and stalls. The issue of these Royal grants implies that Penrith was expanding in importance (Winchester 1979).
- 3.5.13 In the later half of the 14th century, Penrith appears to have benefited from William Strickland, the later Bishop of Carlisle. Strickland acquired a grant of 26 acres of waste ground in Penrith with permission to build a stronghold (Winchester 1979). The distribution of the waste ground was: 12 acres in Keldrygmire, two acres in '*Burghgate*', two acres in '*les Borowanes*', one in '*Dokwra*', nine in '*le Sandgate*' and elsewhere in '*le Eliregarth*' (Jones Undated). In 1397, Strickland was granted a license to build his chamber in Penrith. This started out as a simple tower, known as Bishop's or Strickland's Tower, and became Penrith Castle. By the 16th century Strickland's Tower was in a state of disrepair and being used as building materials (English Heritage 2002).
- 3.5.14 Strickland is also attributed for cutting a watercourse from the Petteril River to the north of the town, to the Eamont River, in order to bring a water supply into the town. This watercourse is known as the Thacka Beck (Site 4).
- 3.5.15 There are a total of eight HER events within a 0.5 km radius around the site boundary that are fully listed in Appendix 1.

- 3.5.16 **Post-Medieval (1485-c. 1900):** by the late 17th century, Penrith was one of the most important market towns in Cumberland being described as a '*great market and merchants for all kinds of commodities*' in 1675 and '*the best Marcatt in that County of Cumberland for Corne, Salt, Wool and Butchers meat*' by Thomas Denton in 1687 (English Heritage 2002).
- 3.5.17 In 1829 Parson and White describe Penrith as '*an ancient but respectable and well-built Market town, consisting principally of one very long street, situated at the foot of Beacon Hill... The houses are constructed of red free-stone, and most of them are plastered and whitewashed, so that they contrast beautifully with the sylvan ornaments in the vicinity. The town was greatly improved in 1807, when the New Shambles, behind the George Inn, were erected; and that ancient and clumsy pile of buildings, called the Market-cross, Old Shambles, and Moot-hall, was removed from the Market-place which is now a spacious area, lined with well-stocked shops, of which there are many in other parts of the town, as well as a number of good houses, and commodious inns and taverns*' (Parson and White 1829). Markets were held in the street with butter and fruit being sold on Devonshire Street, poultry in Burrowgate, there was a potato market in Middlegate, pork and wool were sold in Great Dockray, and pigs and sheep were sold in Sandgate.
- 3.5.18 There were a variety of occupations in Penrith during the post-medieval period including tanning, cobblery, saddlers, and glovers. Penrith continued to be a centre for wool production. By the end of the 18th century, Penrith had a reputation for the production of linens and checks (English Heritage 2002). The success of Penrith's textile trade may have been in part due to the construction of better roads to allow for heavy wagons to transport goods (Wooler 2008).
- 3.5.19 Quakerism came to the Lake Counties in 1652 when George Fox came to visit the north west of England. Fox's first effective moment was when he preached in the Sedburgh Churchyard (Butler 1978). Hundreds of families throughout Cumbria became Quakers and the ecclesiastical and secular authorities saw them as a threat to the law as well as to the '*very fabric of government and society.*' It has been said that the reason for the success of the Quakers was in part due to the inadequacies of the Established Church. Poorer people saw the Church as a costly, inefficient and remote burden. Quakerism offered faith without the need to pay for Tithes, Church rates and other imposed ecclesiastical duties (Burgess 1980). By 1700, Quakerism was so widespread that there were meetings no more than eight miles apart throughout the Lake Counties (Butler 1978).
- 3.5.20 Except on a very localized scale, there is no original model for the Quaker meeting house. Meeting houses were built using the abilities of the local Friends and the craftsmanship of local workmen. Friends' society members were appointed to make separate contracts with tradesmen, because of this, Quaker meeting houses '*show local and contemporary applications of materials, techniques and minor decorative details, in a way that is rarely seen elsewhere than in small domestic buildings*' (Butler 1978).
- 3.5.21 In 1681, 13 members of the society, who lived in Penrith, were excommunicated for abstention from the services of the Established Church (Bulmer 1901). These members were: James and Margaret Collinson, Thomas Middleton, John and Elizabeth Holm,

Richard and Ann Holm, Robert and Helen Bunsen, Ann Richardson, Richard _____, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson (Ewanian 1894).

- 3.5.22 The earliest mention of a Friends' Meeting House (Site 23) in Penrith is in 1697. A farmhouse named Layne House was bought on the eastern boundary of town in 1699 for the sum of £80, on what was originally called Sandy Lane, later to become Meeting House Lane. Here it served as a dwelling house as well as a meeting house for several years. Before this, the Friends travelled to Clifton where meetings were held in a private house. There is no mention of altering the farmhouse until 1718 when it is mentioned that £27 pounds was spent on the meeting house and stables (Butler 1978). The house was entered from the road side and had an outside stone staircase that lead to the stables at the south end. In 1730, another loft was provided at the north end with a small newel staircase giving access to it. Seats were provided in 1738 at 'considerable expense.' In 1757, the Circulating Yearly Meeting for the Northern Counties was to meet at the Penrith Meeting House. A proposal was made to double the size of the meeting house in order to better accommodate for this occasion and in the future, however, this plan was not carried out.
- 3.5.23 Space in the meeting house continued to be an issue. In 1803, alterations were made to the meeting house, to the shape of its present day form. The plans for the new alterations were based on the ones from 1757. A wing was added to the west wall that created a T-shaped meeting space and entrance lobby. Both stable lofts were re-built with a stepped floor and seating. A gallery was also built on the east wall of the meeting space. The outside steps were removed and some of the land around the meeting house, except for the burial ground and the area that was rented out for allotments, was sold for development (Butler 1978; Bagness 2002) (Plates 1-2).
- 3.5.24 During the 18th and much of the 19th centuries, men and women held their meetings separately. For this purpose an area, often a room below a loft or the loft itself, was separated from the large main room by shutters. The main meeting room at Penrith was distinct in that there were five distinct areas of seating, two of these spaces could be added or isolated by the use of shutters (Butler 1978).
- 3.5.25 There are a total of 20 sites dating from the post-medieval period with the 0.5 km search radius around the site boundary. These are fully listed in Appendix 1.

3.6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

No previous archaeological investigations are known to have taken place within the development site, however, several have been undertaken in the vicinity, and they are summarised below:

ID	Bibliographic Reference	Site	Type	NGR (NY)	Results
1	Oxford Archaeology North 2006	Former Sunlight Laundry, Princes Street	Building Survey	351611 529994	Site had been occupied from the 18th century. Survey identified surviving elements of an earlier structures, including a fireplace possibly pre-18th century and detail of the frontages of Nos. 9-12 which still displayed their domestic origins
2	North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2004	Gregg's Bakery, Friargate Street	Desk-Based Assessment	351770 530240	Site has a high potential for surviving archaeological remains as it lies within the core of the medieval town. Close to Grade II Listed Hutton Hall. Further archaeological investigation was recommended
3	Headland Archaeology 2001	Land Adjacent to 23 Stricklandgate	Evaluation	351307 530541	Site lies at the edge of the medieval town in an area thought to have been developed during the post-medieval period. Foundations of former tenement buildings were uncovered. No features prior to the late 18th century were uncovered. No further work was recommended.
4	Oxford Archaeology North 2005	Penrith Flood Alleviation Scheme, Thacka Beck, Penrith	Watching Brief	351186 530547	Sherds of 19th century pottery were found. A Victorian culvert was identified at Watson Terrace. Further work was recommended.

ID	Bibliographic Reference	Site	Type	NGR (NY)	Results
5	Lancaster University Archaeological Unit 1990	Penrith market	Excavation	351621 530199	Evidence of both medieval and post-medieval activity was excavated, although the site had been disturbed during the construction of the Market Hall.
6	Oxford Archaeology North 2007	Penrith New Squares	Evaluation	351630 529827	63 trenches were excavated finding prior activity across the site. Foundations of the former mid-20th century Penrith Rugby Club, early post-medieval robbed-out wall foundations thought to belong to the late 16th century manor house, 13th-16th century pottery and potential burgage plots were uncovered. Further investigation was recommended.
7	Oxford Archaeology North 2004-2005	Southend Road	Desk-Based Assessment	351627 529828	Site lies within the area of the historic core of the town and has the potential to contain buried medieval tenements. Further investigation was recommended.
8	Oxford Archaeology North 2005	Southend Road	Evaluation	351548 529948	Took place on the site of an 18th century bowling green. Two trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were identified.
9	Oxford Archaeology North 2005	Two Lions Public House, Southend Road, Great Dockray	Level I Building Recording	351566 529972	Eight phases of the building were identified. Building began as a late medieval two-celled, two-storey merchant's house known as Newhall, later extended into an ornate hall in the late 16th century. In the 18th century it was converted into a pub. Further investigation was recommended.

ID	Bibliographic Reference	Site	Type	NGR (NY)	Results
10	Oxford Archaeology North 2006	Two Lions Public House, Southend Road, Great Dockray	Desk-Based Assessment and Building survey	351566 529972	A descriptive internal and external record was made of this Grade II Listed Building, with drawings and a detailed photographic record.

3.7 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

- 3.7.1 Aerial Photographs pertaining to the study area were located at Carlisle Library Local Studies Section. The aerial photograph that was taken by Aerofilms was consulted; however, this could not be reproduced within this report due to copyright restrictions. There was an aerial photograph that had no restrictions and this was reproduced below (Figure 15).
- 3.7.2 The aerial view of Penrith taken in 1953 can be reproduced here (Figure 15). This photograph is a view of Penrith looking northwards. The Friends' Meeting House can be clearly see with allotment gardens to the front of the building. There are no buildings located on either side of the Meeting House. By the time of the Ordnance Survey Map in 1988, these allotment gardens become much smaller due to the expansion of the bus station.
- 3.7.3 An aerial photograph from 1992 shows the town of Penrith. The streets of Penrith and in particular, Meeting House Lane and Sandgate can be made out. However, this photograph was taken from such a high altitude that individual buildings cannot be distinguished.

4. VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The visual site inspection was undertaken on Monday September 29th, 2008. The Friends' Meeting House is an extant building with a grassy area to the east, known to have been a burial ground, and a car park to the west. To the north of the site is Meeting House Lane, and to the south, allotment gardens. The area of development will occur on the east wing of the building and the back of the building (Plates 5-8).
- 4.1.2 The Friend's Meeting House is T-shaped with an extension that was a modern addition in order to add a children's room and kitchen. The area of development will occur on the east side of the building and to the rear of the building, facing Meeting House Lane. The area to the east of the building is known to have been a graveyard in 1869 (Plate 3). A footpath on the east side of the building marked the beginning of the graveyard. The proposed development should not extend beyond this footpath.

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 The obvious area of potential archaeological remains is the burial ground to the east of the Meeting House. As long as the development does not encroach beyond the footpath, human remains might not be encountered. This is not certain as the plans for the burial ground may not have been comprehensive.

5. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The watching brief monitoring took place over four days. The 1st and 2nd October were spent monitoring the groundworks involved in creating the foundation trenches and drainage trenches for a new glass extension to the south west wall of the Meeting House. The 9th and 10th October were spent observing the trenches excavated for the new extension abutting the north east wall of the Meeting House. Work was carried out using a mini-digger with a narrow toothless ditching bucket and hand tools where necessary. Cleaning of archaeological features was carried out by hand using the appropriate tools.

5.2 THE WATCHING BRIEF

5.2.1 The archaeological watching brief began by monitoring the removal of turf (**100**) to the south-west of the Meeting House building in preparation for the excavation of trenches to facilitate the construction of a glass extension. This topsoil and turf layer was between 0.10m and 0.25m deep and contained some red sandstone pebbles. The stone flags, which formed the patio area, had already been lifted and placed to one side. Under all the flags, in this area was a red sandy gravelly bedding layer (**103**) that was between 0.05m and 0.10m thick.

5.2.2 The trench that was excavated for the foundations formed a square shape with the existing internal corner of the Meeting House. The trench was 1.7m wide and measured 8m extending in a southerly direction from the Meeting House wall and 6.3m in an easterly direction. The final depth of these foundation trenches was between 0.75m and 0.80m. Below the topsoil and turf (**100**) in this area was a topsoil-like layer (**104**) that comprised of a dark crumbly loam with a reddish hue, containing a small amount of pottery and bone.

5.2.3 A channel was dug out for the insertion of a new drain. This ran diagonally across between the two corners of the Meeting House in the southwest, measuring 6.9m in length and 0.6m wide. The trench was 0.8m in depth from the grass surface of the graveyard at the deepest part. The soil was a dark brown loam with a reddish hint, and the occasional patch of red sand was observed close to the surface of the excavation. The natural (**101**) observed in this area was a gravelly dark silty material, which started at 1m below the ground level. The full depth and extent of this layer remained unknown. No archaeological features were observed in this part of the groundworks.

5.2.4 An area was dug out for the insertion of a new pathway. This was cut into the grass forming the edge of the graveyard, to the south of the Meeting House. This path ran followed the external line of the foundation trenches. The depth of this trench was 0.15m, however, it was at this stage that a stone culvert (**102**) and (**106**) was uncovered.

5.2.5 The first two slabs (**102**) to appear (see Plate 15) were red sandstone, lying at an angle of north east, south west, following the line of the current path that runs along side the Meeting House. The slabs lay 0.25m below the graveyard surface and were located

- 2.20m away from the southeast facing Meeting House wall. It is possible that they may have been one slab that had been broken. Individually, the southernmost slab measured 0.83m long, by 0.43m wide, while the northernmost slab measured 0.63m in length by a width of 0.43m. The slabs were 0.09m thick. There was a void visible through the gap between them, which on closer inspection using a torch, revealed the interior of a stone lined culvert. The culvert was left in situ so it was impossible to determine the internal dimensions. A further strip of topsoil from the edge of the culvert into the graveyard turf failed to reveal the continuation of the culvert across the graveyard. However, further excavations for the insertion of a new manhole revealed two more slabs (**106**) covering the culvert nearer the building. The work also exposed the west facing section of the culvert, to a depth of 0.90m below the surface of the adjacent path. The elevation visible of (**102**) and (**106**) was a dry stone wall constructed from red sandstone.
- 5.2.6 During further excavations for the insertion of the new manhole associated with the drain, another red sandstone structure (**105**) was uncovered between the culvert and the Meeting House wall. It abutted the existing manhole attached to the Meeting House wall. This structure (**105**) was a square box-like feature with a base created from a stone slab, and a slab overlaying on the top. The base slab sloped steeply down to the east. Feature (**105**) was of dry stone construction of which four courses survived on three sides, only the western side was indistinct and no courses were really clear, although there was a large lump of concrete present. The structure measured 0.90m by 0.86m externally and 0.66m by 0.62m internally. The depth ranged from 0.33m to 0.38m, which takes into account the slope of the base. This structure can be interpreted as a surface water drain for the culvert. A piece of ceramic drain was observed in the fill of the structure. No definite time frame can be attached to this structure (**105**) or to the culvert (**102**) and (**106**), although they could be related to the period when the land was associated with the farmhouse. Feature (**105**) was removed to make way for the new manhole.
- 5.2.7 The lean-to extension on the northeast facing elevation of the Meeting House had been removed prior to the archaeological watching brief recommencing on the 9th and 10th October. Work then continued with the removal of the concrete floor by the northeast-facing wall of the Meeting House, which runs parallel to Meeting House Lane. The excavation carried out here was for foundation trenches relating to the construction of a new extension on the northeast facing elevation.
- 5.2.8 These foundation trenches abutted the northeast-facing wall of the Meeting House, and were located at 8.5m northwest of the east corner of the building. The trench extended in a northeasterly direction for 2.7m before turning southeast for 9.5m, and returning to meet the Meeting House wall, at 2.7m, forming three sides of a rectangle. The trench measured 0.9m wide and was 0.7m in depth. The excavations cut through an upper surface layer of shingles, which were separated from the layer below (**108**) by a thin membrane. Layer (**108**) was 0.18m thick, and was comprised of a very dark firmly compacted topsoil like material. This layer in turn, overlay (**109**) which was a deposit made up of loosely compacted reddish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of river worn pebbles and sun angular stones. The depth of this deposit was 0.4m on average. In the northwestern extent of the trench there was a large proportion of rubble and sandstone blocks observed. It is probable that this related to the foundations of the

demolished former extension. The final layer the trench cut through was (110) which consisted of a moderately compacted red orangey brown sandy clay, which continues below the 0.2m that was excavated. It is thought to be a form of natural. No archaeological features were observed during this stage of the groundworks.

5.3 DISCUSSION

- 5.3.1 The archaeological watching brief that took place in the grounds of the Meeting House, Penrith revealed a culvert and a stone structure, possibly relating to the drainage on site. It is probable that the culvert is 19th Century or earlier, and that it relates to the drainage of the land rather than being connected to the Meeting House itself. It is possible that it is associated with the period when the Meeting House was used as a farmhouse.

6. FINDS

6.1 THE FINDS

6.1.1 **Introduction:** the artefactual material was cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and was recorded under the supervision of F Giocco (NPA Ltd Technical Director).

6.1.2 A total of 7 sherds of pottery were recovered from the archaeological watching brief at the Meeting House, Penrith. The majority of these came from context (104), which was the general graveyard soil. One of these sherds was a piece of green glazed reduced grey ware, dating between the 13th and 14th centuries. Two of the pieces of post-medieval pottery were black ware, of the style dating from the 18th century; one of these was a rim sherd with a trail decoration of yellow slip. The remaining pieces of pottery from context (104) were modern. The two pieces of pottery recovered from context (100) were post medieval, one being a part of a platter base.

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
100	Pottery	2	0.218	Post Medieval
104	Pottery	1	0.028	Medieval
104	Pottery	4	0.107	Post Medieval

Table 1: Finds Recovered from the Watching Brief.

6.1.3 A small assemblage of animal bone was also recovered, but this was too fragmentary to be identifiable.

6.1.4 No further work is recommended on the pottery assemblage.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 7.1.1 The rapid desk based assessment has shown that the development site is in an area of both medieval and post-medieval domestic and industrial activity. The Friends' Meeting House is the oldest non-conformist place of worship in Penrith. The meeting house was bought in 1699 and alterations were made to the building in 1803 that produced the meeting house in its present day form. An extension was built in 1992 at the north end of the building to create a kitchen and a room for the children.
- 7.1.2 The visual inspection of the site revealed no obvious features above ground. The burial ground is no longer marked, with the exception of a few more recent graves closest to the allotment gardens. The proposed area of development does not extend into the burial ground.
- 7.1.3 The archaeological watching brief uncovered a sandstone culvert and another small square stone built structure, which both relate to the land drainage of the Friends' Meeting House, Penrith. A sherd of medieval pottery is evidence of early occupation in the vicinity, indicated by the rapid desk based assessment. The later pottery shows a continuation of use relating to the site; again, this is highlighted in the rapid desk based assessment.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 The evidence obtained from the watching brief concurs with that of the rapid desk based assessment. The continual use of the site is evidenced by the variety of datable pottery. The culvert could be seen as evidence that the land has been in use for a long period of time. As the redevelopment of the buildings requires no further groundworks, further monitoring is not required during this work.
- 7.2.2 This watching brief has provided an opportunity to test the sub-surface medieval survival in this boundary of the town of Penrith. The rapid desk based assessment highlights the high level of potential for archaeological remains and this watching brief demonstrates that although the ground has been disturbed in this area, there is still potential for the survival of archaeological features and structures.

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

The locations of the Historic Environment Record (HER) sites are listed below, and illustrated in Figure 3.

ID	SMR	Site Name	Description	X	Y	Period
1	950	The Giant's Thumb, St. Andrew's Churchyard	Standing Monument	351613	530157	Early Medieval
2	983	Penrith Friary	Friary	351800	530120	Medieval/Post-medieval
3	2824	Clint Mill, Penrith	Mill	351460	530140	Post-medieval
4	3841	Thacka Beck, Penrith	Culvert and Watercourse	349180	532950	Medieval/Post-medieval
5	4477	St. Andrew's Church	Church, Churchyard, Sundial	351650	530160	Medieval/Post-medieval
6	4483	Penrith	Burgage Plot, Ditch, Town	351500	530000	Medieval/Post-medieval
7	4911	Coin Find	Findspot	351600	530100	Post-medieval
8	4994	Newhall/ Two Lions Public House, Great Dockray	Bowling Green, Hall House, Merchant's House, Pub	351560	529970	Post-medieval
9	5056	Angel Lane Wells	Findspot and Well	351500	530000	Unknown
10	5408	Gloucester Arms Hotel	Hall House, Hotel	351483	530040	Medieval/Post-medieval
11	5409	Penrith Museum/Robinson's School, Middlegate	House, Museum, School	351460	530330	Post-medieval/Modern
12	5411	Shepards Hill	House	351220	530520	Post-medieval
13	5412	Smiths, Devonshire Street	House and shop	351540	530140	Post-medieval
14	5419	Hutton Hall	Country House, Fortified House, Pele Tower	351220	530520	Medieval/Post-medieval
15	5421	Mansion House	Country House	351730	530210	Post-medieval
16	5422	Tudor Restaurant	House	351610	530110	Post-medieval
17	5475	George Hotel (George and Dragon Inn)	Hotel/Inn	351570	530180	Post-medieval
18	5492	Cup and Ring Marks Stone, Penrith Museum	Find	351460	530330	Prehistoric
19	16838	The Giant's Grave, St. Andrews Churchyard	Cross and Hogback stone	351640	530167	Early Medieval
20	18955	Sandgate Fountain	Fountain	351730	530340	Post-medieval
21	19233	Coin Find, Drover Lane	Findspot	351270	530650	Post-medieval
22	19305	Corney House	House	351480	530400	Post-medieval
23	19306	Friends' Meeting House	Burial Ground and Meeting House	351645	530390	Post-medieval
24	19307	The Old Grammar School/Penrith Library	Grammar School	351628	530182	Medieval/Post-medieval
25	19308	Corney House Medieval Impost	Architectural Feature	351497	530391	Medieval
26	19488	Sandgate Hall	Building	351700	530350	Post-medieval
27	19490	Town Hall	Building	351430	530440	Post-medieval

ID	SMR	Site Name	Description	X	Y	Period
28	19491	The Regent Cinema	Building	351780	529960	Post-medieval
29	40828	Brunswick Road Saw Mill	Saw Mill	351200	530190	Post-medieval
30	41152	Crown Square Timber Yard	Timber yard	351641	529966	Post-medieval
31	41153	Crown Square General Post Office	Post Office	351610	529950	Post-medieval
32	42099	Old Brewery, Stricklandgate	Brewery	351280	530520	Post-medieval

The table below shows the listed buildings surviving within the 0.5 km radius around the site boundary.

ID	EH Listed Building No	LB SMR No	Building Name	X	Y	Grade Listed
1	0	25224	Virginia, Arthur Street	351757	530682	II
2	0	25370	Former Grammar School, St. Andrew's Churchyard	351623	530186	II
3	725756	25212	Altham's Iron Works, Albert Street	351576	530301	II
4	72757	25213	Prince Albert House, Albert Street	351557	530302	II
5	72758	25214	Nos. 9-11, Albert Street	351545	530309	II
6	72759	25215	Nos. 12 and 13, Albert Street	351352	530315	II
7	72760	25216	Nos. 26-29 (consec)	351552	530329	II
8	72761	25217	Nos. 30, 31, and 32, Albert Street	351566	530318	II
9	72764	25220	No 4 Angel Lane	351565	530068	II
10	72765	25221	Nos. 19 and 20, Arthur Street	351671	530562	II
11	72766	25222	No. 21, Arthur Street	351681	530596	II
12	72767	25223	Nos. 30 and 31, Arthur Street	351740	530657	II
13	72769	25225	Nos. 48, 49, 50, Arthur Street	351693	530532	II
14	72770	25226	Nos. 53, 54, 55, Arthur Street	351716	530564	II
15	72771	25227	No. 60, Arthur Street	351730	530592	II
16	72772	25228	Nos. 61, 62, 63, 63B, Arthur Street	351739	530604	II
17	72773	25229	Nos. 65-68 (consec), Arthur Street	351803	530689	II
18	72774	25230	Outwood and integral stable and coach-house	351794	530669	II
19	72781	25237	Magistrate's Clerks Office, Bishop Yards	351758	530150	II
20	72872	25238	Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Bishop Yards	351736	530141	
21	72783	25239	Bishop Yards Cottage, Bishop Yards	351714	530140	II
22	72784	25240	Premises occupied by office of Greenholme Construc	351696	530133	II
23	72785	25241	Mansion House, Bishop Yards	351738	530218	II
24	72786	25242	Screen walls of forecourt of Mansion House	351767	530168	II
25	72787	25243	2 gate piers to the forecourt of Mansion House	351765	530167	II
26	72790	52546	No. 18, Brunswick Square	351269	530454	II
27	72791	25247	The Woolpack Inn, Burrowgate	351548	530215	II
28	72792	25248	The Grey Coat Inn, Burrowgate	351642	530292	II
29	72793	25249	Nos. 45 and 46, Burrowgate	351594	530248	II
30	72794	25250	The Dog and Duck Inn, Burrowgate	351587	530241	II

ID	EH Listed Building No	LB SMR No	Building Name	X	Y	Grade Listed
31	72795	25251	No. 54, Burrowgate	351556	530205	II
32	72804	25260	Nos. 1 and 2, Corney House, Corney Place	351490	530391	II
33	72805	25261	Gate piers to Corney House	351476	530375	II
34	72806	25262	Coach house to north of Corney House/attached No.2	351478	530401	II
35	72807	25263	Strickland Hotel, Corney Place	351455	530375	II
36	72808	25264	Glen Cottage Hotel	351444	530375	II
37	72809	25265	Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Corn Market	351540	530098	II
38	72810	25266	Nos. 6-12 (consec)	351533	530083	II
39	72811	25267	The Elbow Room Public House	351517	530066	II
40	72812	25268	Nos. 24 and 25, Corn Market	351496	530107	II
41	72813	25269	No. 25a, Corn Market	351512	520111	II
42	72814	25270	No. 26, Corn Market	351522	530116	II
43	72815	25271	Nos. 1 and 2, Crown Square	351654	529999	II
44	72816	25272	Conservative Club, Crown Square	351663	529960	II
45	72817	25273	No. 2, Lowther Gardens, Devonshire Street	351545	530145	II
46	72818	25274	Nos. 3 and 4, Devonshire Street	351541	530153	II
47	72819	25275	Nos. 5 and 6, D351538 Devonshire Street	351538	530163	II
48	72820	25276	Nos. 7-10 (consec)	351538	530163	II
49	72821	25277	No. 11, Devonshire Street	351532	530187	II
50	72822	25278	No. 12, Devonshire Street	351530	530192	II
51	72823	25279	No. 13, Devonshire Street	351524	530194	II
52	72824	25280	Nos. 17 and 18, Devonshire Street	351540	530206	II
53	72825	25281	The George Hotel and Nos. 19, 20, and 22	351579	530195	II
54	72826	25282	No. 23, Devonshire Street	351583	530167	II
55	72827	25283	Methodist Church, Drover Lane	351480	530572	II
56	72831	25285	United Reform Church, Duke Street	351348	530407	II
57	72832	25286	Dockray Lodge and Salkeld House, Fallowfield Court	351451	530000	II
58	72833	25287	Methodist Church, Fell Lane	351762	530324	II
59	72834	25288	The Vicarage, Fell Lane	351798	530360	II
60	72843	25291	Crozier Lodge, Fell Lane	351759	530372	II
61	72847	25295	Mostyn Cottage, Mostyn Hall Cottage and Mostyn	351805	530096	II
62	72848	25296	The Frairage and North Friirage	351804	530132	II
63	72849	25297	Abbots Bank, Friargate	351812	530163	II
64	72850	25298	Masonic Hall, Friargate	351792	530238	II
65	72851	25299	Hutton Hall, Friargate	351798	530251	II
66	72852	25300	No. 4, Great Dockray	351590	530003	II
67	72853	25301	Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Great Dockray	351573	530000	II
68	72854	25302	No. 8, Great Dockray	351566	529993	II
69	72855	25303	Two Lions Public House and Integral Stables	351564	529972	II
70	72856	25304	The White Horse Public House	351545	529983	II
71	72857	25305	No. 21, Great Dockray	351504	529997	II

ID	EH Listed Building No	LB SMR No	Building Name	X	Y	Grade Listed
72	72858	25306	Nos. 23, 24, and 25, Great Dockray	351494	530013	II
73	72859	25307	No. 26, Great Dockray	351493	530031	II
74	72860	25308	Gloucester Arms, Great Dockray	351487	530043	I
75	72864	25309	Gate piers in forecourt of Gloucester Arms	351495	530045	II
76	72865	25310	No. 36, Great Dockray	351556	530029	II
77	72866	25311	Nos. 37, 38 and 39, Great Dockray	351568	530024	II
78	72871	25316	No. 12 (Hunter House) and No. 13	351591	530455	II
79	72876	25321	No. 3, Tudor Restaurant	351616	530118	II
80	72877	25322	Nos. 9 and 10, King Street	351665	530084	II
81	72878	25323	No. 12, King Street	351675	530064	II
82	72879	25324	Nos. 19, 20, 20A and 21, King Street	351694	530023	II
83	72880	25325	The Royal Hussar Hotel, King Street	351715	530013	II
84	72881	25326	Nos. 26, 27, 27A, 28 and 28A, King Street	351704	529962	II
85	72882	25327	Waverly Hotel, King Street	351694	529972	II
86	72883	25328	Nos. 30, 30A, and 31, King Street	351676	530002	II
87	72884	25329	The Grapes Public House, King Street	351669	530009	II
88	72885	25330	Nos. 41 and 42, King Street	351641	530049	II
89	72886	25331	Nos. 43 and 44, King Street	351632	530063	II
90	72887	25332	No. 46, King Street	351621	530075	II
91	72888	25333	Nos. 48-52 (consec)	351609	530089	II
92	72891	25336	No. 3, Little Dockray	351533	530130	II
93	72892	25337	Nos. 4, 5 and 6 and the General Wolfe Inn	351515	530147	II
94	72839	25338	No. 8, Little Dockray	351514	530170	II
95	72894	25339	Nos. 9 and 10, Little Dockray	351507	530174	II
96	72895	25340	Nos. 11 and 12, Little Dockray	351495	530180	II
97	72896	25341	Nos. 19-21 (consec), Little Dockray	351525	530181	II
98	72897	25341	Clock Tower, Little Dockray	351573	530132	II
99	72898	25343	Barclays Bank, Market Square	351597	520135	II
100	72899	25344	Nos. 9-11 (consec)	351558	530098	II
101	72900	25345	Friends' Meeting House, Meeting House Lane	351643	530403	II
102	72901	25346	Lonsdale House, Meeting House Lane	351670	530409	II
103	72902	25347	Nos. 14-17 (consec)	351692	530395	II
104	72903	25348	Infant School, Meeting House Lane	351698	530393	II
105	72904	25349	Nos. 1 and 2, Middlegate	351509	530211	II
106	72905	25350	Nos. 3-5 (consec), Middlegate	351494	530217	II
107	72906	25351	Nos. 6 and 7, Middlegate	351487	530231	II
108	72907	25352	No. 8, Middlegate	351481	530236	II
109	72908	25353	Nos. 11 and 12, Middlegate	351472	530256	II
110	72909	25354	Nos. 13 and 14, Middlegate	351455	530257	II
111	72910	25355	British Legion and Musgrave Hall, Middlegate	351420	530327	II
112	72911	25356	Tourist Information Centre	351456	530337	II
113	72913	25358	Nos. 3 (Lowther Arms) and 4, Queen Street	351522	530282	II
114	72914	25359	No 7, with attached coach-house and stable	351525	530307	II
115	72915	25360	Nos. 11 and 14, Queen Street	351512	530325	II

ID	EH Listed Building No	LB SMR No	Building Name	X	Y	Grade Listed
116	72916	25367	No. 17, Queen Street	351494	530353	II
117	72917	25362	Nos. 19-22 (consec), Queen Street	351475	530341	II
118	72918	25363	Nos. 24 and 25, Queen Street	351494	530304	II
119	72923	25368	Parish Church of St. Andrew	351648	530157	I
120	72924	25369	Monument to railway contractors in St. Andrew's	351656	530181	II
121	72926	25371	Nos. 2-4 (consec), St. Andrew's Churchyard	351610	530166	II
122	72927	25372	No. 8, St. Andrew's Churchyard	351645	530198	II
123	72928	25373	Nos. 9 and 10, St. Andrew's Churchyard	351652	530204	II
124	72929	25374	Nos. 11 and 12, St. Andrew's Churchyard	351663	530211	II
125	72933	25375	No. 1, St. Andrew's Churchyard	351662	530113	II
126	72931	25376	Premises occupied by Harrison Granger & Fairer	351630	530112	II
127	72932	25377	Tudor Cottage, St. Andrew's Place	351623	530114	II
128	72933	25378	Tudor Restaurant, St. Andrew's Place	351618	530108	II
129	72934	25379	Premises occupied by Thornbarrow, estate agent	351605	530124	II
130	72935	25380	Nos. 1 and 2, St. Andrew's Square	351660	530105	II
131	72936	25387	Premises occupied by Jackson, butcher	351674	530231	II
132	72937	25382	No. 31, St. Andrew's Bookshop	351667	530228	II
133	72938	25383	Nos. 13, 14 and 15, Sandgate	351702	530350	II
134	72939	25384	Nos. 22-27 (consec) (The Druids Arms), Nos. 29-32	351720	530299	II
135	72945	25390	No. 20, Red Coach Restaurant	351694	529902	II
136	72947	25392	No. 21, Stricklandgate	351373	530487	II
137	72948	25393	Barn and stable block to SE of No. 21, Stricklandg	351386	530490	II
138	72949	25394	Christchurch, Stricklandgate	351380	530544	II
139	72950	25395	No. 32, Shepard's View and attached barn	351277	530556	II
140	72951	25396	Nos. 60-62 (consec), Stricklandgate	351224	530566	II
141	72952	25397	Shepards's Hill, Stricklandgate	351222	530512	II
142	72953	25398	Gate piers to Shepard's Hill	351272	530540	II
143	72954	25399	Mathouse in grounds of Shepard's Hill	351224	530494	II
144	72955	25400	Nos. 85, 86, 87 and 87A, Stricklandgate	351360	530463	II
145	72958	25403	Salutation Hotel, Victoria Road	351724	529918	II
146	72959	25404	No. 20, Victoria Road	351734	529948	II
147	72961	25406	Nos. 11 and 12, West Lane	351474	529955	II
148	72962	25407	Nos. 1-8 (consec), Wordsworth Terrace	351519	530537	II

The table below shows the scheduled monuments within 0.5 km radius around the site boundary.

ID	Monument Number	Monument Name	Description	X	Y
1	23661	The Giant's Grave	Two Anglican cross-shafts and 4 hogback stones	351630	530160
2	23662	The Giant's Thumb	Anglican high cross in St Andrew's churchyard	351610	530150

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT TABLE

Context	Type	Interpretation
100	Layer	Topsoil and turf.
101	Layer	Natural: gravelly dark soil.
102	Deposit	First 2 slabs of culvert.
103	Deposit	Hardcore.
104	Layer	General graveyard soil.
105	Deposit	Square stone structure.
106	Deposit	Stone culvert.
107	Deposit	Fill of modern drain.
108	Deposit	Dark turf-like soil north east of Meeting House.
109	Deposit	Reddish brown soil north east of Meeting House.
110	Deposit	Natural: red orange sandy clay.

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

APPENDIX 4: PLATES
