

**PARK HOLME,
EAMONT BRIDGE,
CUMBRIA**



**RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT
CP. No: 1178/10
28/05/2010**

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Quality Assurance

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

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SUMMARY

In May 2010, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Bruce Armstrong-Payne, on behalf of his client John Heath, to undertake a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation at Park Holme, Eamont Bridge, Cumbria (NGR NY 5235 2855). This work follows a planning application (Planning Application No.3/09/0820) for the construction of a series of extra care apartments on the site. Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service granted planning consent for the development, on the condition that a Desk-Based Assessment be undertaken prior to an Archaeological Evaluation of the site. The work is required as the site lies within an area of rich prehistoric archaeological remains, associated with the nearby earthwork of the Mayburgh Henge, a Scheduled Monument (SM 23647). Furthermore, the earthwork remains of the prehistoric King Arthurs Round Table (SM 23648) are located within 200m to the south west of the site and which identifies the site to be of archaeological interest.

The rapid desk-based assessment involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Records Office in Kendal, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Cumbria County Council based in Kendal. 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 rapid desk-based assessment revealed that the village of Eamont Bridge is surrounded by Scheduled Monuments, specifically the earthworks of Mayburgh henge and King Arthurs Round Table. Furthermore, the close proximity of the Roman fort at Brougham and Roman roads such as High Street, suggests an extensive archaeological landscape of great significance. It is also clear that Eamont Bridge was an important crossing point over the river between the old counties of Cumberland and Westmorland for centuries.

From cartographic evidence it appears that the land within the development area itself has existed primarily as parcels of land with associated housing developing over time. During the 1800's the site is listed as belonging to the Carleton Hall Estate, and remained as such until the auction of the estate in 1947. After this date, the land and buildings were bought by Cumberland County Council and the subsequent development of the site dates predominantly to this period.

The Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken over two days, between the 17th and 18th May 2010. The Evaluation involved the excavation of five trenches, totalling 150m², 5% of the development area. In Trenches 1, 3 and 5 no archaeological deposits were observed. Trench 4 contained geological deposits potentially relating to an old water channel, and Trench 2 contained a single possible boundary ditch.

Aligned roughly north-south, this ditch may represent an earlier boundary marker as alignment with an existing dry stone wall was observed at the west of the site. This feature, which was also aligned with a boundary shown on the 1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, appeared to have a central core of cobble stones, potentially relating to drainage.

Geological deposits, comprising a sealed river cobble surface, observed within Trench 4, were aligned north-south, these may relate to an old water channel that potentially connected the Rivers Eamont and Lowther. To the northeast of the site, the current confluence of these rivers is observed, and it is possible that this deposit represents an earlier minor channel between the two.

The archaeological evaluation was conducted as part of a condition in association with the development of a complex of extra care apartments. As no substantial archaeological features were encountered, it is recommended that the scheduled works have limited potential to affect archaeological deposits related to the prehistoric earthworks located within close proximity to the site.

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank John Heath and Bruce Armstrong-Payne, for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank Jeremy Parsons of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Services, and Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer for all their assistance throughout the project.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Stephen White, local studies librarian at Carlisle Library, and staff at the Cumbria County Record Offices in Kendal and Carlisle.

The rapid desk-based assessment and visual survey was undertaken by Jocelyn Strickland and Helen Noakes. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Helen Noakes and Sue Thompson. The evaluation report was written by Helen Noakes, who also produced the drawings. The project was managed by Frank Giocco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In May 2010, North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Bruce Armstrong-Payne on behalf of their client, John Heath, to undertake a archaeological evaluation and a rapid desk based assessment of Holme Park, Eamont Bridge, Cumbria (NGR NY 5235 2855; Figure 1), during groundworks associated with the development of extra care apartments at the site.
- 1.1.2 The proposed works lie within the immediate vicinity of Scheduled Monuments including Mayburgh Henge and the King Arthurs Round Table earthworks (SM 23647 and SM 23648, respectively). The development also occurs within an area of significant archaeological interest due to the close proximity of the Roman fort at Brougham, and the Roman road of the High Street within Eamont Bridge itself.
- 1.1.3 As a result of this close proximity to known archaeological monuments, and due to the likelihood of potential archaeological remains, specifically prehistoric, being encountered and disturbed during the course of the development, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Services (CCCHES) requested that all ground reduction be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16), as well as policy BE9 of the Eden Local Plan.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological work was undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2002), and was consistent with the specification provided by CCCHES (Parsons 2010) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.5 This report outlines the results of a rapid desk-based assessment of the site, monitoring works undertaken on-site, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (Giecco 2010) in response to a request by Bruce Armstrong Payne, for a rapid archaeological desk-based assessment and an archaeological evaluation of the study area. This design was in accordance with a brief prepared by Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service.
- 2.1.2 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 for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 RAPID DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Prior to the archaeological watching brief, a rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place the site within its topographical, historical and archaeological context.
- 2.2.2 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.
- 2.2.3 *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.
- 2.2.4 *County Record Office (Carlisle and Kendal)*: the County Record Office (CRO) in Carlisle and Kendal were 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 were also consulted.

2.2.5 *Carlisle Library Local Studies (CL)*: the local studies section of Carlisle Library was consulted to ascertain if any historical engravings, photographs or documents relating to the development site and surrounding area existed within the collection.

2.2.6 *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 were examined.

2.3 THE FIELD EVALUATION

2.3.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of five trenches: two of these measured 1.80m in width and 10m in length (Trenches 3 and 5); two trenches measured 1.80m in width and 20m in length (Trenches 2 and 4) and one trench measured 1.80m in width and 30m in length (Trench 1). This represented 5% of the site, covering 150m² of the proposed construction area.

2.3.2 The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to target linear features identified during the desk-based assessment. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists (2002).

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

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

2.3.4 Overburden was removed by a mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recording according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2009).

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

- 2.3.6 The five evaluation trenches were scheduled to be backfilled at the discretion of the client, following excavation and recording.
- 2.3.7 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991).

2.4 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within Penrith Museum, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA10, PHE-A, CP 1178/10.
- 2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Park Holme lies within the town of Eamont Bridge, within the soft lowland landscape of the Eden Valley, and located approximately 2.5km east of Penrith, on the main trunk road of the A6. The Eden Valley lies within the Solway basin, between the Cumbria High Fells to the south, the hills of the Scottish borders to the north and the Border Moors and Forests to the northeast (Countryside Commission 1998).
- 3.1.2 The site lies at a height of approximately 120m AOD and is positioned to the west of the confluence of the rivers Eamont and Lowther. The site itself currently exists as an enclosed grassed area with gardens situated to the rear of the buildings of Park Holme and Smithy Barn, and situated off the main thoroughfare through Eamont Bridge (Figure 2).
- 3.1.3 The underlying geology of the area is sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous Age. During the last glaciation deep sheets of ice flowed south from Scotland and deposited a thick layer of boulder clay over the entire area. Peat has developed over extensive areas, covering the boulder clay (*ibid*).
- 3.1.4 Historically the River Eamont marked the northern boundary between the old counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. The bridge of the village provided an important link between the two as it formed part of the original main route into Penrith from the south (Horn and Wooler 2008).

3.2 HISTORICAL 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 specific to the study area.
- 3.2.2 The location of known sites within a kilometre study area are depicted in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix 2.
- 3.2.3 *Place Name Evidence:* There are two possible suggestions for the etymology of Eamont Bridge. One is that it was derived from Eamont, a compound of two French words, *eau* meaning water and *mont* meaning a hill or mountain (Mannix and Whellan 1847). This area is referred to in the Anglo Saxon Chronicle of 926 AD as *Eamotum*. Alternativley, the place name could have derived from the Olde English *ea* and *mont* that means 'junction of the streams,' as Eamont Bridge is located at the confluence of the Rivers Lowther and Eamont (Armstrong 1971).

- 3.2.4 *Prehistoric (pre c.43 AD):* the presence of three prehistoric henges at Eamont Bridge attest to the importance of this area during the prehistoric period. Within a five mile radius of Penrith are numerous other prehistoric sites and finds that include an important series of cairns and stone circles on Moor Divock, Askham, stone axes found at Mayburgh and Clifton and Beaker burials in stone cists found at Moorhouse Farm, Brougham and North of Clifton Hall (Fell 1972).
- 3.2.5 Mayburgh Henge consists of a single circular bank up to 6.4 metres high and 50 metres across the base and encloses an area that has an average diameter of 87 metres. The three metre wide entrance is located due east of the centre of the henge. The bank consists of river cobbles. Located within the centre of Mayburgh Henge is a single monolith that is 2.8 metres high. This single standing stone is thought to have most probably been part of a standing stone circle within the henge. A plan of Mayburgh from 1769 shows the position of four other stones of this circle. This plan also shows two standing stones on either side of the elongated entrance. A 1725 account of the henge recorded the existence of two circles of stone within the henge. By 1769 the inner area of the henge had been ploughed that could have led to the removal of most of the stones (Waterhouse 1985). Finds reported from Mayburgh include a brass celt found during ploughing and a broken roughed out stone axe found near the entrance (*ibid*).
- 3.2.6 Mayburgh Henge was once described as a '*great fort of stones, heaped up in the form of a horse shoe*' that was once called King Arthur's Castle (Hutchinson 1794). In the late 18th century it was thought that Mayburgh was used as a Roman theatre where men would have battled with 'wild beasts' using the standing stones in the centre of the henge as places of refuge and respite. Although the editors of this volume noted that they thought the henge was used solely for religious rites where pupils received their documents in the mysteries of that religion (*ibid*). In the late 19th century, Furness stated that Mayburgh was a place of worship for the people prior to the Roman Occupation. Even in more modern times Mayburgh was used in connection with May-Day festivities. Sir Walter Scott wrote about the henge:

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

*By Druid's raised in magic hour,
And traced the Eamont's winding way,
Till Ulfo's lake beneath him lay.* (Furness 1894)

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

relating to the original use of the henge. In the central area Collingwood did find an area of cremated bone and fragments of charcoal. This body was cremated elsewhere and the remains were buried in this area. Large stones were scattered about the area that may have once formed a cairn over the burial (Waterhouse 1985).

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

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

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

- agricultural activity. Excavations in 1978 and 1979 found evidence that dated this site to the early Roman period. The field system consisted of small rectilinear enclosures reminiscent of 'Celtic' fields and are suggestive of enclosures laid out for an agricultural purpose (Higham 1983).
- 3.2.23 Despite the proximity of the proposed development area to that of Brougham Roman fort, there are no known sites recorded within the HER that date to the Roman period within the site boundary or study area.
- 3.2.24 *Medieval (400AD-1485)*: evidence for pre-Norman occupation of the Eamont Bridge area (Figure 3, Site 11) is slight. A reference in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle regarding a meeting at '*Eamotum*' between Athelstan and a number of northern lords is recorded in 926AD. This suggests that the area was of significance in the 10th century but this could refer to the general area and not the present village (LUAU 1993).
- 3.2.25 To the northeast of Brougham Castle a copper alloy tool (Site 10) was found that tentatively dated to the Early medieval period.
- 3.2.26 Carleton, a manor and hamlet to the southeast of Penrith, gave name to the family who lived there soon after the Conquest (1066) (Bulmer 1901). The earliest mention of Carleton within the documentary is from the Pipe Rolls of Henry II (1170). It was stated that '*Godefrid de Karleton rendered account of one mark for swine taken from the forest. He has paid it into treasury and is quit (Carleton Hall 2003, located at Penrith Library Local Studies Section). In Fleming's Survey of Cumberland and Westmorland (1671) it was recorded that 'Carleton hall and manor gave name to its owners. Jeffrey Fitz Baldwin de Carleton was about the Conquest and his heirs have enjoyed it ever since' (Letter to Mr. Parker located at Penrith Library Local Studies Section Dated 1955).*
- 3.2.27 A bridge at Eamont (Sites 2, 14, 20 and 23) was first recorded in the Calender of Inquisitions in 1291 and again in the Perambulation of Inglewood Forest in 1303 when the boundaries of Inglewood Forest were described as '*et descenenddo per idem iter usque ad pontem de Amote*' that translates to '*and so going down the same way unto the bridge of the Amote*' (Nicholson and Burn 1777, Jervoise 1973). Originally the bridge was the boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland. The bridge was repaired or reconstructed in 1425 in the order of the Bishop of Durham, Thomas Langley, who offered an indulgence of 40 days to anyone who should contribute towards the construction (*ibid*).
- 3.2.28 To the north runs the course of the Thacka Beck (Site 13). William Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle from 1400-1419, is attributed for diverting the Petteril River to the north of Penrith extending to the Eamont River, in order to

bring a water supply to the town. This watercourse is known as the Thacka Beck (Site 13) and was possibly completed by 1382 (Jones undated).

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

On September 24, 1947 the entire estate was sold at auction (Carleton Hall 2003, located at Penrith Library Local Studies Section).

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

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 As part of the documentary search at Cumbria Record Offices in Kendal and Carlisle, a consultation of historical maps for the Eamont Bridge area was undertaken. A cartographic date range of between 1770 and 1989 was obtained.
- 3.3.2 *Jeffrey's Map of Westmorland 1770 (Figure 4)*: this was the earliest readily-available map consulted during the desk-based assessment. This map clearly labels King Arthur's Round Table, shown on the west side of the main road through Eamont Bridge. Mayburgh henge appears to be simply labelled

'Druids Temple'. Three water mills are shown to have existed within the village at this date, represented by a circular feature. There are two to the south of the village, one known as 'Pook Mill', and a further mill shown on the north side of the river, possibly that which was later to be known as High Mill. The locations of Brougham Hall, Clifton Hall and Carleton Hall are shown, and to the west of Eamont Bridge is a sketch of a castle which would appear to represent Yanwath Hall, here annotated as 'Yanworth'.

- 3.3.3 ***Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774 (Figure 5)***: this map is actually mainly concerned with Cumberland, and this is presumably the reason why Mayburgh Henge is not shown, despite King Arthur's Round Table being represented. A water mill is shown in the approximate location of High Mill, as well as Yanwath Hall, Carleton Hall, Brougham Church, and a property known as 'Birdnest', which appears to be in the approximate location of Brougham Hall.
- 3.3.4 ***Tithe Map for Eamont Bridge, 1843***: the tithe map depicted a single dwelling fronting onto the main road (present day A6), and associated with a probable burgage plot to the rear of the property. The area to the southwest, and on the opposite side of the road, appears to be heavily occupied with many dwellings being depicted. To the south, the earthwork of the 'Round Table' is depicted.
- 3.3.5 ***KRO: reference number WDY 158 c.1800s (Figure 6)***: this map was a plan that showed the extent of the Carleton Hall Estate. Focusing mainly on the north and western areas of Eamont Bridge, Carleton Hall is depicted as the most prominent landscape feature, with a few cottages lining the main thoroughfare. The site exists as a single building 'Brougham Croft', and is depicted with a substantial, rectangular shaped garden existing at the rear of the building.
- 3.3.6 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1860 (6" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 7)***: this map shows Eamont Bridge in slightly better detail than any of the aforementioned maps. On the River Eamont there were at least two mills, a flour mill and Low Mill, a corn and snuff mill. Penrith Waterworks was located to the south of Low Mill. A smithy and the Welcome into Cumberland Inn (Site 17) were located to the north of the river. To the south, Brougham Hall and Park are depicted. The West Ward Union Workhouse is also depicted north of the site, and encompassed previous burgage plots. The development area is depicted as a single dwelling, but with greatly reduced gardens. Mayburgh Henge and King Arthurs Round Table are also both depicted.
- 3.3.7 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (6" to 1 mile scale and 25" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 8)***: this map was very similar in shape to the First Edition

mapping. King Arthur's Round Table was depicted as well as the site of earthworks to the south of King Arthur's Round table, presumably what is referred to as Little Round Table. To the north of the henges were several hotels and inns including the Beehive and Crown Hotels. The flour mill on the First Edition Map was now known as High Mill, a snuff mill. Low Mill and the waterworks were still present. The West Ward Union Workhouse, depicted on the 1860 edition, is now no longer depicted, due to its closure, and relocation to Shap, in 1873.

- 3.3.8 Most notably, a single lane footpath has been created to the south of the property, allowing access up through an area that was previously associated with the workhouse lands. The property of Park Holme is clearly depicted, and the rear gardens appear more formalized, with depicted boundaries suggesting a loss of land to the northwest.
- 3.3.9 *Ordnance Survey Map, 1920 (6" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 9)*: both King Arthur's Round Table and Mayburgh henges were depicted on this mapping as well as the earthworks to the south of King Arthur's Round Table. Within the development area, the rear of the property is less defined by boundary markers than on the 1900 Ordnance Survey map. However, the property adjacent to Holme Park is now depicted as being called 'the smithy'. In the present day the property adjacent to Holme Park is known as 'Smithy Barn', potentially relating to this believed function.
- 3.3.10 *Ordnance Survey map, 1971 (6" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 10)*: the area within Eamont Bridge retained the same shape as the 1920 mapping. The most significant change to the landscape at this time was to the north of the village, where a roundabout had been developed.
- 3.3.11 Within the development area, the site appears exactly the same shape and size as on the 1920 Ordnance Survey map. No other notable changes were apparent, although the smithy is now depicted on the opposite side of the road, facing Park Holme rather than next to it.
- 3.3.12 *Ordnance Survey map, 1989 (Figure 11)*: the 1989 mapping retained the same shape that is present today. Linear boundary lines are observed within the rear of the garden, and appear to have extended the length of the rear garden area of the property associated with Smithy Barn.

3.4 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.4.1 In 1993 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological evaluation on land to the southeast of Eamont Bridge, on the south side of the river, prior to the development for the Fireman's Benevolent Fund. In two of the evaluation trenches, two post-medieval

structures were found. A single posthole was found in another trench but lacked any dating material. No further archaeological features were located (LUAU 1993).

- 3.4.2 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Sarginson's Sawmill located on the opposite side of the main road to King Arthur's Round Table. This work involved the excavation of four trial trenches in a car park to the south of the 19th century sawmill. The evaluation revealed a cobbled surface and garden soil that dated to the 18th century that was possibly contemporary with the use of the site as a smithy. A later pit and redeposited topsoil contained finds that dated from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries. Tipping of waste into the river showed that glass cutting occurred at the mill during the 20th century. No features that pertained to the bank of King Arthur's Round Table, or any other prehistoric features, were noted (OAN 2003).
- 3.4.3 In 2003 North Pennines Archaeology undertook a field evaluation at Mayburgh View, located to the east of Mayburgh Henge, on the west side of the main road through the village. With the exception of a post-medieval ditch and plough marks, no significant archaeological deposits were noted (Jones and Scott 2003).
- 3.4.4 In 2004 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology on land adjacent to Ash Lea, Southwaite Green. No archaeological features were recorded during the watching brief although four worked chert artefacts were recovered from the topsoil (Jones 2004).
- 3.4.5 North Pennines Archaeology undertook a Desk-Based Assessment and watching brief at Ash Bank in 2008. The site was located to the southwest of Mayburgh Henge. The watching brief revealed no evidence of archaeological features or deposits. This was most probably because of the area being heavily disturbed by the construction of the house.
- 3.4.6 In October 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook a desk-based assessment at land adjacent to Kemplay roundabout, Penrith, Cumbria. The result of this study suggested that the site lay within the Carleton Estate, until the division and auction of the estate in 1947. The land within the site showed limited development over a substantial period of time, suggesting that the potential for archaeological deposits to be encountered remained high.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The excavation of trenches down to the first archaeological horizon, followed by further hand excavation of subsequent archaeological horizons permitted an examination of any archaeological remains. All trench locations are depicted in Figure 2; detailed sections for all Trenches are depicted in Figures 12 to 16.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 *Trench 1:* Trench 1 was located along the northeastern boundary of the site, and was aligned northwest-southeast (Figure 2 and 12, Plate 1). The trench, which measured 1.8m in width and 30m in length, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m. No archaeological features were observed within this trench, although the presence of a burnt out hedge were evident in the north-west of the trench. The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.45m below the ground level, and comprised compacted gravels within a deposit of reddish-brown silty sand **(100)**.

4.2.2 Observed within the western extent of the trench, a burnt out hedge line **(119)** was aligned north-south and measured a maximum of 0.8m in width and 1.80m in extent. This deposit, which was observed to a depth of 0.05m, comprised loosely compacted dark blackish-brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of charcoal.

4.2.3 Subsoil, comprising moderately compacted greyish-brown silty sand, which had frequent inclusions of sub-rounded stones **(101)** was observed to overlie deposits **(119)** and **(100)**. This deposit was observed to a depth of 0.20m, and was overlain by topsoil **(102)**, which was 0.20m in depth and was composed of moderately compacted dark blackish-brown silty sand.

4.2.4 *Trench 2:* Trench 2 was located within the western area of the site, and was aligned north-south (Figure 2 and 13 Plate 2). The trench, which measured 1.8m in width and 20m in length, was excavated to a depth of 0.68m. The natural substrate **(106)** was encountered at a depth of 0.51m below the current ground level, and comprised compacted gravels with deposits of reddish-brown silty sand within. A sondage, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.80m below the current ground level, also observed the continuation of these natural gravels.



Plate 1: East facing photograph of Trench 1, with deposit (119) in the foreground.



Plate 2: Southeast facing photograph of Trench 2, ditch [109], deposit (110) is in foreground.

- 4.2.5 A ditch [109] was observed cutting the natural within the northern extent of the trench. This measured 3.8m in length, 1.80m in width, and had steeply sloping sides with a U shaped base (Figure 13, Section 2). This ditch was filled to a depth of 0.50m by moderately compacted blackish-brown silty sand (110). This deposit was observed to have a concentration of rounded cobbled stones (117) within the central base of the ditch (Plate 3).
- 4.2.6 This feature, which was aligned east-west, is potentially the remains of a post-medieval boundary ditch. The high concentration of stones within the centre and base of the feature suggests that this feature may also have had a drainage function. No dateable artefacts were recovered from within this feature.
- 4.2.7 This ditch [109] was overlain by subsoil, which comprised moderately compacted greyish-brown silty sand (107) which was observed to a depth of 0.30m, and contained sub-rounded cobbles and roots.
- 4.2.8 Overlying all the deposits within Trench 2, topsoil was observed to depth of 0.20m, and comprised loosely compacted blackish-brown silty sand (108). A total of one sherd of modern pottery, and a corroded metal object were recovered from within this deposit.



Plate 3: East facing section of ditch [109], showing (110) and concentration of stones (117)

- 4.2.9 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was located to the south of Trench 1, and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 2 and 14 and Plate 4). The trench, which measured 1.8m in width and 10m in length, was excavated to a depth of 0.60m. No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.
- 4.2.10 The natural substrate, which was comprised of compacted gravels within reddish-brown silty sand (**103**), was observed at a depth of 0.36m below the current ground level. This deposit was overlain by subsoil (**104**), comprising moderately compacted greyish-brown silty sand, 0.20m in depth, and topsoil (**105**).
- 4.2.11 Topsoil within this trench was observed to a depth of 0.15m below the current ground level and was loosely compacted blackish-brown silty sand. A total of four sherds of post-medieval pottery, including a fragment of a ceramic bottle, and a shard of modern glass, were found within this deposit.



Plate 4: Northeast facing photograph of Trench 3.

- 4.2.12 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was located to the south of Trench 3, and running parallel to a modern hedgeline (Figure 2). This trench, which measured 1.80m in width and 20m in length, was excavated to a depth of 0.60m. Geological deposits potentially relating to a riverbed or old river channel were observed within this trench.
- 4.2.13 The natural substrate, which comprised compacted gravels within a reddish-brown silty sand (**111**) was encountered at a depth of 0.45m below the current ground level.
- 4.2.14 Overlying the site natural, and observed within the western extent of the trench, a deposit comprising dark blackish-brown silty sand which had inclusions of frequent rounded cobbled stones and boulders (**118**), was observed to a depth of 0.20m (Figure 15, Section 5 and Plate 5 and 6).



Plate 5: Northwest facing photograph of Trench 4, showing deposit (118) in background



Plate 6: Northwest facing section of Trench 4, showing deposit (118), a possible riverbed derived deposit.

- 4.2.15 This deposit **(118)** potentially relates to a dried river channel, as stones and boulders observed within this deposit were poorly sorted, and reminiscent of riverbed stone deposits. The proximity of the site to both the rivers Eamont and Lowther, suggests that it is highly plausible that at some point either a river channel, or flood channel may have crossed the site, leaving behind this deposit.
- 4.2.16 A ceramic service pipe, potentially a sewer pipe, was observed at the eastern extent of the trench, aligned roughly north-south and truncated the natural to a depth of 0.50m.
- 4.2.17 Subsoil **(112)** overlain these deposits, and comprised moderately compacted greyish-brown silty sand which had frequent stone inclusions, was observed to a depth of 0.30m. This was underlying the topsoil **(113)**, which was composed of loosely compacted dark blackish-brown silty sand, observed to a depth of 0.25m. A total of nine sherds of post-medieval pottery types, one glass bottle neck and a single clay tobacco stem were recovered from within this deposit.

4.2.18 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was located in the southwestern area of the site and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 2 and 16). This trench, which measured 1.80m in width and 10m in length, was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.61m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown silty sand. No archaeological features were encountered within this trench.

4.2.19 Subsoil **(115)** overlain the natural to a depth of 0.30m, and comprised moderately compacted greyish-brown silty sand. This was overlain by topsoil **(116)**, which was loosely compacted blackish-brown silty sand, 0.30m in depth. A total of two sherds of pottery were recovered from within the topsoil, dating entirely to the 20th century.

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.3.1 Environmental samples were recovered from two separate contexts, from deposits **(110)** <1> and **(118)** <2>. Due to the limited potential to further inform on archaeological or landscape formation, these samples have not been processed, but will be retained should further processing be required at a later date.

5 FINDS

5.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 A total of nineteen finds from four different contexts were recovered during the archaeological evaluation (Table 1). These included fifteen sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery, and a clay tobacco pipe stem, all originating from the topsoil of Trench 2 (108), Trench 3 (105), Trench 4 (113) and Trench 5 (116).
- 5.1.2 A total of two pieces of glass, including one glass bottle neck, were found from within topsoil from within Trenches 3 and 4. One corroded iron object was also found within Trench 2.
- 5.1.3 The finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F.Giecco (NPA Ltd Technical Director). The metalwork was placed in a stable environment and was monitored for corrosion.

5.2 MODERN CERAMIC VESSELS

- 5.2.1 Fifteen sherds of post-medieval or modern pottery were recovered during the evaluation. Of note, was the recovery of the remains of a white glazed earthenware bottle from within deposit (105), Trench 3. This had an unidentified markers stamp with the letters '-EDAL(S)- H,NOR-' legible.
- 5.2.2 The further fourteen sherds were mainly of glazed earthenware and transfer print porcelain, and all the assemblage dates to between the late 19th to 20th century.

5.3 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE STEM

- 5.3.1 A clay tobacco pipe stem was found within deposit (113) within Trench 4. No characteristics which would aid dating was observed on this artefact, and so a date of the late 19th century is ascribed to this object.

5.4 METAL OBJECTS

- 5.4.1 A single corroded semi-circular metal object was found within deposit (108), within Trench 2. This measured 0.05m in width and is potentially the remains of a modern chain link.

5.5 GLASS

5.5.1 Two fragments of glass vessels were found during the evaluation, one of which was a bottle neck, and both of which appear to be modern in their origin.

Context	Trench	Finds Type	Quantity	Weight (Kg)	Period
108	2	Pottery	1 sherd	0.02	Modern (20th century)
108	2	Iron object	1 piece	0.021	Modern (20th century)
105	3	Pottery	3 sherds	0.018	Modern (20th century)
105	3	Glass	1 piece	0.02	Modern (20th century)
113	4	Pottery	9 sherds	0.149	Modern (20th century)
113	4	Glass	1 bottle neck	0.045	Modern (20th century)
113	4	Clay tobacco pipe	1 stem piece	0.001	Modern (20th century)
116	5	Pottery	2 sherds	0.009	Modern (20th century)

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

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The results of a rapid desk-based assessment suggested that the area surrounding the site were of significant archeological interest, relating to prehistoric settlement and activity within the area. The close proximity of the site to the earthworks and scheduled monuments of the Mayburgh Henge and King Arthurs Round Table suggested that the site had the potential to contain significant archaeological deposits.
- 6.1.2 Furthermore, the desk-based assessment suggested that the area encompassing the site was part of the Carleton Estate. Enclosure within which would have dated from the time of the conquest, up until the auction and subsequent division of the estate in 1947. During this time, the site appears to have existed as a plot of land, with a single dwelling being erected sometime during the 1800's. The continual use of the land for habitation purposes, with limited development having occurred at the site, suggested that there was a potential to uncover significant archaeological remains.
- 6.1.3 During the archaeological field evaluation at Park Holme, Eamont Bridge, five trenches were excavated, covering 150m² (5%) of the proposed development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to provide a representative sample of the development area. All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate.
- 6.1.4 Trenches 1, 3 and 5 were devoid of any archaeological features or deposits, whilst Trench 4 revealed a deposit related to a possible dried river channel or flood area. Only Trench 2 retained any evidence of archaeological activity, in the form of a linear ditch. Although the exact function of the feature remains uncertain at this time, the best possible interpretation for the archaeology based on the available evidence is one of a former land boundary.
- 6.1.5 The finds recovered from within the trenches dated entirely from the modern period, being mainly transfer printed porcelain and glazed and unglazed earthenware types.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 As the purpose of this archaeological field evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground remains within the proposed extraction area according to the planning condition policy BE9 of the Eden Local Plan, as specified by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, no further work is deemed necessary associated with the present study.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context	Trench	Context Type	Description	Interpretation
(100)	1	Deposit	Cobbles within compacted reddish-brown silty sand	Natural
(101)	1	Deposit	Moderately compacted greyish-brown silty sand	Subsoil
(102)	1	Deposit	Loose-moderately compacted dark blackish-brown silty sand	Topsoil
(103)	3	Deposit	Cobbles within compacted reddish-brown silty sand	Natural
(104)	3	Deposit	Moderately compacted greyish-brown silty sand	Subsoil
(105)	3	Deposit	Loose-moderately compacted dark blackish-brown silty sand	Topsoil
(106)	2	Deposit	Cobbles within compacted reddish-brown silty sand	Natural
(107)	2	Deposit	Moderately compacted greyish-brown silty sand	Subsoil
(108)	2	Deposit	Loose-moderately compacted dark blackish-brown silty sand	Topsoil
[109]	2	Cut	U-Shaped profile ditch, contained (110) and (118)	Boundary ditch
(110)	2	Deposit	Moderately compacted black-brown silty sand	Fill of ditch [109]
(111)	4	Deposit	Cobbles within compacted reddish-brown silty sand	Natural
(112)	4	Deposit	Moderately compacted greyish-brown silty sand	Subsoil
(113)	4	Deposit	Loose-moderately compacted dark blackish-brown silty sand	Topsoil
(114)	5	Deposit	Cobbles within compacted reddish-brown silty sand	Natural
(115)	5	Deposit	Moderately compacted greyish-brown silty sand	Subsoil
(116)	5	Deposit	Loose-moderately compacted dark blackish-brown silty sand	Topsoil
(117)	2	Deposit	Rounded cobbled stones, within [109] and 110	Drainage within centre of ditch
(118)	4	Deposit	Loosely compacted silty sand, overlying water worn cobbles	River derived deposit
(119)	1	Deposit	Loosely compacted dark blackish silty sand	Burnt out treeline

Table 2: List of Contexts issued during Evaluation

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SITES

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)	Period
1	1170	Skirsgill Lynchets, Penrith	Lynchets between Skirsgill Farm and the north bank of the river near Eamont Bridge.	351700	52900	Unknown
2	3827	Eamont Bridge	A medieval bridge of three spans formerly the boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland. Dates to the 15 th century.	352220	528750	Medieval
3	5403	Carleton Hall	Hall on site of an earlier house. Present hall is 18 th century in date with later 18th century alterations. Restored in 1859 and partially rebuilt in 1937.	352580	529290	Post-medieval
4	12015	Low Mill Corn and Snuff Mill	Low Mill complex that consisted of a corn and snuff mill. The complex is now gone except for the vestiges of one wall that has been incorporated into a boundary wall.	352500	528780	
5	13842	Carleton Hall Ice House	Building situated to the southwest of the Hall in a wooded bank known as 'Ice House Bank.' The ice house was destroyed when the site was developed as Police Headquarters	352400	529200	Post-medieval
6	15411	Brougham Saw Mill	Saw Mill beside the Lowther River near Brougham hall. May have previously been a watermill.	352775	528610	Post-medieval
7	15420	Westmorland Holme River Dykes, Yanwath and Eamont Bridge	River dykes between the Eamont and Lowther Rivers. The dykes survive but are in poor condition.	352875	528960	Post-medieval
8	15422	Eamont Fish Ponds	Fish Ponds between the Eamont and Lowther Rivers, east of Eamont Bridge. These do not appear on recent maps.	352720	528740	Post-medieval

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

Table 1: HER sites within a kilometre radius around the site boundary

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

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

Table 2: Listed Buildings within a kilometre radius around the site boundary

ID	Monument Number	Monument Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)
23	CU 189	Eamont Bridge	Road Bridge over the Eamont River crossing the old boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland. Probably 15 th century in date widened in 1875. Also a Grade I Listed Building.	352218	528758
24	SM 23647	Mayburgh Henge	A circular bank corns a small rise above the River Eamont. Bank c.6m high composed of grassed and partially grassed cobble stones. Single entrance faces east. From the centre of the enclosure the entrance appears to frame King Arthur's Round Table. Four stones stood in the centre of the ring in the 18 th century but only 1 remains	351910	528430
25	SM 23648	King Arthur's Round Table	A mutilated circular enclosure consists of a bank with internal ditch. Originally 2 opposed causeways shown by Dugdale who said 2 stones flanked the north entrance. Bersu suggested there may have been a stone circle between the bank and the ditch. Partly destroyed by road on north side	352330	528380
26		Little Round Table	Circular ditched and banked enclosure with the ditch outermost. No visible remains in 1968	352380	528170

Table 3: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a kilometre radius around the site boundary

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES
