



FAS
HERITAGE

CARLETON HALL WEIR

RIVER EAMONT

CUMBRIA

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

**REPORT
JANUARY 2016**

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

CARLETON HALL WEIR

RIVER EAMONT

CUMBRIA

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Summary

This document presents the results of a Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHA) undertaken to inform an options appraisal for works to a weir at Carleton Hall on the River Eamont, east of Eamont Bridge, Cumbria. An assessment is made of the potential impact of a series of options for the weir, including full removal, crest lowering, partial removal.

Carleton Hall weir (NGR: NY 5279 2917) was constructed in the late 19th-century, possibly in tandem with the construction of the Westmorland Holme Dykes between the Rivers Eamont and Lowther. The weir lies within Carletonhall Park, an expanse of former parkland which would have allowed views from the Grade II * Listed Carleton Hall across the Eamont valley. The weir contributes to the broad setting of the Listed Building, although works to the structure (including removal) are unlikely to alter the character of this riverine view and so harm to the significance of the hall is not anticipated. The work may impact the outlet of Thacka Beck; this watercourse is believed to have medieval origins, although the route across Carletonhall Park appears modern.

The weir lies within an area of high archaeological potential, and groundworks associated with works to the weir, including the creation of access tracks and site compounds, and any subsequent landscaping or habitat creation, will need to take into account impact on hitherto unrecorded archaeological remains. The weir and associated banks may retain evidence for preceding water management or mill structures, or other archaeological evidence. An appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation should be agreed with the Cumbria County Archaeologist, which may involve evaluation and/or archaeological monitoring.

Acknowledgements

FAS Heritage would like to thank Dan Brazier (Eden Rivers Trust), Mark Brennand (Cumbria County Council), and Steve Rose, Nick Allin, Alex Craven and Marie Lagerwall (JBA Consulting), for assistance during the preparation of this assessment.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of a Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHA) to inform an options appraisal for proposed works to a weir in Carletonhall park on the River Eamont, within the Eden Valley, Cumbria (Figure 1). The assessment has been prepared by FAS Heritage for JBA Consulting. The assessment was prepared between December 2015 and January 2016.



Plate 1 Aerial view of the site © 2015 Infoterra & Bluesky

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The weir lies on a stretch of the River Eamont to the northeast of the settlement of Eamont Bridge, c.2.5km east of Penrith (Plate 1). Carleton Hall weir lies c.750m to the northeast of the bridge crossing the River Eamont (NGR: NY 5279 2917), within open arable land that represents former parkland associated with Carleton Hall, now home to the Cumbria Police Headquarters (Plate 2).



Plate 2 Carleton Hall weir, looking south

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the CHA is to set out the heritage significance of the sites, including existing buildings, below-ground archaeology and historic landscape features, and to assess the potential impact that proposed works to the weir would have on that significance.

2.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

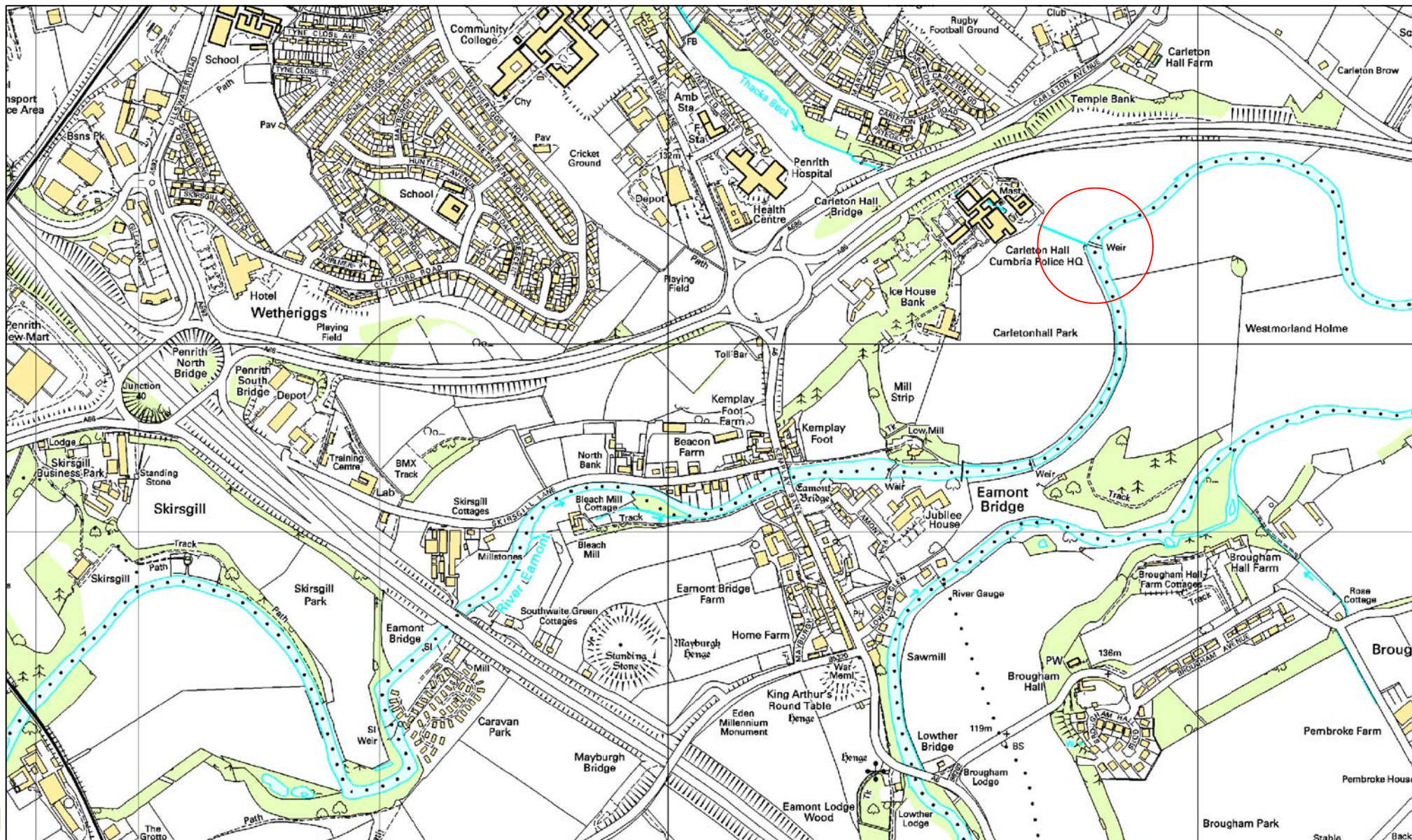
The assessment has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2015) and with reference to the assessment methodology provided in Historic England *Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015).

2.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND PLANNING GUIDANCE

The CHA aims to address the requirements of relevant legal frameworks and planning policy pertinent to the site and the proposed masterplan. The following apply:

Planning policy

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2012



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Location map

Scale 1:10000



Figure 1

Guidance

- National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG)
- Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic England 2015

Legal Framework

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
- Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

2.2 DEFINITIONS

2.2.1 Heritage assets

Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of historical, archaeological, architectural or artistic significance are called heritage assets. A heritage asset can be defined as

‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest’ (NPPF 2012).

Heritage assets may be formally designated, but also include those sites or monuments which are identified through documentary research or fieldwork but which have not been formally designated.

2.2.2 Setting

The Glossary to NPPF (2012) defines the setting of a heritage asset as:

‘The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’

Historic England (2015, 2) state that

‘Setting...does not have a fixed boundary and cannot be definitively and permanently described for all time as a spatially bounded area or as lying within a set distance of a heritage asset.’

2.2.3 Chronology

For the purposes of this assessment, the following chronological periods have been used:

- Prehistoric (c.250,000BC - AD 43)
- Roman (AD 43 - c.AD 409)
- Early Medieval (c.AD 409 - c.AD 1066)
- Medieval (c.AD 1066 - c.AD 1539)

- Post-Medieval (c.AD 1539 - AD 1700)
- Modern

2.3 ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

In order to assess the impact of the proposed allocation, a four-stage approach has been taken:

- Stage 1 - Desk-based research and establishment of baseline conditions
- Stage 2 - Site visit
- Stage 3 - Assessment of significance and potential impact; draft report
- Stage 4 - Liaison with Cumbria CC and Historic England

2.3.1 Desk-based research

Information on statutory designations was obtained from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), consulted online at www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list, and from the Multi-Agency Geographic Information System (MAGIC).

Information on known or potential heritage assets was collected through searches of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Historic England Archives (HEA), using a 1km radius study area centred at NY 529 290.

Map regression was undertaken using historic maps available online. Where appropriate, copies were obtained for research purposes.

2.3.2 Site visit

A site visit was undertaken on 12th January 2016.

2.3.3 Assessment of potential, significance and impact

An assessment of the significance of heritage assets at the site has been made, followed by an assessment of the impact of the potential options on that significance.

A combination of significance and impact allows the magnitude of effect of the proposed works on each heritage asset to be assessed.

2.4 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT

2.4.1 Assessment of significance

An assessment of the significance of known and potential heritage assets likely to be affected by works at the site was undertaken as the first stage in establishing heritage impact. This is in line with

NPPF (Paragraph 128), which states that

‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.’

The significance of a heritage asset is defined as:

‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’ (NPPF Glossary)

A series of criteria for assessing the significance of historic monuments is laid out in Annex 1 of the Policy Statement on Scheduled Monuments (2010) and includes the following: period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, potential.

Assessment of significance has therefore been undertaken taking into account:

- **archaeological interest**
- **architectural interest**
- **artistic interest**
- **historic interest**

Contribution of setting to the significance of the heritage asset

The justification for assigning each grade of significance is presented in terms of NPPF criteria (archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic). In addition to these intrinsic values, the level to which setting contributes to the significance is also considered. Attributes of setting which contribute to the significance of each heritage asset have been identified, drawn from the check-list provided by Historic England (2015).

The following grades of significance have been employed.

- **Exceptional significance** - elements which can be demonstrated to have international or national significance, special relevance to British history or culture, and/or are of extraordinary or unique archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic merit. This will include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments (or those monuments which otherwise meet scheduling criteria) all Listed Buildings Grades I and II*, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens grades I and II*, and Registered Historic Battlefields;
- **Considerable significance** - resources with importance within a national or regional context, due to special archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest. This category will include Conservation Areas, Grade II Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens Grade II;

- **Moderate significance** - resources of local importance. This might include heritage assets with archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest, but which do not meet the criteria for designation;
- **Some significance** - resources of limited local importance, due to their high frequency, lack of provenance or limited survival. This might include resources of local significance that have been partially destroyed by past land use, whether by agricultural activity or development;
- **Unknown significance** - resources of uncertain importance based on their type or condition;
- **Neutral** - elements which have no heritage value but which do not detract from elements of greater significance; this may include resources that are so badly damaged or altered that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category;
- **Intrusive** - elements which are identified as intrusive may include those which have a degree of heritage value, but which detract from elements of greater significance.

Assignment to a category of significance is a value judgement based on the knowledge and professional expertise of the authors of the CHA. This ranking of significance is designed to be of assistance in understanding the relative importance of different elements of the site or study area, and assessing the likely impact of future works. It is critical, however, that the designation of 'some significance' should not be regarded as a suggestion that individual elements might be removed or damaged without affecting the cultural heritage resource as a whole.

2.4.2 Assessment of impact

The impact of works upon the significance of a heritage asset may be adverse or beneficial. The significance of a heritage asset might be affected by direct physical impact, including destruction, demolition and alteration, but may also be affected by changes to its setting. This could include changes to the historic character of an area, alterations to views to and from a site, accidental damage from construction work, temporary loss of amenities (largely arising during development work and including air and noise pollution, visual intrusion, increased traffic, changes in the character of a landscape or townscape).

Categories of impact have been graded thus:

- **Substantial** - elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, including its setting, are substantially harmed or lost;
- **Moderate** - elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, including its setting, are harmed;
- **Slight** - there is change to elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset or its setting, but that harm is minimal;
- **Beneficial** - those elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, including its setting, are enhanced or better revealed;
- **No change** - no change.

Following consideration of the value of the heritage asset, the attributes which contribute to its

significance, and the likely magnitude of the impact of development on those attributes, an assessment can be made of the overall effect of the proposed work on each asset and on the heritage resource as a whole. This is broadly based on the assumption that the most significant effect will result in circumstances where the very highest impact occurs to very important remains.

3.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following represents a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the immediate landscape, based primarily on the results of the HER search. This is not intended to represent a comprehensive discussion of the archaeology of the area, but focusses on the areas most likely to be affected by the proposed works. Heritage assets within the study area are detailed in a Gazetteer (Appendix A) and are cross-referenced throughout the text (HA 1, 2 etc)(Figure 2).

3.1 PREHISTORY

The wider area is rich in prehistoric archaeology. The presence of three henges in the vicinity of Eamont Bridge is testament to the significance of this location; activity seems to have focussed on a crossing point of the River Eamont and the confluence of the Rivers Lowther and Eamont. Mayburgh Henge, King Arthur's Round Table (HA 7) and the Little Round Table (HA 18) are all situated to the west of the weir, and are protected as Scheduled Monuments. Mayburgh Henge has been assigned a date between 2000BC and 1000BC (Plate 3).

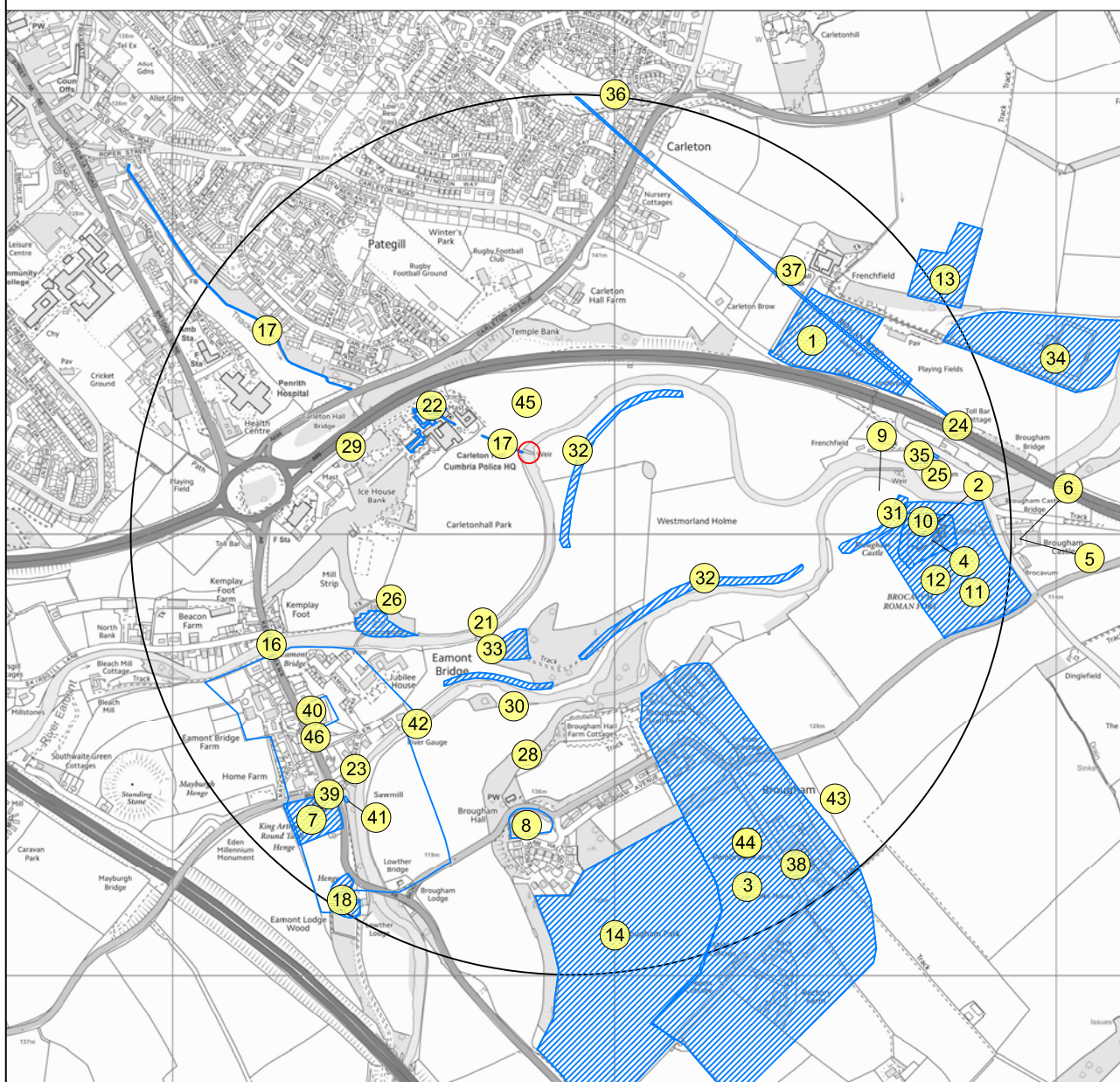


Plate 3 Aerial view of the Eamont Bridge henges © 2015 Infoterra & Bluesky

Further finds within the study area attest to prehistoric occupation and exploitation of the landscape, including an arrowhead (not located; HA 19), spear ferrule (HA 44) and (less certainly) a chisel (HA 45). Flint artefacts found during investigations at Frenchfield, to the north (HA 1) and at the Roman cemetery associated with the fort at Brougham (HA 11) demonstrate pre-Roman activity at these sites.

3.2 ROMAN

The Roman fort at Brougham is situated to the east of this reach of the River Eamont (HA 11); the Scheduled monument lies c.850m to the west of Carleton Hall weir. The site was occupied from the 1st to the 4th centuries. The fort was situated to the south of the Roman Road, represented in part by the modern A6 (HA 24), and diverging from it northwards from a point close to Brougham Mill (HA 1)(see Figure 2).



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Location of heritage assets

Scale 1:15000



Figure 2

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

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Further evidence for Romano-British occupation has been encountered in the form of cropmark enclosures (HA 13), field systems (HA 15), and earthwork remains of possible settlements at Brougham Hall (HA 14). At Frenchfield, immediately north of the A1, excavations contacted the remains of the Roman road, and also found evidence for occupation, suggesting that this area formed part of the *vicus* associated with the fort (HA 1).

Further finds relating to the Roman period include a Roman milestone, recovered in 1602 from near the confluence of the Rivers Eamont and Lowther (HA 9), ceramic (HA 5; 12; HA 27), a brooch (HA 37) and an escutcheon (HA 43). A coin hoard was found c.100 yards from the fort at Brougham Castle Farm (HA 6). Roman tombstones have been recorded from the fabric and area surrounding Brougham Castle (HA 2, 4).

Earthworks adjacent to the fortress known as 'Maud's Pool' have been tentatively identified as a Roman barge basin (HA 31), or a continuation of the post-medieval earthwork system.

3.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL AND MEDIEVAL

Early medieval evidence from the wider area is limited. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (AD 926) refers to the area as *Eamontum*, which may attest to some level activity at Eamont Bridge, or the surrounding area, in the 10th century. One explanation for the etymology of the name is an Old English derivation, from *ea* and *mont*, meaning 'the junction of two streams', possibly a reference to the confluence of the Rivers Eamont and Lowther (Armstrong 1971).

Medieval monuments survive at several points in the landscape. Brougham Castle, which is visible across the floodplain to the east of the weir sites, has a 12th-century keep and 14th-century gatehouse (HA 12). The castle is protected as a Scheduled monument.

The settlements of Carleton, Eamont Bridge and Brougham are all documented in the medieval period. The village of Eamont Bridge (HA 23) retains evidence for its medieval layout, in the form of earthworks and the remains of a Back Lane to the west of the settlement. Vestiges of ridge and furrow cultivation can be observed on LiDAR data to the southwest of Carleton Hall, and also in the area of land between the Eamont and Lowther. The bridge itself is documented in the 13th century (Calender of Inquisitions, 1291); the structure was rebuilt in 1425 and widened in 1875 (HA 16)(Plate 4).

The manor and settlement at Carleton were recorded as early as the 12th century (Pipe Rolls of Henry II, 1170). Although the earliest documented house is 17th-century in date, the manorial centre is likely to have earlier origins (HA 22).



Plate 4 Eamont Bridge, downstream elevation

The site of the deserted medieval village of Brougham lies to the south of the site, beyond the River Lowther, close to Brougham Hall (HA 3). The village originally stood on the road to Brougham Chapel. The village was displaced in the 17th century, when the Clifford family converted the medieval manorial complex into a fashionable country house, complete with Home Park (HA 8). Brougham Hall was largely rebuilt in the early 19th century, before being demolished in the early 20th century by Major Carleton Cowper of neighbouring Carleton Hall.

Thacka Beck, which discharges into the Eamont by the Carleton Hall weir, has medieval origins (HA 17). The watercourse was created to take water from the River Peverill to Penrith, and was paid for by William Strickland who was Bishop of Carlisle from 1400-1419. No trace of medieval earthworks were observed during monitoring north of Penrith, and within the town the beck was shown to have been canalised in the Victorian period (HA 17). Little is recorded of the channel which takes the water from Carleton Hall to the Eamont; the watercourse is not shown in its current location on late 20th-century maps, and the walling along the beck appears modern (Plate 5). The beck may formerly have followed a different course, or been culverted.



Plate 5 Thacka Beck, looking northwest

3.4 POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN

During the post-medieval period, in addition to changes to the manorial centres, and the creation of parkland associated with the new country houses, numerous industrial centres are documented. These include several mills (Low Mill, HA 24; Brougham Mill, HA 25; Brougham Saw Mill, HA 30), and a bloomsmithy/ironworks (HA 35).

Between the Rivers Eamont and Lowther are the remains of a series of fishponds (HA 33), east of Eamont bridge. Although no longer mapped, some earthwork remains may survive.

3.4.1 Carleton Hall and park

Carleton Hall was visited by the future King Charles II in 1651. The present building (Grade II* Listed; HA 22) is 18th-century, with late 18th-century alterations and was built on the site of the earlier hall.

The wider park is shown on historic maps from the 19th century, and appears to have been subject to little formal landscaping (Plate 6). A building



Plate 6 Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1901

marked to the southwest of the hall in a wooded bank known as Ice House Bank has been identified as an ice house; this was removed when the site was developed as the police headquarters (HA 29). The estate - formerly much more extensive - included buildings such as Park Holme House (HA 46), in the village. When the hall was put up for sale in 1825, the brochure included reference to the hall, estate and plantations, and also the Corn and Snuff Mill (Low Mill)(HA 24).

Ordnance Survey editions through the 19th-century show little change to the parkland. Carleton Hall weir is not depicted on the detailed (1:2500) Ordnance Survey editions of 1861, or the 1:10650 edition of 1867, but does appear on the 1899 edition (Plate 7). This map also sees the first appearance of the Westmorland Holme dykes on the southern bank of the Eamont, suggesting the weir may have been constructed as part of a wider programme of flood defences/river management (HA 32). The HER records that the latter (known as Westmorland Holme Dykes) survive but are in poor condition, and the features are not highly visible on the LiDAR data.



Plate 7 Extract from Ordnance Survey 1899

The Hall was sold in 1825, restored in 1859 and partly rebuilt in 1937. Major Geoffrey Thomas Middleton Carleton Cowper was responsible for rebuilding the front elevation in 1936-7, before moving away. After this time, the hall was used as a girls' school, a hospital, before being subject to compulsory purchase in 1947. The site is now the Police HQ.

4.0 HERITAGE BASELINE

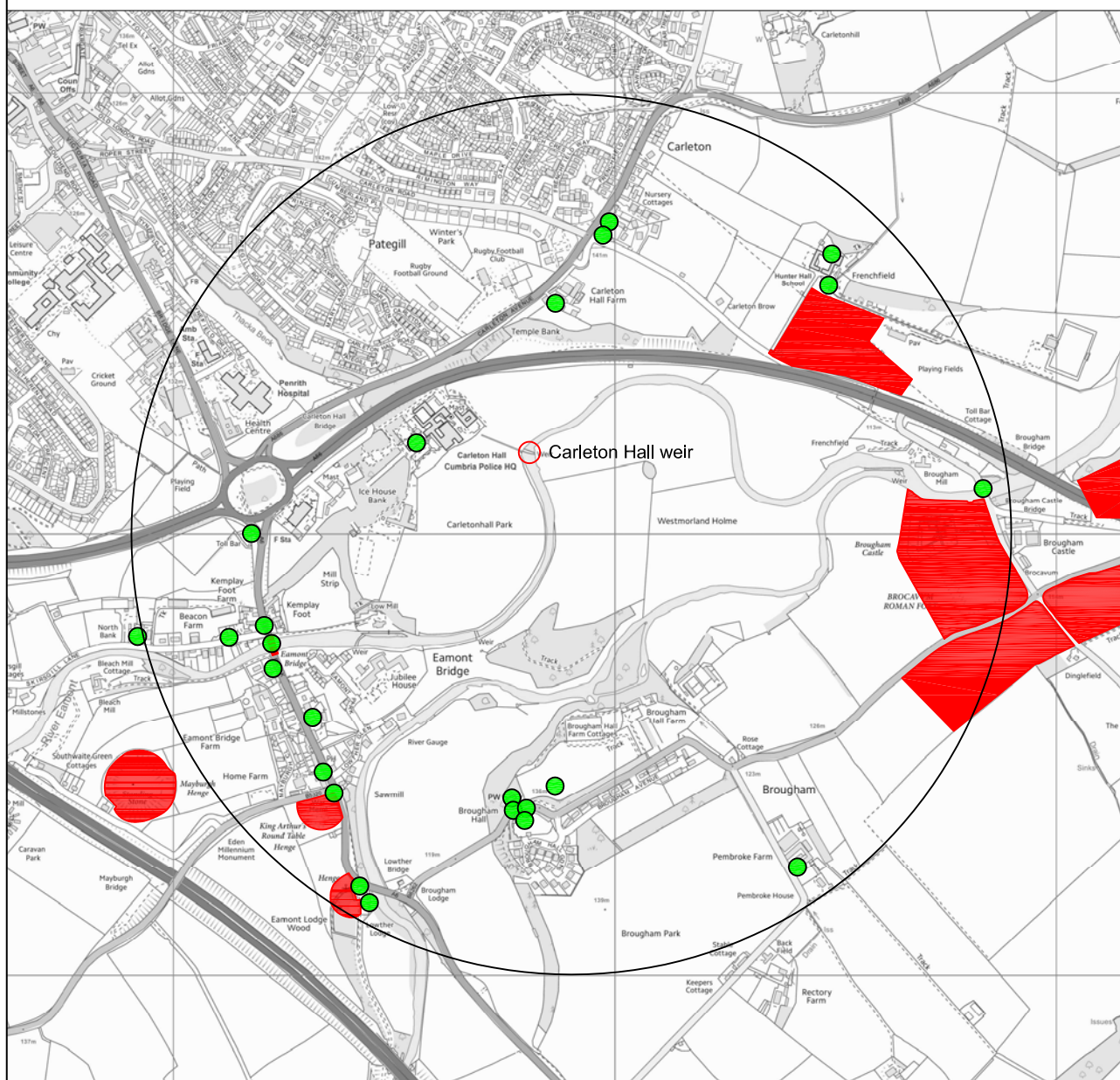
4.1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (Figure 3)

4.1.1 Scheduled Monuments

Five Scheduled Monuments were identified within the 1km radius study area, being the two of the three henges within the village (Mayburgh lies outwith the study area)(HA 7, 18), *Brocavum* Roman fort and Brougham Castle (HA 10 and 11), Roman road and enclosures at Frenchfield (HA 1) and the bridge over the Eamont (HA 16; also Grade I Listed).

Works to the Carleton Weir would not affect any Scheduled Monuments. Although the site is intervisible with Brougham Castle, the proposed works would not affect the character of views across the floodplain and so would not impact setting.

- Listed Building
- Scheduled Area



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Location of designated heritage assets

Scale 1:15000



Figure 3

4.1.2 Listed Buildings

Twenty-six Listed Buildings were identified within the study area. Figure 3 shows the distribution of Listed structures. The majority lie within the village of Eamont Bridge, or to the south close to Brougham Hall, and as such would not be affected by the proposed works.

Carleton Hall, immediately to the west of the Carleton Hall weir is Grade II* Listed (HA 22)(Plate 8). The weir lies within its former parkland and is intervisible with the historic structure, and so consideration of the impact that work to the weir would have on the historic setting of the hall must be taken into account.



Plate 8 Carleton Hall (left) and weir (right) viewed across the floodplain looking north

4.2 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

The desk-based assessment has identified a number of non-designated heritage assets within the wider area (see Figure 2). The HER identified 46 non-designated heritage assets within the study area. Of these, only Thacka Beck (HA 17) lies close to the weir and would potentially be affected directly by the works.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

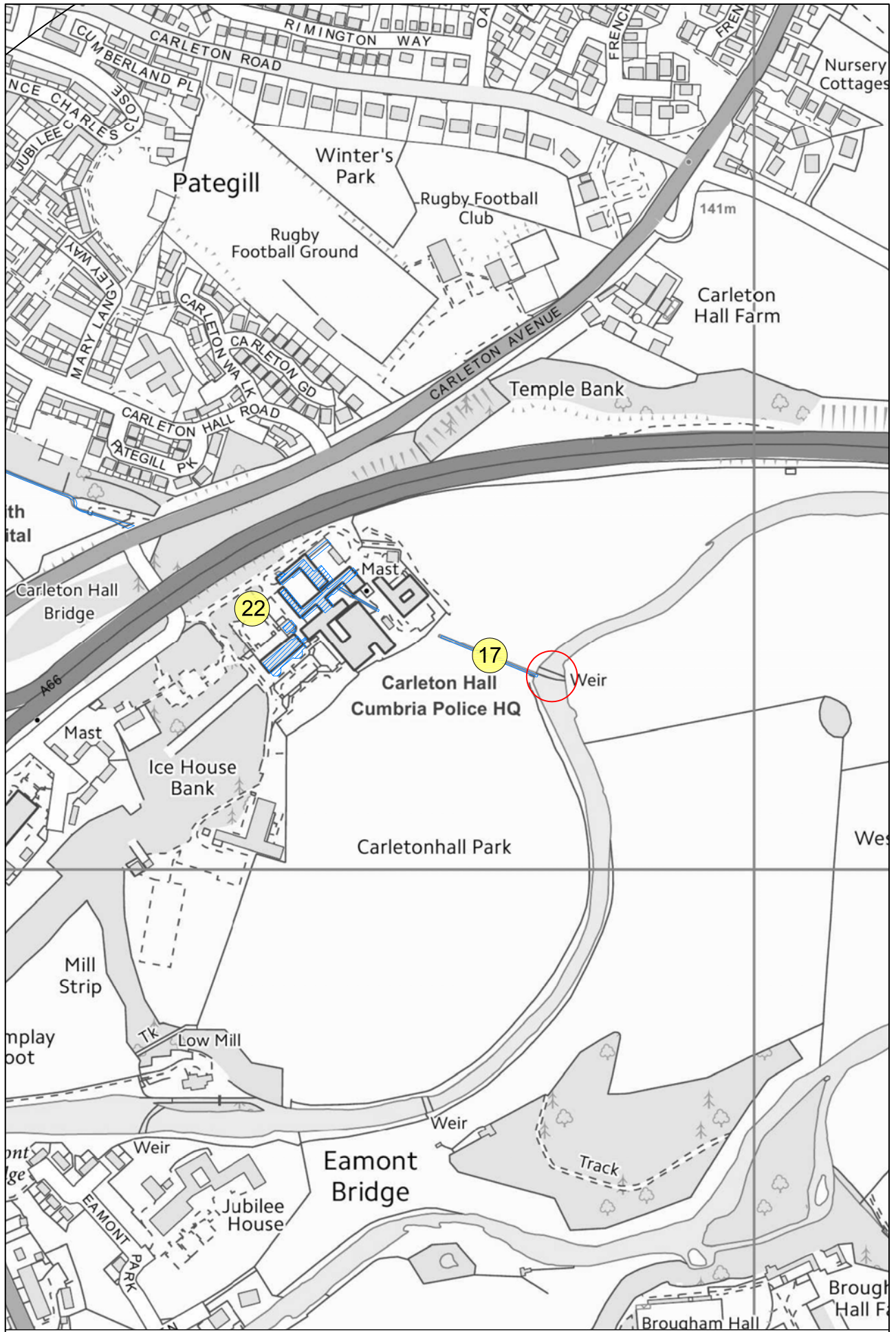
Although few known heritage assets are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the proposed works to Carleton Weir, this is a rich archaeological landscape, and the Rivers Eamont and Lowther are known to have been a focus for activity from prehistory to the modern day. There remains the possibility, therefore, that any groundworks along the river will contact hitherto unrecorded remains of prehistoric to post-medieval date.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the weir structures and each of the heritage assets that would potentially be affected by the proposed options has been set out in Table 1 (Figure 4).

Table 1 Heritage assets potentially affected by work to Carleton Hall weir

HA No	Heritage Asset	Description	Significance
67	Carleton Hall weir	Historic maps indicate that Carleton Hall weir was constructed between 1867 and 1899, possibly in tandem with the construction of the Westmorland Holme Dykes. The fabric of the weir was not seen during the current assessment, and so its architectural value cannot be assessed.	Based on this assessment, the weir has heritage significance as evidence for late 19th-century river management or flood defence. The weir does not make a significant visual contribution to the setting of the Grade II* Listed Building, including views to and from the site.
17	Thacka Beck	Thacka Beck discharges into the Eamont immediately downstream of the weir. In this location the beck has stone-built retaining walls which appear to be modern in date, possibly reusing stone.	Thacka Beck as a whole has significance as evidence for medieval water management, but this stretch is not shown on maps until the mid-20th-century and appears modern, and is therefore of limited heritage significance.
22	Carleton Hall	The weir lies within the former parkland associated with the Grade II* Carleton Hall, and therefore lies within its historic setting.	The Hall has architectural and historical significance, reflected in its designation as a Grade II* Listed Building. <i>Setting:</i> Although more modern structures now surround the building, the open arable land to the south reflects the former open historic setting of the site, and views will still be afforded from the Listed building across the winding river, which will contribute to significance. The former parkland frames views towards the main elevation of the hall, allowing for appreciation of its aesthetic and architectural value.



Heritage baseline

Scale 1:5000



Figure 4

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACT

A series of options for the weir is currently under discussion. Table 2 sets out the potential impact that the each of the proposed options for the Carleton Hall weir could have on the heritage assets set out in Table 1.

The proposed options for Carleton Hall weir include:

- Option 1:** Full removal of the weir
Option 2: Crest lowering
Option 3: Part removal, keeping left bank section

Table 2 Potential impact on heritage assets - Carleton Hall

HA No	Heritage Asset	Significance	Potential impact		
			Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
	Carleton Hall weir	Some heritage significance as evidence for late 19th-century river management or flood defence.	Substantial impact - total loss of fabric and legibility.	Moderate impact - some loss of fabric but legibility retained	Moderate impact - loss of structure but retained legibility in the left bank
17	Thacka Beck (southern stretch)	Limited heritage significance	Work to the outlet and renaturalising of the beck would result in loss of fabric; possible impact on below-ground remains in surrounding area	Work to the outlet and renaturalising of the beck would result in loss of fabric; possible impact on below-ground remains in surrounding area	Work to the outlet and renaturalising of the beck would result in loss of fabric; possible impact on below-ground remains in surrounding area
22	Carleton Hall	Exceptional significance, enhanced by setting in former parkland	Works to the weir may have temporary visual impact on setting of the hall; no further impact anticipated.	Works to the weir may have temporary visual impact on setting of the hall; no further impact anticipated.	Works to the weir may have temporary visual impact on setting of the hall; no further impact anticipated.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Carleton Hall weir is of limited significance; as a historic landscape feature it represents a late 19th-century phase of river management. Removal or partial removal could be mitigated for by a rapid photographic record being made before and during removal.

Thacka Beck has historic significance through its identification with a man-made medieval

watercourse, although the current stretch which discharges into the Eamont appears modern in its current form. Re-meandering and alteration to the beck has the potential to disturb hitherto unknown below-ground deposits of archaeological significance, and an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation should be designed.

It is not anticipated that the proposed work will have a significant visual impact on the landscape and views from the Carleton Hall. Introduction of new features or associated landscaping should be undertaken in a manner which does not intrude on the landscape character. As the building is Grade II* Listed, and the weir does form part of its historic setting, it would be advisable to consult Historic England as well as the LPA once preferred options have been decided upon.

This is an area of high archaeological potential, and groundworks associated with works to the weir, including the creation of access tracks and site compounds, and any subsequent landscaping or habitat creation, will need to take into account impact on hitherto unrecorded archaeological remains. If extensive groundworks are to be undertaken, then an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation should be agreed with the Cumbria County Archaeologist, which may involve evaluation and/or archaeological monitoring.

References

Cartographic sources

Ordnance Survey 1861 1:2,500
Ordnance Survey 1899 1:2,500
Ordnance Survey 1901 1:10,560

Secondary sources

Anon, 2000. A history of Eamont bridge (<https://eamontbridgeinfo.wordpress.com>)

APPENDIX A GAZETTEER

HA No.	HER/ NHLE no	NGR	Identity	Description	Status
1	1168 SM 279 NHLE 1007180	NY53532945	Frenchfield Roman Road and settlement	Cropmarks of a Roman settlement and line of a Roman road running north from Brougham. Evaluation and excavations outside the scheduled area in 1995, 1999 and 2000. Flint artefacts found, and evidence to suggest it was part of the <i>vicus</i> .	SM
2	2784 SM 241	NY537290	Tombstone find, Brougham Castle	Roman tombstone built into the wall at Brougham Castle.	SM
3	2846	NY533282	Brougham Deserted Medieval Village	The village of Brougham originally stood on the road past Brougham Chapel. Houses recorded to have been demolished c.1670.	-
4	2848	NY537285	Tombstone find, Brougham Castle	Tombstone found in a field 500yds S of Brougham Castle. Relief of a boy in a cloak and is inscribed 'Annamoris, his father and Ressona, his mother, had this put up'.	-
5	2850	NY53922899	Beaker find, Brougham Castle Farm, Brougham	Caistor-ware beaker found in fragments with other Roman pottery.	-
6	2851	NY53922899	Burial and coin hoard, Brougham Castle Farm	Roman coin hoard, about 500 coins, found 1910 during operations at Brougham Castle Farm. Found c.100yds from the Roman fort.	-
7	2868 SM 23648 NHLE 1007903	NY52332838	King Arthurs Round Table	Henge monument, mutilated circular enclosure consisting of a bank with internal ditch. Originally two opposed causeways. Thought to have been constructed between 2000 and 1000 BC.	SM
8	2870 LB 74206 LB 74207 NHLE 1099141 NHLE 1145355	NY52802834	Brougham Hall and Park	Brougham Hall originated as a medieval defended manorial complex, converted to a fashionable country house by the Clifford family in the 17th century. Home Park was created during the post-medieval period, including the removal of a village. The Hall was largely rebuilt in the early 19th century. Demolished 1934 by Major Carleton Cowper. Fragments of an earlier building remain; parts of curtain wall, gatehouse, turrets, and a wicket door with a knocker dated 1680.	LB GII*
9	2886	NY536291	Brougham milestone	Milestone of red sandstone, found in 1602 near the fort of Brougham and the confluence of the Rivers Eamont and Lowther.	-
10	2887 SM 27780	NY53702903	Brougham Castle, Brougham	Brougham Castle, sizeable medieval ruin in red sandstone. Substantial remains of 12th-century keep, 14th-C gatehouse. Excavation carried out in 1992, and a watching brief maintained for a new footpath in Jan 2015.	SM

HA No.	HER/ NHLE no	NGR	Identity	Description	Status
11	2888 SM 241 NHLE1007186	NY53832890	<i>Brocavum</i> / Brougham Roman fort	Brougham Roman Fort. Classic fort platform with ditch on three sides. Fourth side is the moat of Brougham Castle. Pottery, coins and inscriptions suggest a fort built or rebuilt in the 2nd century and occupation continued until the 4th century.	SM
12	2892	NY537290	Roman finds, Brougham Castle	Roman finds on the S bank of the River Eamont, downstream from Brougham Castle, include a mid-2nd century fragment of Samian, a sestertius of Hadrian and a circular lead disc.	-
13	3407	NY53752958	Frenchfield Enclosure, Penrith	Cropmark of a square enclosure and trackway, possible further cropmarks either side of the Roman road.	-
14	3408	NY53002809	Brougham Hall Settlement Site, Brougham	Possible Romano-British settlement site recorded by Manchester University at Brougham Hall. Faint earthworks survive consisting of sub-rectangular features and dykes.	-
15	3418	NY533283	Pembroke House Lynchets	Romano-British field system, and two medieval lynchets. The medieval lynchets are probably connected with Brougham DMV.	-
16	3827 SM 189 LB 74380 NHLE 1007193 NHLE 1145301 NHLE 1145133	NY52222875	Eamont Bridge, Penrith	Medieval bridge of three spans with segmental arches with a total span of nearly 40 yards. Built 1425 and widened on the east side in 1875.	LB GI
17	3841	NY49183295	Thacka Beck, Penrith	Thacka Beck has an intake on the River Petteril and takes water to Penrith, discharging in Carletonhall Park. The watercourse dates to the medieval period, paid for by William Strickland who was Bishop of Carlisle from 1400-1419. Works to the northern section of Thacka Beck have been undertaken, and shown the beck through Penrith was canalised in the Victorian period (red sandstone fabric with segmental arches and sandstone imposts). No trace of medieval earthwork seen.	-
18	3996 SM 23676 NHLE 1008237	NY52382817	Little Round Table, Eamont Bridge	Described by Stukeley as a circular ditched and banked enclosure with ditch outermost. Excavated 1939.	SM
19	4298	NY5330	Arrow head find, Penrith	Arrow head found in 1977 in rubble heap; location unknown.	-
20	5306	NY5329	Brougham Toll House	Not securely located. No further details	-
21	5307	NY5329	Brougham Bridge	Vestiges of a stone bridge at NY527288 just east of the snuff mill, and another footbridge at Broom Hall [sic].	-

HA No.	HER/ NHLE no	NGR	Identity	Description	Status
22	5403 LB 72801 NHLE 1312133	NY52582929	Carleton Hall, Penrith	Carleton Hall, on the site of earlier house, in 1651 the future King Charles II was entertained there. Present hall is early 18th century with late 18th century alterations. Restored 1859 and partly rebuilt 1937. A sales brochure of 1825 listed that the hall, estate and plantations covered 373 hectares and also included a corn and snuff mill. Major Geoffrey Thomas Middleton Carleton Cowper rebuilt the front elevation in 1936-7. Furzie Close Girls' School 1940-3, and used a military hospital 1943-7. CCC bought the site by compulsory purchase in 1947, and it was used as a Constabulary HQ from 1967. Evaluation in 2010 revealed a posthole and 18th-19th C clay pipe sherds.	LB GII*
23	6981	NY523285	Eamont Bridge Village	Medieval village of which few earthworks survive. Traces of a Back Lane survive on the west side. Earliest surviving buildings appear to be 17th C.	-
24	11055	NY48674144	A6 Roman Road, Eden	Site of a length of Roman Road that now forms the A6.	-
25	12014	NY53702915	Brougham Mill, Penrith	Saw mill and corn mill, now disused. Mill was converted into housing; leat infilled but visible (1992) on opposite side of the road	-
26	12015	NY52462880	Low Mill Corn and Snuff Mill	Low mill was extant in 1825 when it was listed in the sale particulars of Carleton Hall. Now gone apart from vestiges which now form the boundary of a modern house.	-
27	13813	NY537290	Samian find, Brougham Castle	A piece of Samian was found not far from Brougham Castle. A flint was also found on the bank of the river flood plain	-
28	13839	NY528285	Brougham Hall Ice House	Hand hewn cave on the banks of the River Eamont below the carriage drive between the hall and the stables, could perhaps have been used for storing ice.	-
29	13842	NY524292	Carleton Hall Ice House	Building situated to the SW of the hall in a wooded bank marked as Ice House Bank on 1925 OS map. Destroyed when the site was developed as Police HQ	-
30	15411	NY52772861	Brougham Saw Mill	Brougham Saw Mill lies beside the River Lowther near Brougham Hall. Second edition does not show leat, possibly a water mill	-
31	15419	NY53632905	Mauds Pool, Brougham	Mauds Pool lay beside Brougham Castle, to the west. A channel connected it to the river. Possible a Roman barge basin (Selkirk 1983). Maud Beauchamp built much of Brougham castle; may be a continuation of an adjacent post-medieval dyke system along the river.	-
32	15420	NY52872896	Westmorland Holme River Dykes	Dykes lie between the Rivers Eamont and Lowther - they survive but are in poor condition	-

HA No.	HER/ NHLE no	NGR	Identity	Description	Status
33	15422	NY52722874	Eamont fish ponds	Eamont fish ponds lie between the Rivers Eamont and Lowther, east of Eamont bridge. They may still exist but are not shown on maps.	-
34	16544	NY540294	Frenchfields Unclassified Cropmark	Unclassified cropmark, found to be silted up water courses during an evaluation of 2007.	-
35	17729	NY53692918	Brougham Ironworks	A bloomsmithy/ironworks identified, dating from 1619-1649	-
36	19230	NY5330	Spindle whorl find, Carleton	A medieval circular lead whorl with a relief design found in a field at Carleton.	-
37	19322	NY534296	Bow Brooch find, French Field Farm	A large silvered copper alloy brooch found by Kevin Wright at French Field Farm before 1988	-
38	25032 LB 74211 NHLE 1099126	NY53412825	Pembroke House, Hospital Farm	Listed Grade II Farmhouse. Late 16th or early 17th C with 19th C alterations and additions. Used as a hospital in WWI	LB GII
39	27860 LB 1412122 SM 23648	NY52352841	Boer War Memorial	Boer War memorial 1901, with WWII additions, within the scheduled King Arthur's Round Table	LB G SM
40	40423	NY52312860	West Ward Union Workhouse	The West Ward Union workhouse was situated in the centre of the village of Eamont Bridge, on the east side. 1873 it moved to Shap.	-
41	40424	NY52392840	Sarginson's Sawmill	Sign on the building shows an establishment date of 1882. Building shown on the site from 1818 onwards. Land owned by the Carleton Cowper family. May have been a smithy previously.	-
42	41468	NY52552857	Westmorland Holme Weir	Weir across the River Lowther, shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1867.	-
43	42305	NY535284	Vessel find	Find of a cast copper alloy vessel escutcheon dating from the Roman period.	-
44	42306	NY533283	Spear ferrule find	Bronze age spear ferrule found with preserved wood in the socket. Dated to 700-2500BC, found April 2002	-
45	42307	NY528293	Tool find, Brougham	Copper alloy tool, possibly a chisel. Possible Bronze Age, but form does not suggest this.	-
46	43620	NY52322854	Park Holme	Park Holme house, first shown on map of 1800. Formerly part of the Carleton Hall estate until it was sold and divided in 1947. Section of undated boundary ditch seen during evaluation in 2010.	-
47	LB 74383 NHLE1049100	NY52332846	Crown Hotel	Crown Hotel, Eamont Bridge	LB GII
48	LB 74385 NHLE 1049110	NY52412820	Walls, Gatepiers and railings adjoining Lowther Lodge		LB GII
49	LB 74381 NHLE 1049124	NY52222869	Bridge End		LB GII

HA No.	HER/ NHLE no	NGR	Identity	Description	Status
50	LB 72797 NHLE 1137840	NY53492963	Outbuildings and cattle shed at the rear of Frenchfield Farm		LB GII
51	LB 72799 NHLE 1137845	NY52982971	Candia		LB GII
52	LB 74210 NHLE 1145356	NY52862842	Churchyard wall	Churchyard wall around the chapel of St Wilfrid	LB GII
53	LB 74212 NHLE 1145357	NY53832909	Brougham Castle Bridge	Brougham Castle Bridge	LB GII
54	LB 72943 NHLE 1145058	NY51912876	North Bank		LB GII
55	LB 72875 NHLE 1145068	NY52202879	Welcome Inn	Welcome Inn with attached stable and barn	LB GII
56	LB 72796 NHLE 1145116	NY53482956	Frenchfield Farmhouse		LB GII
57	LB 72798 NHLE 1145117	NY52972968	Cross Keys Public House		LB GII
58	LB 72754 NHLE 1145132	NY53832910	Brougham Castle Bridge		LB GII
59	LB 74384 NHLE 1145302	NY52442816	Lowther Lodge		LB GII
60	LB 72874 NHLE 1326908	NY52172900	Toll Bar Cottage		LB GII
61	LB 72944 NHLE 1326940	NY52122876	Eamont Lodge		LB GII
62	LB 74208 NHLE 1326776	NY52762837	Bridge over road between Brougham Hall and Chapel of St Wilfrid		LB GII
63	LB 74382 NHLE 1326789	NY52312858	Mansion House		LB GII*
64	LB 74209 NHLE 1349045	NY52762840	Chapel of St Wilfred	Chapel of St Wilfred of Brougham Chapel	LB GII*
65	LB 72800 NHLE 1326892	NY52862952	Carleton Hall Farmhouse		LB GII*
66	NHLE 1412122	NY52352841	Boer War Memorial		LB GII
67		NY52792917	Carleton Hall weir	Weir at Carletonhall Park	-