

STOKER'S GARAGE, KIRKLAND, KENDAL CUMBRIA



Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment, Evaluation and Photographic Recording



Oxford Archaeology North

April 2007

LAG Prichard Architects

Issue No: 2007-8/621
OA North Job No: L9756
NGR: SD 5160 9203
Planning Ref: SL/06/0197

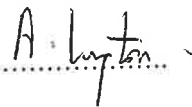
Document Title: STOKER'S GARAGE, KIRKLAND, KENDAL, CUMBRIA
Document Type: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Evaluation and Photographic Recording
Client Name: LAG Prichard Architects
Issue Number: 2007-8/621
OA North Job Number: L9756
Site Code: SGK06
National Grid Reference: SD 5160 9203
Planning Reference: SL/06/0197

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SUMMARY

In September 2006 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were commissioned by LAG Prichard Architects to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation ahead of the development of a medical facility at the former Stoker's Garage Site, Kendal (NGR SD 5160 9203; planning ref SL/06/0197). During the desk-based assessment a 500m radius study area was analysed for archaeological sites. Ten medieval sites were identified, including the Church of the Holy Trinity (Site **6**) and Castle Howe Motte and Bailey (Site **15**), together with another eight sites dating to the post-medieval period (*Section 4*). A regression of historical cartographic sources, including early editions of the Ordnance Survey, suggested that the proposed development site had been inhabited from the medieval period, and was located within one of the oldest areas of Kendal (*Section 4.1*). OA North, therefore, undertook a phase of intrusive groundworks, excavating four trenches across the site to identify any earlier archaeological remains that may have survived below the modern garage.

The results of the evaluation indicated that any features pre-dating the garage had been truncated by twentieth-century development. Following removal of rubble overburden, all four trenches revealed various water-worn natural gravels, suggesting that an earlier water-course ran across the site. A short stretch of sandstone wall, undated but likely to be eighteenth-century in origin, if not older, comprised the only feature of archaeological significance. The majority of finds recovered from the site date to the later nineteenth and twentieth century, although the discovery of one fragment of eighteenth-century lead-glazed pottery is likely to relate to the earlier post-medieval occupation of the site, revealed by the desk-based assessment.

Following a site visit, CCCHES requested that a programme of photographic recording be undertaken on the remains of the rear wall of the site, which survived on a series of terraces. Subsequent to the approval of a second project design, the work was undertaken in February 2007 and identified that the rear wall had been built and modified on a number of occasions, with the lower sections relating to the 1920s Crabtree and Co garage. However, the upper elements represented parts of an older boundary wall marking the rear of the Kirkland burgages and which continued to the north along the steep slope which had otherwise been terraced at the present development site. Surviving features included perpendicular wall stubs demarcating the old burgage divisions, and blocked arches relating to entrances accessing the back alley that formerly ran to the rear of the site.

As such, this wall represents the only surviving feature of any archaeological importance on the site and, as long this is avoided during construction works, the development will have no significant impact on the archaeological resource.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Paul McMullen of LAG Prichard Architects for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Jeremy Parsons and Jo Mackintosh of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, Kendal, and to all the staff of the County Record Office in Kendal for their assistance with this project. OA North are also grateful to Dave Collins of New Mac for his advice concerning health and safety at the site.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Kelly Clapperton, with the drawings produced by Marie Rowland and Anne Stewardson. The evaluation was conducted by Sean McPhillips ably assisted by Rebekah Pressler, and the photographic recording by Kelly Clapperton, who also wrote the report. The project was managed by Stephen Rowland, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 A planning application (SL/06/0197) was submitted to South Lakeland District Council by LAG Prichard Architects to construct a medical facility on the site of the former Stoker's Garage, Kirkland, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR SD 5160 9203; Fig 1). The site lies within the Kendal Medieval Town Hazard Area (CHER 2076), which includes the sites of the medieval Church of the Holy Trinity (Site **6**), and Castle Howe motte and bailey (Site **15**). The Cumbrian Extensive Urban Survey (EH 2006) has designated the area to be of high archaeological importance. Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Services (CCCHES) therefore issued a brief (*Appendix 1*) for a program of archaeological works to be undertaken to further inform the planning process. In response, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) produced a project design to undertake the works (*Appendix 2*), and was subsequently commissioned by LAG Prichard Architects to undertake the desk-based assessment and evaluation in September 2006.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (CHER) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Office in Kendal (CRO), and the archives and library held at OA North. Subsequently, a four-trench archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site. Following a site visit by CCCHES, it was recommended that a programme of photographic survey be undertaken of the standing remains of an old building that survived as a boundary wall on the site. A project design for this work (*Appendix 3*) was submitted in January 2007 and the work was undertaken in February 2007. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment, evaluation and photographic recording in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. The significance criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990) were employed during the assessment.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 Kendal sits within the Kent River Valley to the south-east of the Lake District, Cumbria (Fig 1). The proposed development site is located on that of the former Stoker's Garage, within the Kirkland area of south Kendal.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology of Kendal comprises Silurian mudstones, siltstones and sandstones to the north, and Carboniferous limestone lowlands to the south (Countryside Commission 1998). Overlying are large quantities of glacial boulder clays and gravels, especially noticeable to the south of Kendal (*ibid*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 The CCCHES-approved project designs (*Appendices 2 and 3*) were adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice. The only exception to this, at the request of CCCHES, was the excavation of a short fourth evaluation trench in addition to those defined within the project design (*Appendix 2*).

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 A study area covering 500m radius around the proposed development site was examined for sites of archaeological significance. The results of the desk-based assessment are based on CHER search results, primary document analysis focusing on the sixteenth- to twentieth-century cartographic regression, and secondary sources, including published and unpublished documentation. All sites identified were collated into a Gazetteer (*Section 4*), and are located on Figure 2. The results were analysed using the Secretary of State's criteria assessing the national importance of an ancient monument (*Section 5*; DoE 1990).

2.2.2 ***Cumbria Historic Environment Record, Kendal (CHER)***: the CHER is a database containing all known archaeological sites within the county. This was consulted and information concerning each site identified within the study area was gathered.

2.2.3 ***County Record Office (CRO), Kendal***: the County Record Office in Kendal has an extensive range of primary and secondary sources available for consultation. Historic maps, including those of the Ordnance Survey (OS), were analysed and a search for any other related documentation made, with help from council archivists. Secondary sources were also examined.

2.2.4 ***Oxford Archaeology North***: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.3 SITE VISIT

2.3.1 Between the demolition of the existing buildings and the commencement of the evaluation, the site was visited in September 2006 to try and relate the research findings to the situation as it appeared on the ground. Areas of disturbance, contamination and areas thought to be of high and low archaeological potential, were noted.

2.4 EVALUATION

- 2.4.1 A programme of trial-trenching was undertaken to assess the survival and condition of any medieval and post-medieval activity identified during the desk-based assessment, and for the presence of unknown archaeological remains on the proposed development site. Any features identified were investigated to establish their nature, date and quality of preservation. A description of each trench can be found in *Section 6*.
- 2.4.2 **Trench Configuration:** a minimum of 5% of the 2000m² of the proposed development area was evaluated, equating to three trenches totalling 50m in length and 1.8m in width. Although the trench locations were previously agreed with the CCCHES, it was decided to excavate a fourth to search for any further remains that may not have been disturbed by the construction of the garage (Fig 9).
- 2.4.3 **Methodology:** four trenches were excavated by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket and operating under constant supervision by an archaeologist. All upper deposits, including topsoil, subsoil and overburden, were removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, or the level of natural subsoil. The trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand, and all archaeological deposits and features investigated and recorded manually, as prescribed in the project design (*Appendix 2*).
- 2.4.4 **Recording:** results of the evaluation were recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. The site archive included both a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans and sections at the appropriate scale (1:20). All artefacts and ecofacts were recorded using the same system, and were handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.
- 2.4.5 A full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts was maintained and, similarly, general views from standard viewpoints of the overall site at all stages of the evaluation were generated. Photography was undertaken using 35mm cameras on archivable monochrome print film and colour slides, and all frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Extensive use of digital photography was made throughout the course of the fieldwork for presentation purposes. Photograph records were maintained on *pro-forma* sheets.

2.5 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

- 2.5.1 A series of perpendicular photographs were taken using 35mm SLR and digital cameras to give complete coverage of the accessible east-facing elevation of wall that formed the rear boundary of the development area (it was not possible to record the other side since the lower elements of the wall retained a terraced slope, whilst the upper elements lay within the gardens of the properties on Kirkbarrow). A scale bar of appropriate dimensions was used throughout. Detailed shots were also taken of specific features located within either of these elevations. A complete photographic archive was produced using colour slide, monochrome prints and digital images.

2.6 ARCHIVE

- 2.6.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the CRO in Kendal, on completion of the project. Finds recovered from the fieldwork will be deposited in the Kendal Museum.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 **Introduction:** this section provides an overview of the existing archaeological and historical knowledge of the study area. All CHER sites within the study area are referred to by their Gazetteer numbers (*Section 4*), and are located on Figure 2. Significant sites outside the study area will also be cited when appropriate.
- 3.1.2 **Prehistoric Period:** there is clear evidence of human presence dating from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic in Cumbria, but none within the study area itself. In the mid-nineteenth century it was reported in the *Westmorland Gazette* that probable prehistoric burials were discovered close to the south entrance of the A6 into Kendal (Bingham 1995, 30). There are several other stray finds from around the Kendal area that suggest a prehistoric presence, including flints from Castle Drive, two prehistoric axe finds and a stone mace (CCC & EH 2001). To the south-west of the town aerial photographs have helped identify a barrow and cairn site at Bradleyfield Barrow (*ibid*). A Beaker burial was discovered on Sizergh Fell (Fell 1953), and excavations at Sparrowmire Farm, to the north of Kendal, have revealed a Bronze Age burnt mound (Heawood and Huckerby 2002). During the Iron Age the county seemed to have been under the control of the Brigantes (Cunliffe 1991), with Castlesteads hillfort situated 5km to the south-east. No Iron Age remains have been found in Kendal itself.
- 3.1.3 **Roman:** the fort at Watercrock, to the south of Kendal, attests to a Roman military presence in the area, and probably dates to AD 90-120 (CCC & EH 2001), and it is possible that a Roman road connecting the fort, was routed past Kendal (Whellan 1860). Reports of Roman finds in Kendal have been made, but they do not suggest particularly intense Roman occupation (Shotter 2000, 277; Bingham 1995, 40).
- 3.1.4 **Early Medieval:** evidence of contemporary activity in the study area, as with much of Cumbria, is very scarce. It is thought that after the end of Roman administration in AD 410 that autonomous rule resumed, and Kendal was subsumed into the Kingdom of Rheged, which was later incorporated into Northumbria in the seventh century (Kirkby 1962). During the tenth century there is evidence of a strong Norse presence, with several churchyard crosses being executed in a Scandinavian style, and many place names bearing Nordic origins, i.e. *kirkby* meaning 'settlement with a church' (Winchester 1987, 23-4). A fragment of Anglian cross associated with the Church of the Holy Trinity (Site 6) suggests that settlement in Kirkland may pre-date the eleventh century (Collingwood 1904).
- 3.1.5 **Later Medieval:** the parish of Kendal encompasses much of the south-east valleys of the Lake District, and takes in 26 townships (Winchester 1987, 23-4). The settlement of Kirkland is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Chechbei*,

suggesting that this was the site of the mother church (Faull and Stinson 1986).

- 3.1.6 Two castles were founded in Kendal during the medieval period. The first was Castle Howe (Site **15**), a motte and bailey constructed during the latter half of the eleventh century, either for Ivo de Taillebois around 1087, or for Ketel at the turn of the twelfth century (CCC & EH 2001). This was eventually abandoned with the construction of Kendal Castle at the end of the twelfth century, although most of the extant masonry dates to the thirteenth century (CCC & EH 2001).
- 3.1.7 The town lay at the heart of the Norman barony of Kendal; a market was granted by Richard I in 1189, and Kendal became a borough between 1222 and 1246, confirming its urban status (Munby 1985). The thirteenth century saw the rapid growth of the cloth dyeing industry, for which Kendal became renowned (*ibid*) and, between 1310 and 1390, there is evidence for planned town expansion, with the creation of new burgage plots along Stricklandgate, Highgate (the northward extension of Kirkland), and Stramongate (CCC & EH 2001). Kendal was subject to several economic downturns, often linked to raids from Scotland, the most severe being in 1322, after which properties were still lying empty in 1324. There was also sheep murrain in the late thirteenth century, and bad harvests, leading to famine between 1315 and 1317 (Winchester 1979).
- 3.1.8 **Post-Medieval:** several documents provide detailed information on Kendal's population figures and economic activities from the sixteenth century onwards. These include the 1563 list of households, the 1595 muster return and the list of inhabitants in the *Boke of Recorde of the Corporation of Kendal*, dating to just after 1575 when Elizabeth I granted the town the royal charter of incorporation (Phillips 1981). Combining this information it could be inferred that the population of Kendal was 2,200-3,600 during the latter half of the sixteenth century (*ibid*).
- 3.1.9 During the last quarter of the sixteenth century, outbreaks of plague led to a large population decline (Phillips 1994, 140). A survey of deaths between 1597-8 showed that 326 people perished from '*Infectious syknes*' in Strickland and Marketstead, indicating that the total number of deaths for the borough might be as high as 1,226 (Phillips 1994, 136). With nearly half the population succumbing to plague, the economic and physical effects would have been disastrous. Properties were abandoned, the market was moved outside of town and the lapse in workforce had a long-lasting effect on Kendal; as late as the 1620s woollen cloth production was still at a low level (Phillips 1994, 140).
- 3.1.10 By the late seventeenth century, documentation records a recovery in the population and economy of Kendal (Marshall 1975). Hearth taxes of 1671 and the census of 1695, indicate the scale of recovery, combined with evidence that the rural population was migrating into the town (*ibid*). Strickland was recorded as having high numbers of shearmen, dyers and mercers, while Highgate had a concentration of tanners (Newman forthcoming). Building was also a growing business, which can also be confirmed archaeologically (*ibid*). In the early post-medieval period, Kirkland was a separate township, outside

the borough of Kendal (CCC & EH 2001), and was probably the land that supported the parish church.

- 3.1.11 During the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries, the first spinning workshop was established to the south-west of Kirkland parish church (*ibid*). The Kendal 'yard system', the unregulated construction of houses on existing burgage plots, developed during the eighteenth century as a result of population growth and an increase in activity. Todd's 1787 map (Fig 4) shows a fair representation of this system (CCC & EH 2001).
- 3.1.12 The nineteenth century heralded many changes for Kendal, including the extension of the Lancaster Canal in 1819, the diversification of industries and an increasing gender imbalance, with women making up the majority of the population (Marshall 1975). What did remain was the class divisions, with the wealthy living upon the street frontage, while the working class inhabited the 'yards' (*ibid*; Plate 1).
- 3.1.13 In the early 1920s numbers 96 to 100 Kirkland, the current development site, were purchased by the Crabtree family. Formerly a lodging house complex, all the buildings were demolished to build a garage (Plates 2 and 3): 'The first aim was to clear the front row of the property, starting at the inner edge of the pavement, plus one house built at a right angle to the front of the property,' (Crabtree 2000). As part of the demolition works, the floor level was reduced, with the final building being 'twenty-two feet lower than the land behind', and the garage floor being only 'a couple of inches higher than the pavement at the front' (*ibid*). Photographic evidence would suggest that the redevelopment took place in phases: a comparison of Plates 2 and 3 indicate that between 1928 and 1938 the original garage building was expanded to the north at the expense of an older building. During the following thirty years, several phases of development and disturbance took place; by the 1950s there were a dozen fuel pumps (*ibid*), indicating that the ground level would have been lowered further to accommodate the tanks.

3.2 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** cartographic evidence at the CRO dating from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries was analysed to view the development of the site and assess the potential for earlier structures within the site boundaries.
- 3.2.2 **Speed 1611** (Fig 3): this map clearly shows the layout of Kendal, including the Church of the Holy Trinity (Site 6), Castle Howe motte and bailey (Site 15), Kendal Castle and the main streets. Several houses are plotted on the approximate area of the site, although they are very stylised, and very little information can be ascertained on the exact nature of the buildings. A possible leat can be identified running along the length of the main road to the east of the development site. The land to the immediate rear of the Kirkland burgages is depicted as several fields, in a similar manner to Highgate; however, since it is almost certain that the Highgate burgages would have had demarcated plots of medieval origin extending to the Kent, this is probably a convention, and it

seems likely that those burgages on Kirkland would also have had rear plots. Nether Bridge (Site 1) can be identified to the south-east of the site.

- 3.2.3 **Todd 1787** (Fig 4): this map is the first detailed map of Kendal, labelling buildings such as theatres, schools, and industries. It also provides a detailed survey of all the buildings, locating even minor structures. The proposed development site held several burgage plots during the eighteenth century, some with structures to the rear (Site 18). It is also interesting to note how much shorter the plots in Kirkland are compared to those running off Highgate.
- 3.2.4 **Wood 1833**: there are many similarities between Wood's and Todd's maps; they cover a similar area and show that little has changed in Kirkland in the intervening years. However, Wood's map does locate the names of the inhabitants to their houses. For example Mr Hudson, R.o [sic] Braithwaite and a Mrs Buster may have occupied the burgage plots that make up the present development site (Site 18).
- 3.2.5 **Hoggarth 1853** (Fig 5): as a whole, this map suggests that Kendal has had an increase in population, as many of the burgage plots show a marked increase in the number of structures, probably following the development of the 'yard system'. The borough though, has not had any marked physical expansion, with only a little development out of town along Stramongate and Stricklandgate. Kirkland and the proposed development site (Site 18) was not subject to the same levels of burgage in-filling as the rest of Kendal. There is evidence of one or two small structures being constructed to the rear of the houses, but not to the same extent as in central Kendal. Again, the names of the plot owners are recorded.
- 3.2.6 **Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition 6":1 mile, 1858** (Fig 6): this map provided a detailed representation of the crowded nature of central Kendal. There has been some expansion of the town to the north-east, focused around the recently-built railway. Kirkland to the south, however, and the burgages of the proposed development site (Site 18), have changed little since Hoggarth's map (1853), although the level of detail is much less than in the earlier map.
- 3.2.7 **OS second edition 25":1 mile, 1912** (Fig 7): this map provides excellent detail of the results of the 'yards system', plotting each individual house and numbering them. On the location of the former Stoker's Garage site approximately sixteen households can be identified on five or six burgage plots. Several more buildings seem to have been constructed since the first edition OS (1858) was surveyed. Opposite the site two schools had been constructed, and relate to the present day Nether Hall and Kirkland Hall.
- 3.2.8 **OS third edition 25":1 mile, 1938** (Fig 8): between 1912 and 1938 there was a large increase in building in Kendal. To the west of Kirkland the Kirkbarrow fields have been subject to a large housing development, as has the east side of the Kent River. Approximately half the burgage plots that make up the central part of the current site (Site 18) have been merged and one large building erected, the garage owned by Crabtree and Co (Crabtree 2000). Immediately

to the south two plots have been merged into one, while to the north the plots remain identical to the 1912 OS map.

- 3.2.9 **OS 1:10000, 1990** (Fig 2): this recent map shows that most of the development site (Site **18**) is taken up with the large L-shaped building of Stoker's Garage, with an area of bedrock to the north-west. As indicated in the 1938 OS map, all earlier structures on the site have been entirely removed.

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

- 3.3.1 **Kirkbarrow House:** an evaluation was carried out by OA North in July 2002. No archaeologically significant remains were identified; any that had existed had probably been truncated by more recent terracing into the natural slope (OA North 2002a).
- 3.3.2 **Chapel Lane:** an evaluation was carried out by OA North in 2002. Ceramic finds ranged from thirteenth to nineteenth century in date, with the majority of medieval pottery being residual. However, one layer did produce an exclusively medieval assemblage, and may relate to a preserved medieval horizon (OA North 2002b).
- 3.3.3 **124 Highgate:** a watching brief was undertaken by OA North in November 2003. A possible medieval stone-lined cesspit was identified (OA North 2003).
- 3.3.4 **147 Highgate:** a watching brief, carried out by OA North in October 2004, revealed a stone-lined culvert with an associated sump or well, pre-dating the possible early post-medieval wall above (OA North 2004).

3.4 SITE VISIT

- 3.4.1 Following the demolition of the buildings of Stoker's Garage in August 2006, the site was visited to establish the presence of any impediments to the fieldwork evaluation, and to determine whether there was any clear evidence of archaeological features.
- 3.4.2 With the exception of the north-west corner of the site, which was occupied by an area of out-cropping bedrock, the entire site was covered by a layer of coarse gravel and occasional demolition debris. There was a brief but marked north/south slope towards the centre of the site. The southern area was observed to contain fuel storage tanks, yet to be moved, and was believed to be contaminated and, therefore, unsuitable for archaeological investigation. There was no evidence for disturbed archaeological finds, nor of any upstanding remains within the site proper. However, within the northern boundary wall, it was possible to discern a number of architectural features relating to buildings that had previously occupied the site.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Site number | 1 |
| Site name | Nether Bridge |
| NGR | SD 51670 91930 |
| Site type | Road bridge |
| Period | Medieval |
| CHER No | 5455 |
| Scheduled AM | SM 444 |
| Sources | CCC and EH 2001; RCHME 1936 |
| Description | Bridge of a Medieval date that was given a grant of pontage for repair in 1376. It was doubled in width in 1772 and again in 1908. It consists of three segmental arches with two large triangular cutwaters between each. An original 12ft section of bridge remains. It is constructed from coursed limestone. |
| Assessment | The site is outside the development area and will not be affected. |

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Site number | 2 |
| Site name | Turnpike House |
| NGR | SD 51730 92880 |
| Site type | Toll Gate and toll house |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| CHER No | 40869 |
| Sources | OA North 2004 |
| Description | Jefferey's map of 1770 shows a rectangular building to the south-east of the Nether Bridge, while Speed's map of 1611 shows a similar stylised building. It is also present on Todd's map of 1787, but by Wood's map of 1833 the building has vanished. |
| Assessment | The site is outside the development area and will not be affected. |

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Site number | 3 |
| Site name | St Mary's Well, Anchorite Road |
| NGR | SD 51405 91932 |
| Site type | House and well |
| Period | Medieval |
| CHER No | 2469 |
| Sources | CCC & EH 2001; OA North 2003 |
| Description | A house was said to have been constructed on this site by Julien de Clifford in either 1176 or 1430. Speed's 1611 map of the town depicts the house in an enclosed garden, with a well stream running to the north-east. This stream is now built over. In 1771 Anchorite House was constructed, but has since been demolished. The well is said to still exist at St Mary's Well on Anchorite Road. |
| Assessment | The site is outside the development area and will not be affected. |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Site number | 4 |
| Site name | Anchorite Mill/Kirkbarrow Mill |
| NGR | SD 51385 91978 |
| Site type | Mill |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| CHER No | 40389 |
| Sources | OA North 2003 |
| Description | To the north of Anchorite House is the site of a former mill, used for spinning in 1798, subsequently an iron wire mill, then finally it was noted on the OS first edition as a Bone Mill. The second storey of the building was demolished in the first half of the twentieth century. |
| Assessment | The site is outside the development area and will not be affected. |

Site number 5
Site name Kirkland Stocks
NGR SD 51620 92110
Site type Stocks
Period Post-medieval
CHER No 2465
Sources CCC & EH 2001
Description There were stocks located halfway between the church and the Ring O'Bells pub. They were still in use in 1816, but removed later in the nineteenth century.
Assessment The site is outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 6
Site name Church of the Holy Trinity
NGR SD 51690 92130
Site type Church
Period Medieval
CHER No 2475
Listed Building 22005
Sources Collingwood 1904
Description A possible Pre-Norman church may be located on the site as suggested by an Anglian cross fragment discovered in the nineteenth century. The current church was established in 1232, with later medieval additions. In the nineteenth century the building was comprehensively restored in the Perpendicular style.
Assessment The site is outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 7
Site name Abbot Hall
NGR SD 51700 92180
Site type House
Period Post-medieval
CHER No 5450
Listed Building 22001
Sources CCC & EH 2001
Description House constructed by John Carr in 1759 for Colonel George Wilson; now used as an art gallery.
Assessment The site is outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 8
Site name Kendal Maypole
NGR SD 51540 92180
Site type Maypole
Period Post-medieval
CHER No 2466
Sources OS index; CCC & EH 2001
Description Location of Kendal Maypole at 15-16 Kirkland, in 1825 the main base securer was discovered during the excavation of gas trenches.
Assessment The site is outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 9
Site name Kendal Chapel, Cross and Well
NGR SD 51490 92170
Site type Chapel
Period Unknown and Post-medieval
CHER No 2473

Sources CCC & EH 2001
Description A chapel of unknown age stood at the head of Cross Lane near the Well Sike, with the burial ground possibly located to the area of Little Roods. A modern chapel is now located on the site, with no sign of the other features.
Assessment The site is outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 10
Site name Kirkland Mill
NGR SD 51407 92082
Site type Iron Foundry and Woollen Mill
Period Post-medieval
CHER No 40388
Sources OA North 2003; Hoggarth 1853; OS 1858; Mannex 1840; Mannex and Co 1851; Kelly and Co 1858, 1873
Description An iron foundry is located on the site on the Hoggarth 1853 map, and named as a woollen mill on the OS first edition (1858). Mannex (1840) lists a woollen manufacturer in Kirkland, John Holden, who appears in Mannex and Co in 1851, Kelly and Co in 1858, but has vanished by 1873.
Assessment The site is outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 11
Site name Kirkbarrow House
NGR SD 51380 92080
Site type House
Period Post-medieval (Tudor)
CHER No 40390
Sources OA North 2002 and 2003
Description Documentary evidence suggests that the house was constructed during the late sixteenth or very early seventeenth century. Deeds relating to the land date to 1579, and the presence of the house on Speed's 1611 map indicate that it must have been constructed at some point between these two dates. The house was demolished in 2001, but a survey suggested that the house was of high status dating to the mid-eighteenth century. The majority of alterations were cosmetic, though some restoration work took place in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
Assessment The site is outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 12
Site name Gilling Grove Packhorse Bridge
NGR SD 51226 92190
Site type Packhorse Bridge
Period Medieval
CHER No 16718
Sources CCC & EH 2001
Description A possible packhorse bridge crosses the weir at Gilling Grove, to the west of Windyrigg. It is constructed of stone and soil, and has partially collapsed. In 1991 a Listing application was made to the DoE.
Assessment The site is outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 13
Site name 147 Highgate
NGR SD 51510 92320
Site type Culvert and Well
Period Medieval (?)
CHER No 40837

Sources OA North 2004
Description A stone-lined culvert feature was discovered during groundworks prior to the construction of the current building. It is of drystone construction, capped with large slate floor tiles. To the north-west of the culvert is a possible well or sump. An exact date is not known, but it pre-dates the seventeenth century building it runs beneath.
Assessment The site is outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 14
Site name 124 Highgate House
NGR SD 51463 92351
Site type Cess Pit
Period Medieval
SMR No 40391
Sources OA North 2003
Description A stone-lined circular structure was located under a car park during groundworks prior to the construction of the present building. No finds were recovered making the feature undatable, but similar features have been discovered on Stricklandgate, and were interpreted as fourteenth-century cess-pits.
Assessment The site is outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 15
Site name Castle Howe Motte and Bailey
NGR SD 51290 92380
Site type Motte and Bailey
Period Medieval
CHER No 2077
Scheduled AM SM 23703
Sources CCC & EH 2001
Description The motte and bailey was probably constructed towards the end of the eleventh century, and was likely the home of Ketel, son of Eldred in AD1092. The site was abandoned around 1184 when Kendal Castle was constructed. The motte has been well preserved, but the bailey destroyed during the landscaping of the park.
Assessment The site is outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 16
Site name Bowling Fell Public Park
NGR SD 51290 92389
Site type Public Park
Period Post-medieval
CHER No 19789
Sources CCC & EH 2001
Description Bowling Fell was never officially a park during the medieval period, but it has been common land since pre-Norman times. In 1767 the Kendal Fell Trustees confirmed the right of public access and it became Kendal's first public park. During the eighteenth century some landscaping took place, including the construction of a bowling green. Within its boundaries is Castle Howe Motte and Bailey (Site 15).
Assessment The site is outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 17
Site name Castle Mill
NGR SD 51740 92490
Site type Mill
Period Medieval and Post-Medieval

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SMR No | 19013 |
| Sources | CCC & EH 2001 |
| Description | Castle Mills were constructed as corn mills for Kendal Castle, later becoming Fulling, Carding and Spinning mills. In 1806 they were rebuilt, but an arch of the original structures still remains. |
| Assessment | The site is outside the development area and will not be affected |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Site number | 18 |
| Site name | Kirkland Burgage Plots |
| NGR | SD 5160 9203 |
| Site type | Burgage plots |
| Period | Medieval |
| Sources | Speed 1611; Todd 1787; Wood 1833; Hoggarth's 1853; OS 1938; Crabtree 2000 |
| Description | A series of burgage plots first shown on Speed's 1611 plan, then in greater detail on Todd's (1787), Wood's (1833) and Hoggart's (1853) maps. They indicate that the plots have had limited development between 1787 and 1912. By 1938 most of the structures, particularly those within the central part of the site, would appear to have been demolished and replaced by the much larger building of Crabtree and Co. Documentary evidence relating to the development of the site in the 1920s would indicate severe truncation, with as much as 22 feet of material removed from the rear of the site, but much less at the front. |
| Assessment | The site lies within the development area and will be affected. |

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 Eighteen sites were identified in the 500m radius study area, including two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SMs): Castle Howe motte and bailey (Site 15) and Nether Bridge (Site 1), and two Listed Buildings: the Church of the Holy Trinity (Site 6) and Abbot Hall (Site 7). None of the sites will be affected by the development. All but one of the sites, that of the burgages within the proposed development site (Site 18), were listed on the SMR.

| Period | No of sites | Sites and gazetteer numbers |
|---------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Medieval | 10 | Nether Bridge (Site 1), Turnpike House (Site 2), St Mary's Well (Site 3), Church of the Holy Trinity (Site 6), Kendal Chapel (Site 9), Gilling Grove Packhorse Bridge (Site 12), 147 Highgate (Site 13), 124 Highgate House (Site 14), Castle Howe Motte and Bailey (Site 15), Castle Mill (Site 17) |
| Post-medieval | 8 | Anchorite Mill (Site 4), Kirkland Stocks (Site 5), Abbot Hall (Site 7), Kendal Maypole (Site 8), Kirkland Mill (Site 10), Kirkbarrow House (Site 11), Bowling Fell Public Park (Site 16); Kirkland Burgages (Site 18) |

Table 1: Number of sites by period

5.2 CRITERIA

5.2.1 **Significance** of the scheduled monuments of Castle Howe motte and bailey (Site 15) and Nether Bridge (Site 1), and of the two Listed Buildings, the Church of the Holy Trinity (Site 6) and Abbot Hall (Site 7), has already been recognised through their statutory designations. In the case of the remaining sites, their significance can be assessed through a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological of sites; that to be used here is the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments,' which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The undesignated sites previously listed (Section 4) were each considered using the criteria, with the results below.

5.2.2 **Period:** almost all of the sites within the wider study area are significant elements of the medieval and post-medieval history of the town. Although the earliest documentation of the Kirkland burgages (Site 18) is that of Speed's map of 1611, it is quite likely that, given the proximity of the mother church for Kendal (Site 6) and Nether Bridge (Site 1), that medieval occupation may have taken place in this area. If so, given the different character of the burgage plots, it is likely to pre-date the development of the planned town to the immediate north.

- 5.2.3 **Rarity:** none of the undesignated sites identified in the study area can be argued to be of great rarity, either within the region or more generally within contemporary urban centres. However, it could be argued that, within the context of central Kendal, the Kirkland burgage plots (Site **18**), appearing so different in size to those of the fourteenth-century planned town, are quite unusual, and may, therefore, be considered to be of some local significance.
- 5.2.4 **Documentation:** the majority of undesignated sites can be identified from the various cartographic sources, but there are otherwise few immediately available pertinent documents that might contribute to their significance. It could be argued that the significance of 147 and 124 Highgate (Sites **13** and **14**) has been increased by an improved comprehension of the sites through archaeological investigation and documentation, although the same cannot really be said of the present development site (*Section 6*), for which archaeological investigation was able to provide only very limited information.
- 5.2.5 **Group Value:** since the sites identified in the study area have very few direct links in terms of their original purpose or function (with the exception of Sites **13** and **14**, which relate to burgages of the fourteenth-century planned town), it is difficult to attribute great significance to any particular groupings. However, it can be argued that the sites of medieval date (Table 1) form important elements of Kendal's medieval townscape, from which they gain local group value.
- 5.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** the majority of undesignated sites only survive in documentation, or lie within areas that were developed with little regard for archaeological recording, and so their survival or condition as buried archaeological remains is uncertain. Map regression analysis has shown that the present development site has been redeveloped twice in the twentieth century and, although (albeit truncated) archaeological remains have survived elsewhere in Kendal (Sites **13** and **14**), the evaluation results (*Section 6*) have shown the degree of truncation at the present site to be so severe that very little, if anything, remains of Site **18** within the area explored by the evaluation. It seems even less likely that any remains would survive in the contaminated area of the storage tanks, to the south of the site.
- 5.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** only Site **18**, which corresponds with the proposed development site, can be considered to be vulnerable to the present development. In the light of the evaluation results, however (*Section 6*), it seems that very few remains, fragile or otherwise, are present. Any pockets of archaeology that have survived the twentieth-century redevelopment of site would, however, be vulnerable to the groundworks on site.
- 5.2.8 **Diversity:** several sites, including Sites **4**, **7**, **10** and **17**, seem to have had several functions throughout their use, although there is little evidence for contemporary diversity. So little is known about the Kirkland burgages (Site **18**) that it is difficult to determine the diversity of their use, but it would not be surprising if historically there was a mix of domestic, small-scale manufacture and trading going on.

5.2.9 **Potential:** the various medieval buildings and remains identified within the study area, including the remains discovered at Sites **13** and **14**, combined with the evidence gathered from the map regression analysis, suggest a potential for medieval and post-medieval remains at the former Stoker's Garage site. Unfortunately, the evaluation (*Section 6*) indicated that severe truncation meant this potential had largely been eradicated.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

5.3.1 The proximity of the development site to Nether Bridge (Site **1**), the Church of the Holy Trinity (Site **6**), Anchorite Mill (Site **4**) and Kirkbarrow house (Site **11**), which pre-date Speed's 1611 map, and are referred to in the earlier documentation, indicate that the site lies within one of the oldest parts of Kendal. Indeed, Kirkland was a separate township until the early post-medieval (see *Section 3.2*), and Site **6** most likely has early medieval foundations. However, twentieth-century development seems to have destroyed what could have been a significant element of Kendal's heritage.

6. FIELDWORK RESULTS

6.1 TRIAL TRENCHING

6.1.1 **Introduction:** four trenches were excavated across the proposed development site; two measured 20m in length, and the remainder 10m (Fig 9). The following sections provides a detailed account of each trench excavated and the deposits encountered, for which full descriptions of individual contexts can be found in *Appendix 4*.

6.1.2 **Trench 1** (Fig 10; 43.58m OD): this trench ran east/west and measured 10m in length, 1.8m in width and had an average depth of 0.44m. It contained successive layers of overburden, comprising coarse grey gravelly sand with rubble inclusions, **101**, and coarse brown sandy clay **102**. These were excavated to reveal a series of archaeologically-sterile deposits that appeared to be natural in origin. Although sandy clay **110** could be seen to abutt exposed bedrock **114** at the western end of the trench, the relationship between the remaining deposits was far from clear, with their intervening boundaries being somewhat diffuse. The eastern part of the trench was occupied by loose water-worn brown gravel with occasional boulder inclusions, **103**, which was most likely related to a now defunct water course. The central part of the trench was occupied by disturbed light-medium brown mixed clay deposit **105**, within which were several deposits of pea gravel **106**, sandy-clay **107** and iron pan **104**, and which are again likely to relate to natural processes. A narrow but distinct water course, **108/109**, was identified running north-east/south-west across the trench and again, appeared to be natural in origin. A modern concrete drain or pipe trench **112**, was aligned south-east/north-west but no features of archaeological significance were identified.

6.1.3 **Trench 2** (Fig 11; 43.03m OD): this trench was aligned north/south and measured 20m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 1.8m, where a sondage was cut into the central area. Beneath overburden deposits **101** and **102**, natural gravel **103** was encountered, covering much of the central area of the trench. At the southern end of the trench, this natural was overlain by clean sand **115**, probably the result of silting from the water course revealed in Trench 1. Cutting through the central and northern part of gravel **103** was a modern concrete wall, which most likely related to the recently-demolished garage and which had truncated north/south aligned stone and lime mortar wall **116**, to the north. Running for 4m along the eastern edge of the trench was a modern twentieth century brick wall surviving to eight courses. No other features of archaeological significance were identified.

6.1.4 **Trench 3:** this was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 20m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.13m. It contained overburden **101** and **102** and at the south-west end, gravel **103**. To the north of gravel **103** was an area of bedrock **114**, which was sealed to the west by blue clay **117**. To the north-east of **114** was water-worn iron pan-rich deposit, **118**. This had been cut into by a modern pipe to the south and sub-rectangular feature, **119**, to the east, from the fill of which, **120**, several fragments of bone and mortar

were recovered. Immediately to the north-east of **118** was a substantial light brown clay and gravel demolition deposit **121**. No other features of archaeological significance were identified.

6.1.5 **Trench 4:** this was aligned east/west and measured 10m in length, 1.8m in width and maximum of 1.5m in depth. The upper deposits, c 0.5m deep, comprised overburden **101** and **102**. Towards the western end was natural water-worn gravel **103**, with bands of natural sand immediately to the east. The majority of the base of the trench was encompassed by silting deposit **115**, beneath which natural gravel **103** was revealed within a sondage. At the eastern end of the trench, concrete foundations of the demolished garage cut through silt **115**. Running east/west along the southern edge of the trench was a modern sewer pipe. No other archaeological features were observed.

6.2 FINDS

6.2.1 The 20 finds recovered during the evaluation were of seventeenth- to twentieth-century date and all derived from unstratified contexts. A catalogue of the pottery is provided in *Appendix 5*.

6.2.2 **Pottery:** of interest were two sherds of seventeenth- to eighteenth-century lead-glazed earthenware pottery which may have been made locally. There were also two of pieces of pearlware, a single fragment of transfer-printed pottery and a sherd of nineteenth-century salt-glazed stoneware.

6.2.3 **Glass:** there is a solitary fragment of glass of nineteenth- or twentieth-century date.

6.2.4 **Metal:** a corroded iron object is possibly a farming implement, or part of a horse shoe.

6.2.5 Since none of the finds derived from stratified deposits, nor in association with the one feature of archaeological interest, wall **116**, the assemblage adds very little to an understanding of the archaeology of the site, except to indicate that there was likely to have been post-medieval activity on, or within the immediate vicinity of, the site.

6.3 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

6.2.1 A photographic record was taken of the boundary wall to the rear of the former Stoker's Garage site (Plates 10 to 16). The wall was constructed over three partially terraced levels, stepping down to the current ground level. The top two levels are of similar construction, comprising coursed roughly-worked, variably-sized grey siltstone blocks interspersed by the occasional slim slab of sandstone and bonded with coarse brownish-grey mortar with about 60% coarse inclusions. Several iron pipe outlets are located across the central level, as well as two blocked archways on the upper level. The more southerly of the arches measured approximately 2m wide by 2m high, whilst that to the north was slightly lower and only about 1.2m wide. These, and the

projecting wall stubs, probably relate to the boundaries of the houses mentioned by Crabtree (2000) as being demolished prior to the construction of the garage. There was also a roof scar above the larger arch, which may indicate the presence of an outbuilding, although it is not possible to determine whether this pre- or post-dated the use and blocking of the entranceway. The lower level is probably the remains of the early twentieth-century Crabtree and Co Garage, and had been more recently faced with brick and breeze block, and painted blue and white. Behind this facing and at other points along the length of the lower wall, including a section that supported a short stretch of tarmac road associated with the garage, the materials and construction techniques were not dissimilar to those of the upper walls. It is possible that some of the rear wall may have been reconstructed during the twentieth century in order to retain the slope behind, exemplified by the curving walls that hold the small road that runs along the central level. In one section towards the southern part of the wall, the join between the older and current stonework can clearly be seen (Plate 16), suggesting that the majority of the boundary wall to the rear of the site is relatively recent in construction.

7. DISCUSSION AND IMPACT

7.1 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The programme of archaeological investigation has revealed that the land of the former Stoker's Garage Site has been heavily truncated, most likely during the 1920s and '30s, when the post-medieval buildings that had formerly occupied the site were torn down and the area levelled for the construction of the Crabtree and Co Garage. The scale of truncation associated with the twentieth-century levelling for the garage, apparently up to 22 feet at the rear part of the site (Crabtree 2000), is evidenced by the fact that the rear retaining wall for the garage lies at the bottom of a sequence of terraces, the upper parts of which would appear to be amongst the only remains of pre-1920s structures on the site. This truncation must reflect not only the removal of any occupation deposits which would otherwise be expected to accumulate over the known post-medieval occupation of the site, but also the terracing of the natural geology, which otherwise slopes steeply towards the street front. This process is likely to have commenced, although on a smaller scale, with the previously identified later post-medieval buildings on the site.
- 7.1.2 Although the modern breeze block re-facing of the lower section of the wall is easy to distinguish from earlier phases, as are those sections carrying the road, the fact that the much of the wall is constructed in a similar manner, makes it difficult, except in a few instances, to determine the exact division between sections remodelled in the 1920s and the earlier elements. Although several earlier features are retained with the older wall sections, they are unlikely to represent the remains of houses. It seems likely that the larger of the arches represents an entrance for a cart, whilst the smaller arch further to the north represents a back gate. Both would have allowed access to the back alley shown on cartographic sources running to the rear of the Kirkland plots, but subsumed in the 1930s by the development of the housing estate to the rear. As such, this rear wall continues along the steep to the north of the development site. The survival of a number of perpendicular wall stubs, probably retained as buttresses, would indicate the positions of the original burgage divisions.
- 7.1.3 That the severity of truncation declined somewhat towards the street frontage is indicated by the survival of wall **116** within Trench 2, although the lack of dating evidence directly associated with this feature means that it is uncertain whether it relates to the post-medieval burgages shown on the historic cartographic sources. Given the absence of concrete mortar (and, therefore, the unlikelihood of twentieth-century construction) and the consistency of the conformation of the buildings on the old maps of the area (Site **18**), there is no reason why the wall should not relate to activity of eighteenth-century, or earlier, date, as indicated by the presence of lead-glazed pottery. Elsewhere on site, all the excavated trenches exhibited a similar pattern: after the removal of the overburden, the majority of deposits were natural or disturbed natural, indicating that, even at the street frontage, all previous remains were grubbed-out prior to the construction of the garage. Water-lain gravel and sand deposits

103 and **115** were predominant across the site and indicate that the presence of a former water course. The remaining sandy silts also seem to be the result of water-borne sediments. Given the proximity of the Kent, it is possible that the deposits relate to that river, but it is not impossible that a now defunct tributary ran through the site.

7.2 IMPACT

- 7.2.1 The almost complete lack of foundations for the post-medieval buildings known to have stood on the site, together with any associated waste-disposal features or occupation deposits, indicates that the degree of truncation of the site has been so severe that the present development will have a negligible impact on the archaeological resource.

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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

9.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map

Figure 2: Plan of Gazetteer Sites

Figure 3: Speed's 1611 Plan of Kendal

Figure 4: Todd's 1787 Plan of Kendal from an actual survey

Figure 5: Hoggarth's 1853 Plan of the Town of Kendal

Figure 6: Detail of the OS First edition 1858 Sheet 38

Figure 7: Detail of the OS Second edition rev. 1912 Sheet 38.8

Figure 8: Detail of the OS Third edition rev. 1938 Sheet 38.8

Figure 9: Location Plan of Trenches

Figure 10: Detail of Trench 1 showing the water-worn deposits

Figure 11: Detail of Trench 2 showing wall **116**

9.2 PLATES

Plate 1: Kirkland early 1900s, Yard 94

Plate 2: Z Crabtree and Co 1928

Plate 3: Z Crabtree 1939

Plate 4: Post-excavation shot of Trench 1, looking east

Plate 5: Post-excavation shot of Trench 2, looking north

Plate 6: Wall **116** within Trench 2, looking south

Plate 7: Wall **116** from above, Trench 2 looking south

Plate 8: Post-excavation shot of Trench 4, looking west

Plate 9: Sondage through Trench 4 exhibiting the make-up of the site, looking south-east

Plate 10: East-facing elevation of boundary wall, southern end

Plate 11: East-facing elevation of boundary wall, central area

Plate 12: East-facing elevation of boundary wall, northern end

Plate 13: Upper portion of the east-facing elevation of the boundary wall (2m Scale)

Plate 14: Lower portion of the east-facing elevation of the boundary wall (2m Scale)

Plate 15: Detail of southern arch, east-facing elevation

Plate 16: East-facing elevation of boundary wall, southern end showing the join between the earlier and modern wall

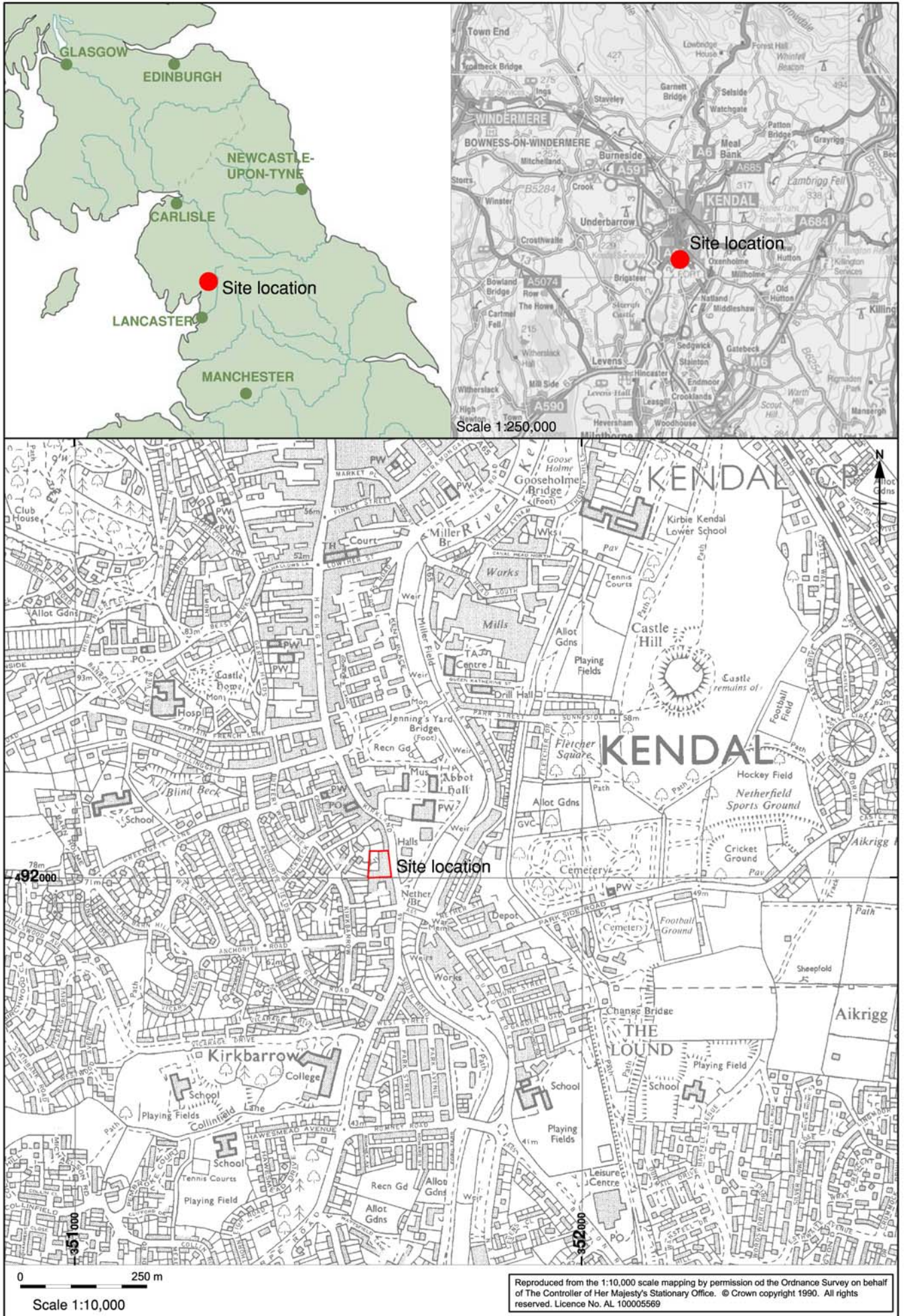


Figure 1: Site Location

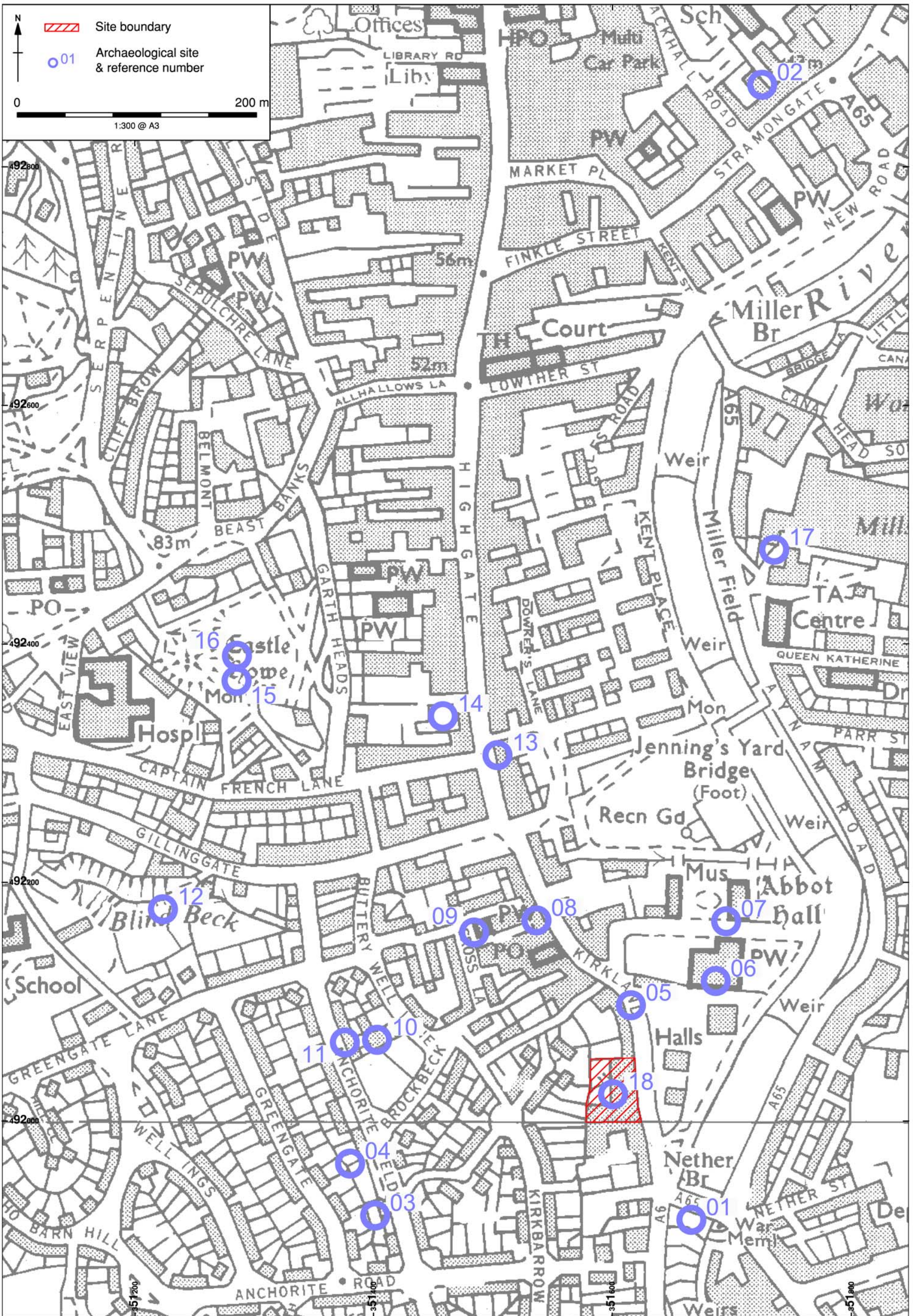


Figure 2: Archaeological sites identified in the gazetteer

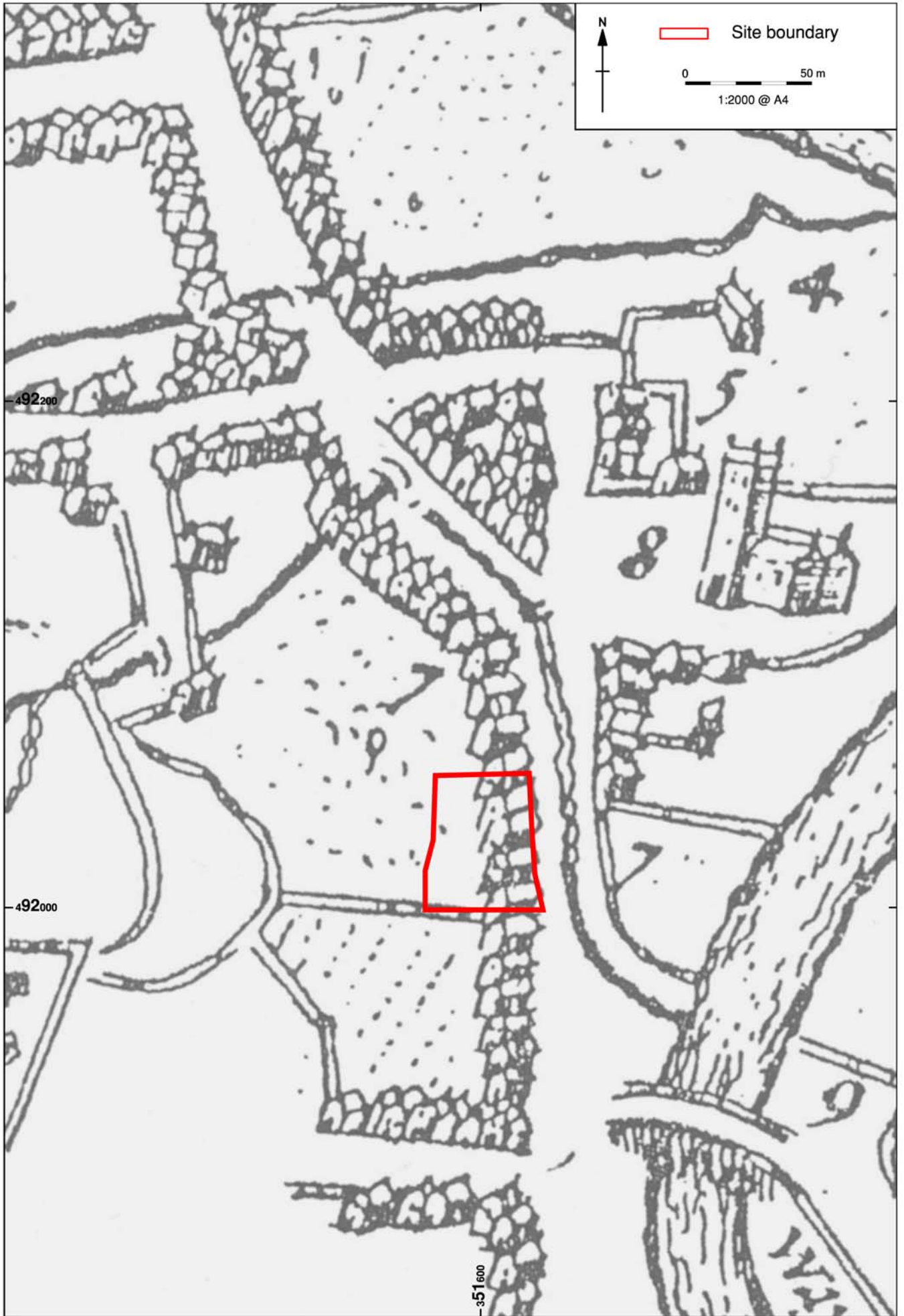


Figure 3: Speed's map of 1611



Figure 4: Todd's map of 1787

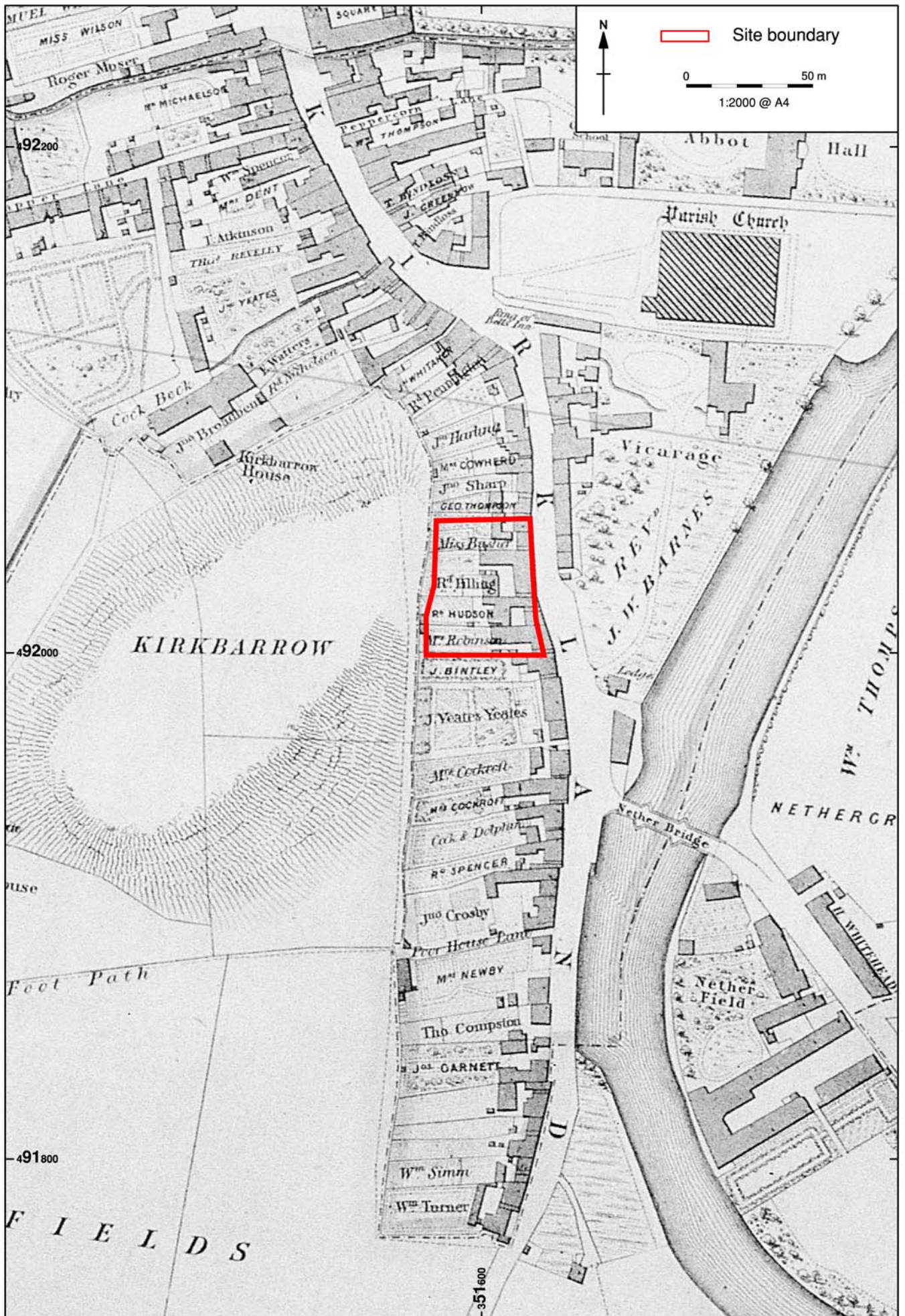


Figure 5: Hogarth's map of 1853



Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 6" to 1 mile, 1858



Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 25" to 1 mile, 1912



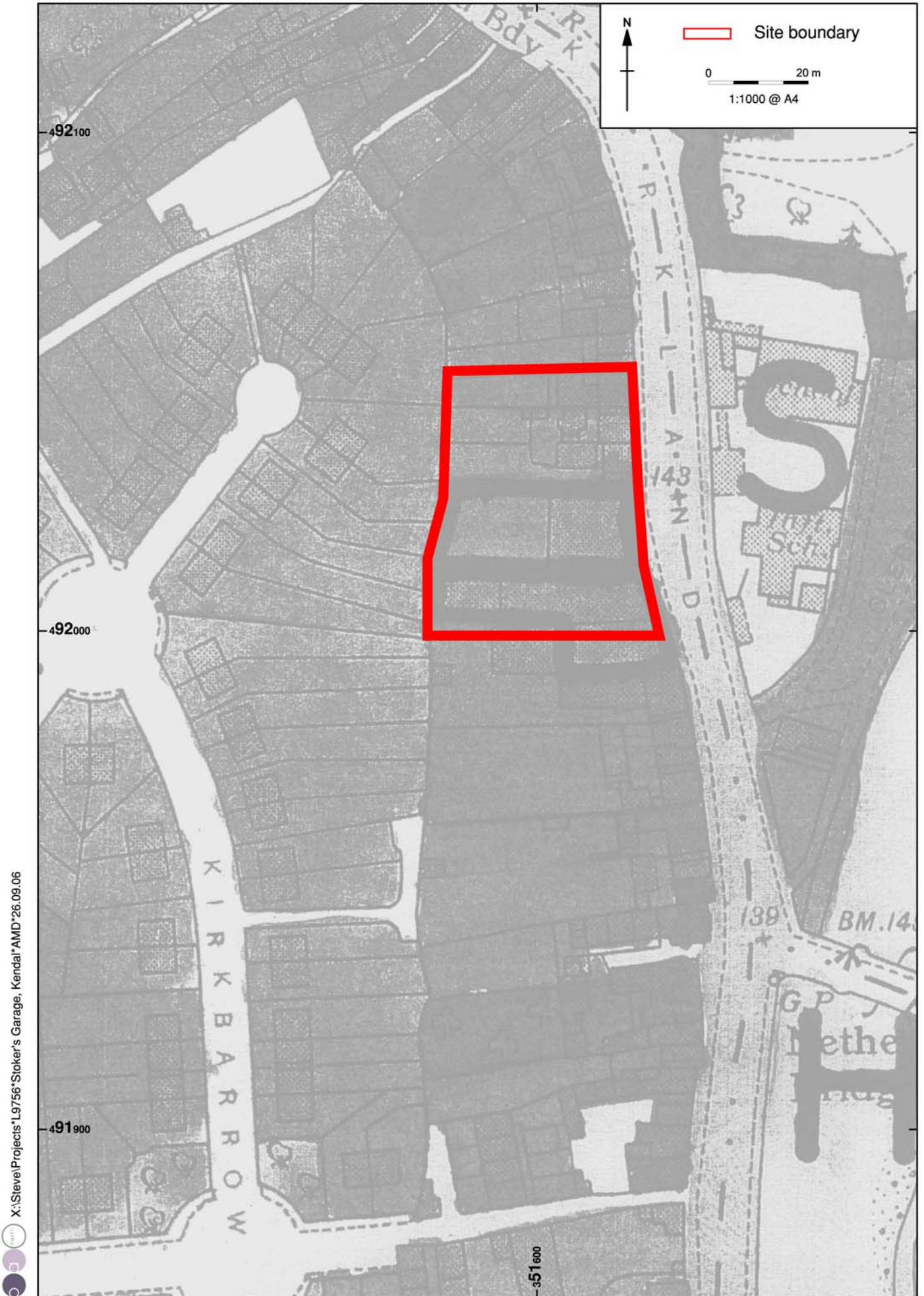


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition, 25" to 1 mile, 1938



X:\Steve\Projects\L9756\Stoker's Garage, Kendal\MER\26.09.06

Figure 9: Trench Location Plan

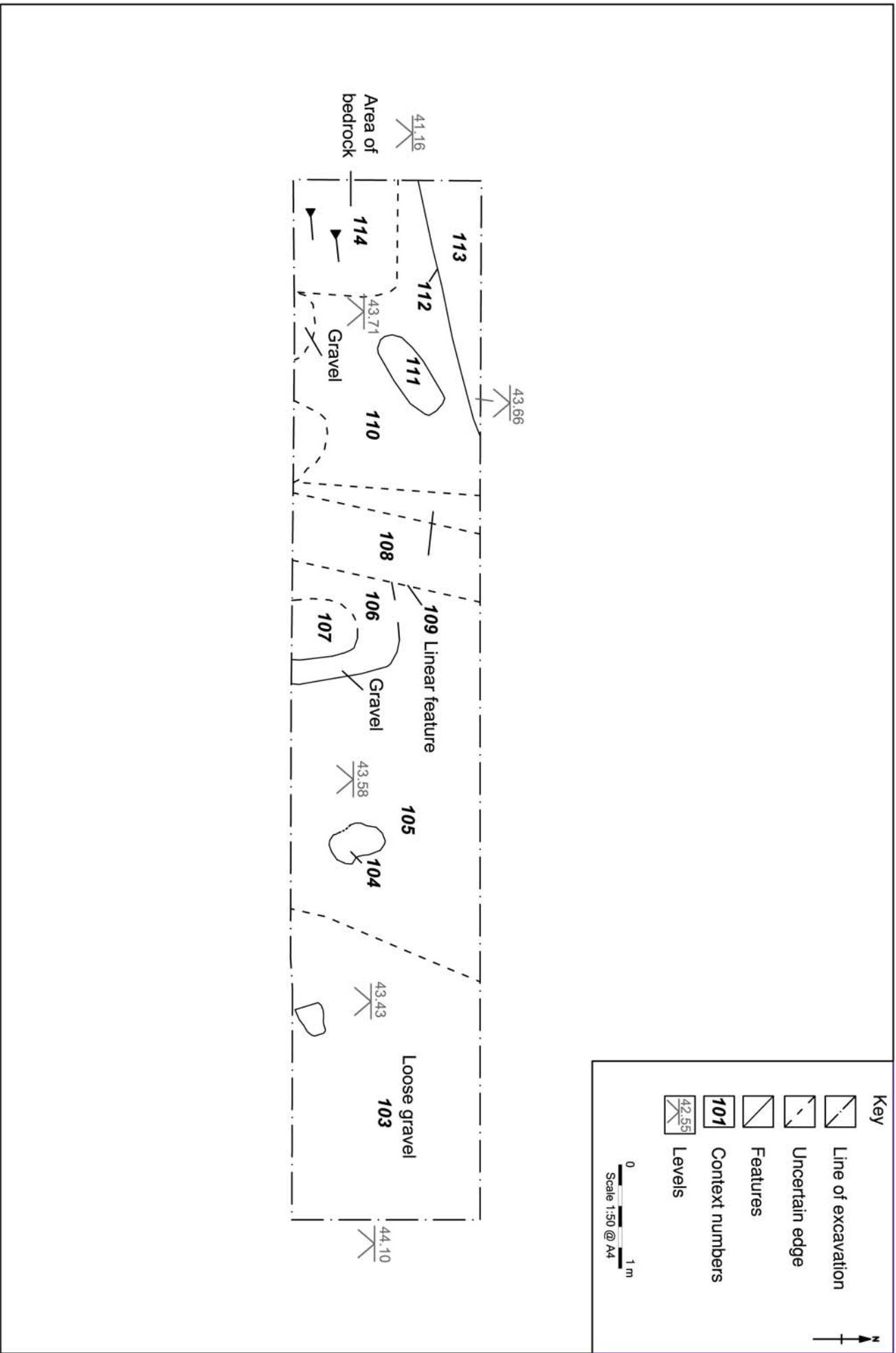


Figure 10: Detail of Trench 1, showing water-worn deposits

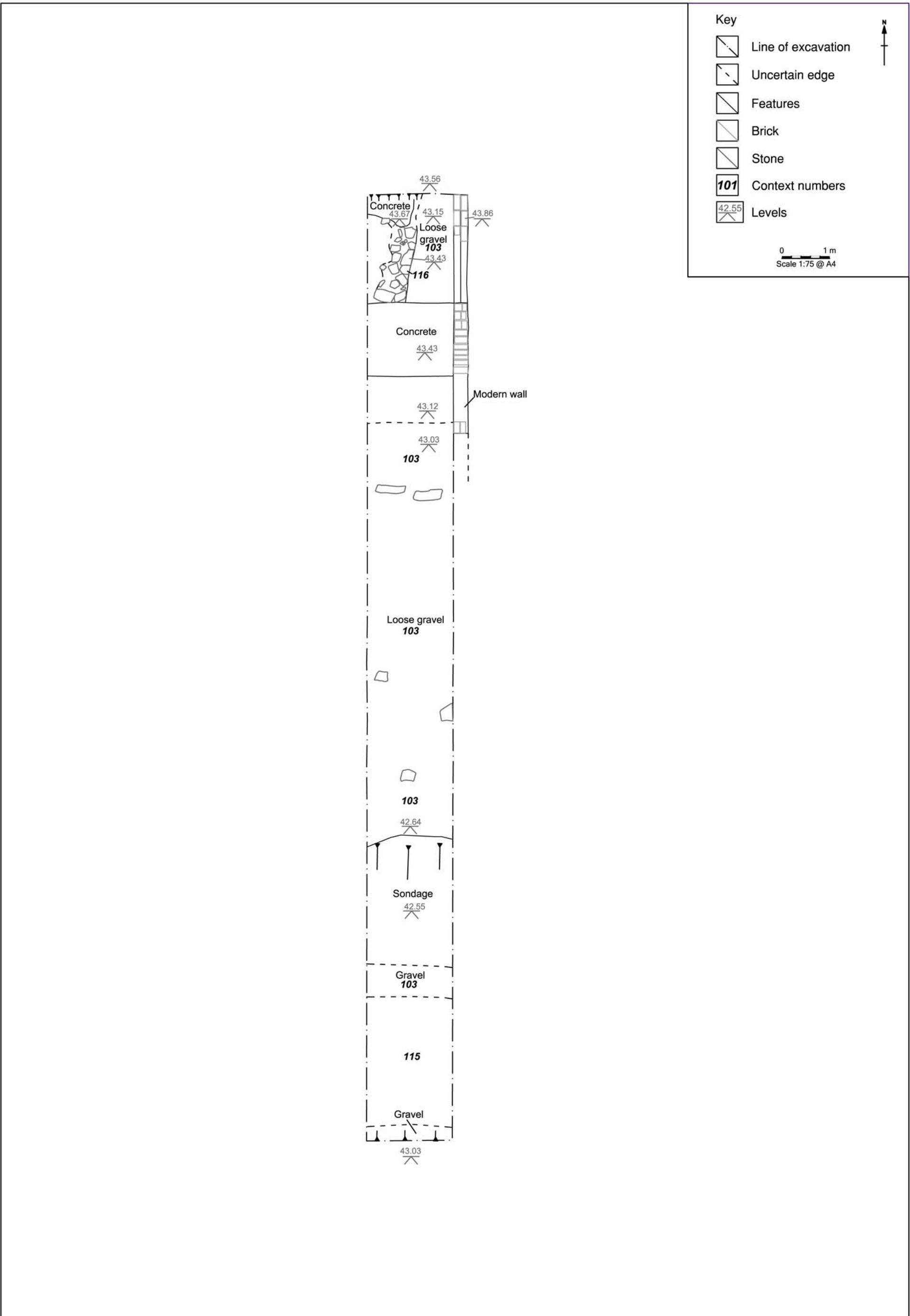


Figure 11: Detail of Trench 2, showing wall 116

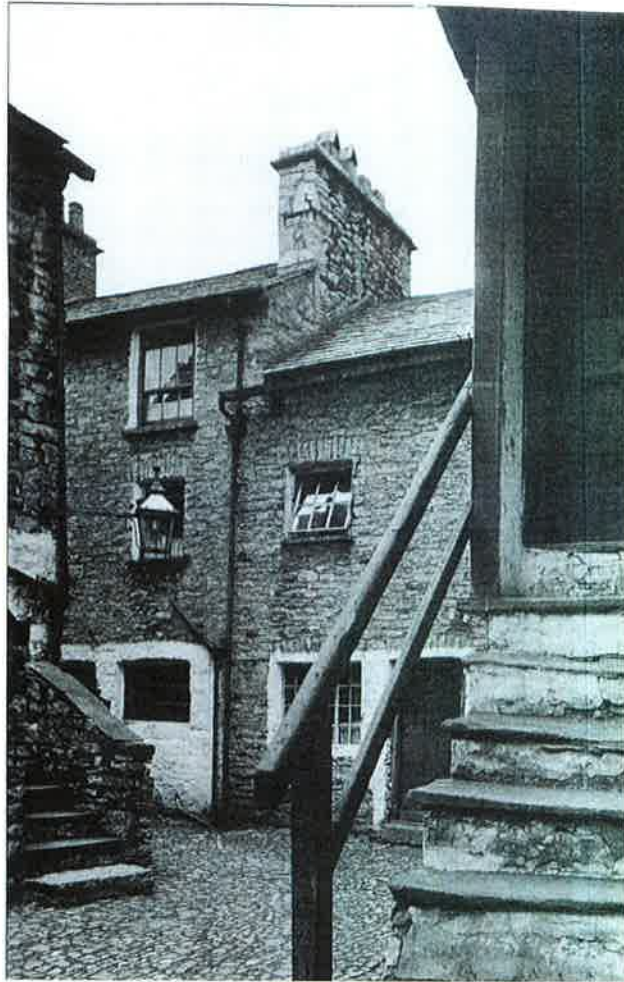


Plate 1: Yard 94, Kirkland, early 1900s



Plate 2: Z Crabtree and Co 1928



Plate 3: Z Crabtree 1939



Plate 4: Post-excavation shot of Trench 1, looking east



Plate 5: Post-excavation shot of Trench 2, looking north



Plate 6: Wall 116 within Trench 2, looking south

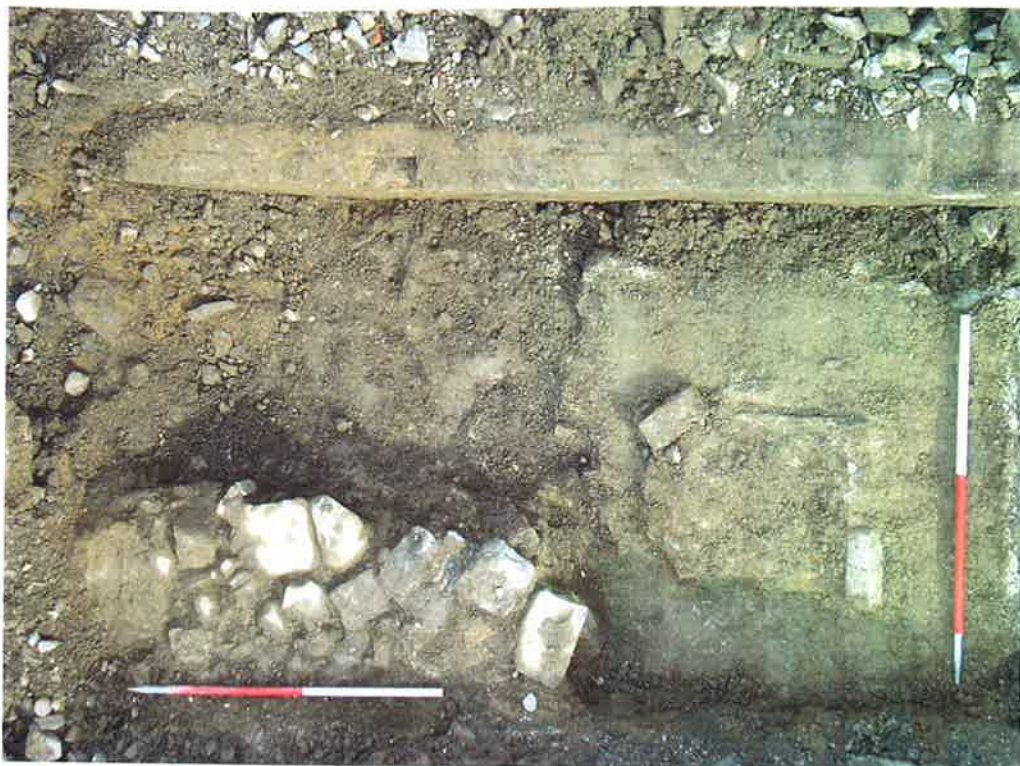


Plate 7: Wall *116* from above, Trench 2 looking south



Plate 8: post-excavation shot of Trench 4, looking west



Plate 9: Sondage through Trench 4 exhibiting the make-up of the site



Plate 10: East-facing elevation of boundary wall, southern end



Plate 11: East-facing elevation of boundary wall, central area



Plate 12: East-facing elevation of boundary wall, northern end



Plate 13: Upper portion of the east-facing elevation of the boundary wall. (two metre scales)



Plate 14: Lower portion of the east-facing elevation of the boundary wall. (two metre scales)



Plate 15: Detail of southern arch, east-facing elevation



Plate 16: East-facing elevation of boundary wall, southern end showing the join between the earlier and modern wall.

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 LAG Prichard (hereafter the 'client') has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation ahead of a development on the site of the former Stoker's Garage, Kirkland, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR SD 5160 9203). The proposed development affects an area considered to have high archaeological potential and, accordingly, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) have issued a brief, to which the following project design adheres. Kirkland runs to the south of the central Kendal, which lies in the Kent Valley within southern Cumbria. The development site covers a subrectangular area of 0.2ha and has recently been subject to the demolition of the garage structures.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 Although there are remains dating from the Prehistoric and Roman periods from within and around Kendal, the most significant archaeological features within the vicinity of the development area date to the medieval period. Kirkland is thought to be the original focus of settlement in Kendal, recorded as *Chechebi* in the Domesday Book (Faull and Stinson 1986). The discovery of a fragment of an Anglian cross at Trinity Church, just to the north-east of the proposed development area, suggests that this area may have been a religious centre, if not actually settled, by the ninth century AD. In the later eleventh century, Kendal became the centre of a Norman Barony which was possibly focussed on the eleventh or early twelfth century motte and bailey fortification of Castle Howe (Winchester 1979), just to the north of the proposed development site. Settlement (probably planned and laid-out in a similar manner to several other contemporary Cumbrian towns), quickly developed around Trinity Church, the thirteenth century structure of which contains stone likely to have been reused from an earlier, possibly Saxon, building, with the main thoroughfares along Highgate (the northern extension of Kirkland), Stricklandgate and Stramongate, to the north and east of the development area. Nethermost Bridge, located to the south-east of the development site, represents a medieval crossing point of the River Kent, a route which is likely to have been integral to the medieval plan of Kendal. These streets would have been lined by narrow burgrave plots, with buildings on the street fronts and long yards stretching to the rear and which would have been accessed by a back lane; given the location of the proposed development site, there is potential that it incorporates several such burgrave plots. Although the yards at the rear of the burgrave plots would have been used for horticulture, waste-dumping and for small-scale industrial activity (and Highgate is particularly associated with tanning and wool processing -Marshall 1975), little actual large-scale development of these plots is recorded until the eighteenth century, with the development of the yard system, where the long medieval plots were infilled with new developments

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.3.1 The company, both as Oxford Archaeology North and under the former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 25 years. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has undertaken a large volume of work in and around Kendal, with recent examples including deskbased assessments of Highgate (2004) and Woolpack Yard (2005), evaluations at Stricklandgate (2001) and the Booths Supermarket Site (2005) and full excavations at Elephant yard (1998, 2004) and at Stricklandgate (2005).

1.3.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists

(IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed to identify any known surviving archaeological deposits in and immediately around the development area and to assess the subsoil deposits within the development area in order to determine the presence, extent, nature, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits that may be threatened by the proposed residential development. To this end, the following programme of archaeological work has been designed. The results of each stage will influence that which ensues and will provide information as to whether further mitigation works are required prior to, or during, ground works associated with the development. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 **Desk-based assessment:** to provide a desk-based assessment of the site to identify the archaeological potential prior to any development (in accordance with the IFA standards (1999)).

2.3 **Visual Inspection:** to conduct a walkover of the development site in order to identify surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of disturbance, hazards and constraints.

2.4 **Archaeological Evaluation:** to implement a programme of trial trenching examining 100m² of the proposed development area, which equates to about 5% of the entire development area.

2.5 **Report and Archive:** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the results of the evaluation and would make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area, and any recommendations for further work.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1.1 **Introduction:** a desk-based assessment is usually undertaken as the first stage of a programme of archaeological recording. Prior to development of the site, further intrusive investigation may be required. It is not intended to reduce the requirement for evaluation, excavation or preservation of known or presumed archaeological deposits, but it will provide an appraisal of archaeological constraints and a guide to any requirement for further archaeological work.

3.1.2 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project.

3.1.3 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** this work will include consultation of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (CHER, formerly the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)) in Kendal, as well as the County Records Office, also in Kendal. Data from these sources will inform a review of all known and available resources of information relating to a study area within an appropriate radius centred on the site of the proposed development. The aim of this is to give consideration not only to the application site, but also its setting in terms of historical and archaeological contexts. These include:

- published and unpublished documentary sources
- data held in local and national archaeological databases
- printed and manuscript maps
- place and field-name evidence

- evidence for township, ecclesiastical and other ancient boundaries
- aerial photographs in both national and local collections
- other photographic/illustrative evidence
- local museum catalogues and artefactual evidence
- engineering/borehole data where applicable
- geological/soil surveys

3.1.4 ***Cumbria HER, Kendal:*** the CHER is a database of known archaeological sites within the County. It also holds an extensive library of published materials and aerial photographs for consultation.

3.1.5 ***Cumbria County Record Office, Kendal:*** the office in Kendal holds the mainsource of primary documentation; both maps and documents for Kendal and its immediate surroundings.

3.1.6 ***Map regression analysis:*** a cartographic analysis will be undertaken as it has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area and its development through to its modern-day or most recent use. This provides one method of highlighting areas of potential archaeological interest. Particular emphasis will be on the early cartographic evidence and will include estate maps, tithe maps, and Ordnance Survey maps, through to present mapping, where possible.

3.1.7 ***Geological/Soil Surveys:*** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. It will be based on published geological mapping and any local geological surveys in the possession of the County Council or the client.

3.2 SITE VISIT

3.2.1 Following the desk-based assessment, the site will be visited in order to relate the existing topography and land use to research findings, and assess evidence not available through documentary sources. It will also provide an understanding for areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment.

3.2.2 The survey will note present land use, the condition and visibility of features identified in the documentary research and any features of potential archaeological interest, any areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site.

3.3 EVALUATION

3.3.1 The programme of trial trenching will establish the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation. In this way, it will adequately sample the threatened available area.

3.3.2 ***Trench configuration:*** the evaluation is required to examine a minimum of 5% of the 2000m² development area, equating to the excavation of a series of trenches totalling 50m in length by 2m in width. The exact configuration and positioning of the trenches will be dependent upon the results of the deskbased assessment and site visit, together with a consideration of the proposed development; a plan of the proposed trench locations will be submitted for the approval of CCCHES. Provisionally, it is planned that three trenches, each 20m long by 1.8m wide will be excavated. The area of each trench will need to be cleared of any demolition debris prior to the commencement of any excavation.

- 3.3.3 **Methodology:** within each trench, the upper horizons of overburden, topsoil, subsoil and any recent made-ground will be rapidly removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket and working under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit or to the level of the natural subsoil. This deposit will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels, depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. All features of archaeological interest must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed by CCCHES. The trenches will not be excavated deeper than 1.2m to accommodate health and safety constraints; any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve recosting.
- 3.3.4 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be located by use of GPS equipment, which is accurate to +/- 0.25m, or Total Station. Altitude information will be established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 3.3.5 Any investigation of intact archaeological deposits will be exclusively manual. Selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal. It is hoped that in terms of the vertical stratigraphy, maximum information retrieval will be achieved through the examination of sections of cut features. All excavation will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.3.6 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections, colour slides and monochrome contacts) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.3.7 Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. The site archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.
- 3.3.8 **Reinstatement:** it is understood that there will be a basic requirement for the backfilling of trenches: excavated material will be backfilled so that the topsoil is laid on the top, and the ground will be roughly graded. It would be preferable for the landowner to agree to the finished reinstated trenches prior to leaving site. Should there be a requirement by the client other than that stated this will involve recosting for an agreed variation.
- 3.3.9 **Fencing/hoarding requirements:** it is assumed that the client will advise on the arrangements/requirements for the site to be protected from public access, and contingency costs have been provided for the hiring of fencing and for the use of additional staff for erecting and dismantling fencing.
- 3.3.10 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of suitable deposits by the inhouse palaeoecological specialist, who will examine the potential for further analysis.
- 3.3.11 The assessment would include soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features. In addition, samples from waterlogged deposits would be assessed for plant macrofossils, insects, molluscs and pollen. The costs for the palaeoecological assessment are defined as a contingency and will only be called into effect if good deposits are identified and will be subject to the agreement of CCCHES and the client.

- 3.3.12 **Faunal remains:** if there is found to be the potential for discovery of bones of fish and small mammals, a sieving programme will be carried out. These will be assessed as appropriate by OA North's specialist in faunal remains, and subject to the results, there may be a requirement for more detailed analysis. A contingency has been included for the assessment of such faunal remains for analysis.
- 3.3.13 **Human Remains:** although not expected at this stage, any human remains uncovered will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. No further investigation will continue beyond that required to establish the date and character of the burial. CCCHES and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. If removal is essential, the exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a Home Office license, under section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857. An application will be made by OA North for the study area on discovery of any such remains and the removal will be carried out with due care and sensitivity under the environmental health regulations. The cost of removal or treatment will be agreed with the client and costed as a variation.
- 3.3.14 **Treatment of finds:** all finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds*, 1998 (new edition) and the recipient museum's guidelines.
- 3.3.15 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained on advice from the recipient museum's archive curator.
- 3.3.16 **Treasure:** any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be employed to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.3.17 **Contingency plan:** a contingency costing may also be employed for unseen delays caused by prolonged periods of bad weather, vandalism, discovery of unforeseen complex deposits and/or artefacts which require specialist removal, use of shoring to excavate important features close to the excavation sections etc. This has been included in the separately provided Costings document, and would be charged in agreement with the client.
- 3.3.18 The evaluation will provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. In this way, an impact assessment will also be provided.

3.4 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

- 3.4.1 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the final report will be submitted to the client within two months of completion of fieldwork. Should the client require a draft report, or a separate copy of the desk-based assessment report, bound and unbound copies of such reports can be provided on request, within three weeks of the completion of each stage of the programme of work. Three copies of the report will be submitted to the CHER. The report will include:

- a site location plan related to the national grid
- a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR
- the dates on which each phase of the programme of work was undertaken

a concise, non-technical summary of the results

- an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken

- a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained
 - an interpretation of the desk-based assessment results and their significance, using the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990)
 - plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located as well as sites identified during the desk-based assessment
 - monochrome and colour photographs as appropriate
 - a list of and dates for any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified
 - a description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained
 - a summary of the impact of the development on any archaeological remains and, where possible, a model of potential archaeological deposits within as-yet unexplored areas of the development site
 - a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design
 - the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- 3.4.2 This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required. Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation will be provided in a separate communication.
- 3.4.3 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.
- 3.4.4 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context.
- 3.4.5 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is essential and archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate Record Office.
- 3.4.6 All artefacts will be processed to MAP2 standards and will be assessed by our in-house finds specialists. The deposition and disposal of any artefacts recovered in the evaluation will be agreed with the legal owner and an appropriate recipient museum, most likely the Kendal Museum. Discussion regarding the museum's requirement for the transfer and storage of finds will be conducted prior to the commencement of the project, and CCCHES will be notified of the arrangements made.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

4.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the fieldwork as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. **Information regarding services within the study area have been received and will be used during the course of the evaluation.**

5 PROJECT MONITORING

5.1 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, CCCHES will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCHES in consultation with the client. Fieldwork will be monitored by the CCCHES Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of the developer.

6 WORK TIMETABLE

6.1 **DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND SITE VISIT**

6.1.1 Approximately five days will be required for this stage of the programme.

6.2 **EVALUATION TRENCHING**

6.2.1 Approximately one week will be required to complete this element.

6.2.2 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an official order/confirmation has been received from the client. A team could mobilise with one to two weeks notice (to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task).

6.3 **REPORT**

6.3.1 Copies of the report, as outlined in *Section 3.4.1*, will be issued to the client and other relevant parties within two months of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

6.4 **ARCHIVE**

6.4.1 The archive will be deposited within six months following submission of the report, unless otherwise instructed.

7 STAFFING

7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Stephen Rowland** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. The finds will be processed, studied and reported upon, either by, or under the guidance, of **Chris Howard-Davies** (OA North Finds Manager) who has extensive experience of finds from all periods, but particularly prehistoric and Roman material. All environmental sampling and assessment will be undertaken under the auspices of **Elizabeth Huckerby** (OA North Environmental Manager) who has unparalleled experience of palaeoenvironmental work in the North West and who heads an excellent team of environmental archaeologists. Any faunal remains will be studied by **Andrew Bates** (OA North Project Officer), who has a large amount of experience in undertaking the assessment and analysis of faunal assemblages of all sizes from a wide range of periods and locations. Current time-tabling precludes the allocation of specific members of staff at this juncture, but OA North can guarantee that the desk-based assessment and walkover survey will be undertaken by an OA North Supervisor experienced in such work and

capable of carrying out projects of all sizes. Similarly, the evaluation will comprise a suitably-sized team of experienced archaeologists led by an OA North Project Officer or Supervisor. All OA North Project Officers and Supervisors are experienced archaeologists capable of undertaking small- medium- and large-scale projects in a range of urban and rural situations.

8 INSURANCE

- 8.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

9 REFERENCES

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, second edition, London

Faull, ML and Stinson, M (eds), 1986 Yorkshire, in J Morris (ed) *Domesday Book* 30 Chichester

OA North, 2004 Yards 110 and 112 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria, unpubl rep

SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers), 1997 *Health and Safety Manual*, Poole

UKIC, 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*, London

UKIC, 1998 *First Aid for Finds*, London

Winchester, AJL, 1979 *Cumbrian Historic Town Survey: 1978 -1979: Kendal*, unpubl rep

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING PROJECT DESIGN

STOKER'S GARAGE, KIRKLAND, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF STANDING REMAINS: PROJECT DESIGN



Oxford Archaeology North

January 2007

LAG Prichard

Grid Reference: SD 5160 9203
OA North Tender No: t2838

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.2.1 Following the completion of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) on the site of the former Stoker's Garage, Kirkland, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR SD 5160 9203), Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) requested that the eastern boundary wall, which is thought to be of some historic interest, should be subject to a programme of photographic recording. The following project design, representing a methodology for this work, has been prepared for LAG Prichard (hereafter the 'client') and adheres to the CCCHES verbal brief. Kirkland runs to the south of the central Kendal, which lies in the Kent Valley within southern Cumbria. The development site covers a sub-rectangular area of 0.2ha and has recently been subject to the demolition of the garage structures.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 Although the desk-based assessment indicated that post-medieval, and possibly even medieval buildings, had formerly occupied the development area, the only below-ground evidence of such structures found during the archaeological evaluation comprised a short stretch of stone wall, likely to date to the post-medieval period. The almost complete absence of domestic refuse, pits or other ancillary features that might be expected to be associated with urban habitation suggested that the site had been severely truncated during the course of twentieth-century developments on the site, culminating with that of Stoker's Garage itself. However, during the site visit by CCCHES, the eastern boundary wall was identified as being of historical interest, and likely to be representative of the final phase of domestic occupation of the site and therefore worthy of photographic recording.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.3.1 The company, both as Oxford Archaeology North and under the former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 25 years. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has undertaken a large volume of work in and around Kendal, with recent examples including desk-based assessments of Highgate (2004) and Woolpack Yard (2005), evaluations at Stricklandgate (2001) and the Booths Supermarket Site (2005) and full excavations at Elephant yard (1998, 2004) and at Stricklandgate (2005).

1.3.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed to record the standing remains on the site. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 **Photographic Recording:** a programme of photographic recording will be undertaken on the standing remains of the eastern boundary

- 2.3 **Report and Archive:** the results of the recording will be integrated into the existing desk-based assessment and evaluation report, which will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. The primary written, photographic and drawn records will be integrated into the existing archive.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

- 3.1.1 Where access and health and safety constraints permit, the photographic record of the upstanding eastern boundary wall will include the recording of both elevations and will meet the requirements of a 'Photographic Survey' as described by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification, 3rd edition*, 1996. An indexed photographic record will include colour slide and monochrome prints, using a 35mm SLR camera with an appropriate lens and scale, and the location of shots will be drawn onto a sketch plan of the wall. Where appropriate, descriptive notes will be made to aid interpretation.

3.2 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

- 3.2.1 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the final report will be submitted to the client within two months of completion of fieldwork. Should the client require a draft report, or a separate copy of the desk-based assessment report, bound and unbound copies of such reports can be provided on request, within three weeks of the completion of each stage of the programme of work. Three copies of the report will be submitted to the CHER. The report will include:

- a site location plan related to the national grid
- a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR
- the dates on which each phase of the programme of work was undertaken
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results
- an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken
- a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained
- an interpretation of the desk-based assessment results and their significance, using the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990)
- plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located as well as sites identified during the desk-based assessment
- monochrome and colour photographs as appropriate
- a list of and dates for any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified
- a description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained

- a summary of the impact of the development on any archaeological remains and, where possible, a model of potential archaeological deposits within as-yet unexplored areas of the development site
 - a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design
 - the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- 3.2.2 This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required. Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation will be provided in a separate communication.
- 3.2.3 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.
- 3.2.4 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context.
- 3.2.5 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is essential and archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate Record Office.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 4.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the fieldwork as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. **Information regarding services within the study area have been received and will be used during the course of the evaluation.**

5 PROJECT MONITORING

- 5.1 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, CCCHES will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCHES in consultation with the client. Fieldwork will be monitored by the CCCHES Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of the developer.

6 WORK TIMETABLE

6.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

6.1.1 One day will be required for this stage of the programme.

6.2 **REPORT**

6.2.1 Copies of the report, as outlined in *Section 3.2.1*, will be issued to the client and other relevant parties within two months of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

6.3 **ARCHIVE**

6.3.1 The archive will be deposited within six months following submission of the report, unless otherwise instructed.

7 **STAFFING**

7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Stephen Rowland** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. The Photographic recording and subsequent reporting would be undertaken by an OA North Supervisor.

8 **INSURANCE**

8.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

9 **REFERENCES**

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, second edition, London

OA North, 2004 Yards 110 and 112 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria, unpubl rep

SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers), 1997 *Health and Safety Manual*, Poole

UKIC, 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*, London

UKIC, 1998 *First Aid for Finds*, London

Winchester, AJL, 1979 *Cumbrian Historic Town Survey: 1978 -1979: Kendal*, unpubl rep

APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT REGISTER

| Context No | Site Subdiv. | Depths | Description |
|------------|----------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 101 | All | 0.2m | Overburden |
| 102 | All | 0.3m | Overburden |
| 103 | All | Unknown | Water-worn gravel |
| 104 | Trench 1 | Unknown | Red-brown iron panning stain within 105 . |
| 105 | Trench 1 | Unknown | Disturbed mixed clay |
| 106 | Trench 1 | Unknown | Pea-gravel |
| 107 | Trench 1 | Unknown | Discrete deposit of light brown sandy clay within 106 . |
| 108 | Trench 1 | 0.1m | Fill of water course 109 |
| 109 | Trench 1 | 0.1m | Cut of narrow natural water course |
| 110 | Trench 1 | Unknown | Light brown sandy clay to the north of 109 |
| 111 | Trench 1 | Unknown | Grey-black silty sand deposit within 110 |
| 112 | Trench 1 | Unknown | Cut for modern drain or pipe. |
| 113 | Trench 1 | Unknown | Concrete fill of 112 |
| 114 | Trench 1 and 3 | Unknown | Natural bedrock |
| 115 | Trench 2 and 4 | Unknown | Water-worn fine sand silts. |
| 116 | Trench 2 | Unknown | Stone surface or wall. |
| 117 | Trench 3 | Unknown | Blue sandy clay |
| 118 | Trench 3 | Unknown | Loose water-worn iron pan and gravel |
| 119 | Trench 3 | Unknown | Cut for modern sub-rectangular feature |
| 120 | Trench 3 | 0.03m | Fill of 119 |
| 121 | Trench 3 | Unknown | Demolition layer |

APPENDIX 5: FINDS CATALOGUE

| OR No | Context | Material | Date | Description | Frag No |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1000 | U/S | Glass | Nineteenth to twentieth century | Glass (bottle) fragment | 1 |
| 1001 | U/S | Pottery | Nineteenth Century | Transfer printed pearlware | 1 |
| 1001 | U/S | Pottery | Nineteenth Century | Pearlware | 1 |
| 1001 | U/S | Pottery | Nineteenth Century | Stoneware | 1 |
| 1002 | U/S | Ceramic | Nineteenth Century | Clay pipe | 3 |
| 1003 | U/S Tr3 | Pottery | Nineteenth Century | Pearlware | 4 |
| 1003 | U/S Tr3 | Pottery | Nineteenth to twentieth century | Unglazed red earthenware | 1 |
| 1003 | U/S Tr3 | Pottery | Nineteenth Century | Creamware | 1 |
| 1003 | U/S Tr3 | Pottery | Seventeenth to eighteenth century | Lead-glazed earthenware | 2 |
| 1003 | U/S Tr3 | Pottery | Nineteenth Century | Yellow-/pearl- glazed stoneware | 2 |
| 1003 | U/S Tr3 | Pottery | Eighteenth to nineteenth century | Midlands blackware (handle) | 2 |
| 1004 | U/S | Iron | Nineteenth Century | Agricultural implement | 1 |