



K VILLAGE AND OVERSPILL CAR PARK, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological desk- based assessment



Oxford Archaeology North

December 2004

EC Harris

Issue No: 2004-05/314

OA North Job No: L9452

NGR: SD 5174 9180 and SD 5199 9178

Document Title: K VILLAGE AND OVERSPILL CAR PARK, KENDAL,
CUMBRIA

Document Type: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Client Name: EC Harris

Issue Number: 2004-05/314
OA Job Number: L9452

National Grid Reference: SD 5174 9180 and SD 5199 9178

Prepared by: Paul Clark
Position: Project Supervisor
Date: December 2004

Checked by: Emily Mercer Signed.....
Position: Project Manager
Date: December 2004

Approved by: Alan Lupton Signed.....
Position: Operations Manager
Date: December 2004

Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF
t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2004

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Circumstances of Project.....	5
2. METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Project Design	6
2.2 Desk-Based Assessment.....	6
2.3 Site Visit.....	6
2.4 Archive.....	7
3. BACKGROUND	8
3.1 Location, Topography and Geology	8
3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background	8
3.3 Map Regression Analysis.....	11
3.4 Archaeological Background.....	13
3.5 Site Visit.....	14
4. GAZETTEER OF SITES	15
5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS	21
5.1 Introduction	21
5.2 Criteria	21
5.3 Significance.....	23
6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	24
6.1 Impact.....	24
6.2 Recommendations	24
7. BIBLIOGRAPHY	25
7.1 Cartographic Sources	25

7.2	Secondary Sources	25
8.	ILLUSTRATIONS	28
8.1	Figures.....	28
8.2	Plates	28
APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN FOR K VILLAGE.....		29
APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN FOR OVERSPILL CAR PARK		37

SUMMARY

In response to a proposed redevelopment of K Village, Lound Road, Kendal, Cumbria (SD 5174 9180), and its associated overspill car park, located at the eastern end of Lound Street, and accessed from Park Side Road, Kendal (SD 5199 9178), Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS) have advised that an archaeological investigation of the site be undertaken to further inform the planning process, in the form of an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation. The sites lie within the designated Hazard Area for medieval Kendal (SMR 2076). EC Harris on behalf of The Farningham McCreadie Partnership Ltd, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a desk-based assessment, in the first instance, of the two sites. The results are aimed at informing the position of evaluation trenches, required at the K Village site, and gauge the potential for the survival of remains on the overspill car park as to whether evaluation trenching would be required.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken in November 2004 and comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Office in Kendal, and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, the two sites were visited, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment, and also to investigate any hazards or constraints to the subsequent evaluation on the K Village site. The significance criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990) were employed to assess the potential impact of the proposed development.

The desk-based assessment identified 19 sites, of which 13 were SMR sites with the remaining six identified from cartographic sources. Four of the sites (Sites **08**, **10**, **12** and **18**) were listed buildings (numbers 075346, 075467, 075416 and 351326 respectively), and one (Site **13**) was a scheduled monument (SM 444).

A wide range of sites were identified, including two churches (Sites **09** and **10**), two bridges (Sites **13** and **18**), two sites associated with the canal (Sites **01** and **04**), two mills (Sites **14** and **15**) an Anchorite Cell (Site **08**), the site of coin finds (Site **11**), a wheelwright's (Site **19**), a toll gate (Site **17**), a house (Site **16**), a hall (Site **12**), a maypole (Site **07**), the stocks (Site **06**), a factory (Site **03**) and a tannery (Site **02**).

Sites **01**, **02**, **03**, **04** and **05** will be directly impacted by the proposed developments. These sites are considered to be of local significance, with the exception of Site **04** that is probably of regional significance. Sites **13**, Nether Bridge, and **18**, the Change Bridge, are of national significance due to their statutory status and consequently their visual setting will need to be considered in the affects from the development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank David Wright of EC Harris for commissioning the project and also to Clare Southam of the Farningham McCreddie Partnership Ltd. Thanks are also due to Jo Macintosh at the SMR, and all the staff of the County Record Office in Kendal for their assistance with this project.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Paul Clark, with the drawings produced by Emma Carter. The project was managed by Emily Mercer who also edited the report together with Alan Lupton.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In response to a proposed development of K Village, Lound Road, Kendal, Cumbria (SD 5174 9180), and its associated overspill car park positioned at the eastern end of Lound Street and accessed from Park Side Road, Kendal (SD 5199 9178), Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS) has recommended that an archaeological investigation of the site is necessary to further inform the planning process, in the form of an archaeological desk-based assessment in the first instance. A subsequent evaluation is required at the K Village site, and the results of the desk-based assessment will be used to assess whether an evaluation will be necessary on the overspill car park. The scheme affects an area of archaeological interest, recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record as the hazard area for Kendal (SMR 2076). Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by EC Harris, on behalf of The Farningham McCreadie Partnership Ltd, to undertake the archaeological desk-based assessment in November 2004.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Office in Kendal, and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, a site inspection was carried out on the sites of the proposed development, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment, and also to investigate any hazards or constraints to the evaluation on the K Village site.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment in the form of a short document, outlining the results of the assessment, 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.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design for each proposed development site (*Appendices 1 and 2*) was submitted by OA North in response to a request from EC Harris acting on behalf of The Farningham McCreddie Partnership Ltd. The project designs were adhered to in full (excluding the section relevant to the subsequent evaluation at this stage (*Appendix 1*)) and the work was consistent with the relevant standard and practices of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project designs. The principal sources of information were the SMR, maps, and secondary sources. This information was collated into a gazetteer of sites (*Section 4*) and plotted onto Figure 2. The study area consisted of a radius of approximately 500m around the sites. The more general vicinity was also briefly examined to provide an historical and archaeological background. The results were analysed using the set of criteria used to assess the national importance of an ancient monument (DoE 1990, Annex 4) (see *Section 6*).
- 2.2.2 ***Sites and Monuments Record (SMR):*** the Sites and Monuments Record for Cumbria, held in Kendal, was consulted. This consists of a list of known archaeological sites within the county, and is maintained by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service. Each site recorded within the assessment area was accessed and a brief entry including grid reference, sources, and description, was added to the gazetteer of sites (see *Section 4*).
- 2.2.3 ***County Record Office (CRO), Kendal:*** the County Record Office in Kendal holds the majority of original documents and maps for the area around Kendal and south and east Cumbria. It was visited primarily to consult early maps of the area, which can provide details of the development of the post-medieval landscape, and other documents relevant to the study area.
- 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 Following the desk-based assessment, the site was visited to relate the existing landscape to research findings, and acquire an understanding for areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment. The survey noted any features of potential archaeological interest, any areas of potentially significant

disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site. This would enable a more informed plan of the position of the evaluation trenches.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project designs (*Appendices 1 and 2*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in Kendal SMR on completion of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 Kendal is situated in the valley floor to the west of the River Kent, within the old county of Westmorland, and is now part of modern-day Cumbria (Fig 1). The area of Kendal, in which the study area is located, lies at the base of the Fells and is on a slight crest of land, at c42m OD.
- 3.1.2 The study area is situated to the south of the centre of medieval Kendal, on the eastern side of the River Kent (Fig 2). The K Village site is located immediately to the south of the eastern end of Nether Bridge and occupies the land between Lound Road and the River Kent. The overspill car park site is located approximately 100m to the east of K Village, at the eastern end of Lound Street and accessed south from Park Side Road.
- 3.1.3 The solid geology comprises Silurian Slates and Kirkby Moor Flags with overlying drift deposits of glacial material, such as gravel and boulder clay, which is known to be varied and convoluted in nature and to contain pockets of peat in post-glacial holes (Countryside Commission 1998). The soils which underlie the town of Kendal are classified as urban by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) but the surrounding areas are all typical Brown Earths and, therefore, should there be any surviving soils, they are likely to be of this type.

3.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period:** there is clear evidence of man's activity in Cumbria from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic period. Within the township of Kendal there is an account from the 1868 Westmorland Gazette that seems to describe the uncovering of a burial typical of about the third millennium BC, "...While workmen were digging a drain near the Howard Holme (close to the A6 at the south entrance of the town) they came firstly across a cist stone beneath which was a skeleton about 4 feet 6 inches long. Nearby in a separate burial was another skeleton of a mature human being between 5 feet 10 inches and 6 feet tall which was laid on its side facing east with its knee bent up" (Bingham 1995, 30). There are other known finds from the Kendal area, including flints from No 45 Castle Drive, to the north-east of the study area (SMR 2468); two separate prehistoric axe finds (SMR 2481, 2486); a stone mace (SMR 2485); and a site known from aerial photographs of a barrow and cairn site at Bradleyfield Barrow, to the south-west (SMR 4160). A Beaker period burial was found on Sizergh Fell (Fell 1953) and recent excavations at Sparrowmire Farm to the north of the town revealed a Bronze Age burnt mound (Heawood and Huckerby 2002). In the Iron Age, the area seems to have come under the control of the Brigantes federation (Cunliffe 1991), and although there are no known remains of the Iron Age from within Kendal, Castlesteads hillfort lies less than 5km to the south-east (Bingham 1995, 31).

- 3.2.2 Within the actual study area, however, there are no sites dating to the prehistoric period.
- 3.2.3 **Roman Period:** a Roman military presence in the vicinity is attested by the 3.27 acre fort at Watercrock and excavations have revealed evidence for an associated extramural settlement to the south and east (Potter 1977). Various accounts of Roman finds from Kendal have been recorded (Shotter 2000, 277; Bingham 1995, 40), and whilst Kendal was probably not an area of particular Roman occupation, it is likely that the area would have seen some activity, given the known population of the area to which there is some evidence from both the find spots and the strong suggestion that a Roman road was routed north-south to the west of Kendal and almost certainly connected to Watercrock Fort. The alleged route was described by Whellan (1860) as ending up in High Street in Kentmere, and more recent work has attempted to trace the road north (Andrews and Andrews 1991). The SMR entry (2080) for the road simply locates it to the west of the study area, although it has been suggested that it followed the route of Garth Heads and Fellside (J Marsh pers comm).
- 3.2.4 Within the actual study area there are no known sites dating to the Roman period.
- 3.2.5 **Early Medieval Period:** as is the case throughout Cumbria, evidence of this period is scarce. However, it has been suggested that a large number of churches in Cumbria had been established before the Scandinavian settlement of the tenth century. There are three main sources of information for these suggestions: pre-Scandinavian sculpture within the churchyards, often in the form of crosses; Viking burials within churchyards; and the place name of *kirkby*, which means ‘settlement with a church’ (Winchester 1987, 23-4). A fragment of an Anglian Cross (Site **10**) is one of the few pieces of evidence relating to this period in Kendal, suggesting that early medieval *Kirkland* or *Kirkby Kendal* was the focus for an early church and what was to become the early settlement of Kendal (Collingwood 1904).
- 3.2.6 During the ninth and tenth centuries the region was subject to settlement of populations of Hiberno-Norse extraction. The placename evidence (Smith 1967) indicates the presence of these people in the landscape throughout Cumbria and it is probable that they colonised and inhabited both new settlements with Norse/Scandinavian names but would also have been found in other previously occupied settlements (Fellows-Jensen 1985, 80). Stronger evidence of settlement in the region is shown from the excavations of field systems and structures at Bryant’s Gill in the Kentmere valley to the north of Kendal, although dates gathered from this site of seventh to tenth century suggest that it is possible these field systems are Anglian rather than Norse (Dickinson 1985).
- 3.2.7 **Medieval Period:** the settlement of Kirkland, at the southern end of the medieval town is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Cechbei*, suggesting that this is the area of the mother church of the area (Site **10**) which had already developed (Faull and Stinson 1986). The parish of Kendal was large, encompassing most of the south-eastern valleys of the Lake District, and

containing 26 townships. It is generally thought that the extensive territories of the mother church (Site 10) were broken into smaller units around the twelfth century, around the time of the planned medieval town (Winchester 1987, 23-4).

- 3.2.8 There are two castles in Kendal; Castle Howe, to the west of the Kent and c 650m north-west of the K Village site, has the remains of an earthwork motte and bailey, probably dating to the twelfth century (Winchester 1979), and Kendal Castle (SMR 6420, SM 23704), to the east of the Kent and just over 500m north of the overspill car park site, has earthworks and masonry dating to the thirteenth century onwards (Howard-Davis forthcoming; Pevsner 1967, 256-7). The town lay at the centre of the Norman barony of Kendal in the eleventh century, with a market being granted in 1189 (Munby 1985). At some time between 1222 and 1246, the lord of the manor confirmed borough status on a settlement which had developed to the north of Kirkland. This document implies that it was simply confirming an existing situation, and that Kendal was already populated by burgesses of a fully functioning urban centre (*ibid*). By 1390 there were 52 burgages, and the layout of the town was clearly defined. There was a pre-urban nucleus around the church (Site 10) and adjacent Castle Howe, with a planned urban settlement to the north formed by the three streets Highgate, Stricklandgate and Stramongate, with regular burgage plots on each side of these streets (*ibid*). Within the study area an isolated house and well (Site 08), used as an Anchorite Cell, are known to the south-west of the Church of the Holy Trinity, whilst Nether Bridge (Site 13), immediately to the north of K Village site, seems to mark the southern extent of the settlement.
- 3.2.9 The medieval period saw the emergence of industry within the town. The charter confirming borough status has specific clauses relating to fulling and dyeing, showing the established importance of the cloth industry in Kendal by the early thirteenth century, an industry for which Kendal would become best known (Munby 1985).
- 3.2.10 **Post-Medieval Period:** various documents, combined with parish register information, estimate that the population of Kendal was possibly 2,200 to 3,600 by the third quarter of the sixteenth century (Phillips 1981). However, during the last quarter of the sixteenth century outbreaks of plague led to a serious population decline, with the deaths of approximately half the population of the town (Phillips 1994). The effect of this on the town physically and economically would have been disastrous; one of which was the moving of the weekly market away from Kendal, others included the lapse of rents and other incomes to the corporation, a reduction in workforces and production of woollen cloths, and properties being abandoned. The effects appear to have been long lasting, as woollen cloth production is recorded as being low in the 1620s (*ibid*).
- 3.2.11 By the later seventeenth century the hearth taxes (1671) and census (1695) show the scale of economic recovery, and that the rural population was clearly migrating to the town to take up opportunities of work. The eighteenth century saw a continued expansion of the town. The result of these increasing activities, and growing population within Kendal, seems to have been the

development of the ‘yard system’. This was an unregulated system of building multiple houses on a single burgage plot, and infilling the land behind the street frontages in a linear fashion (Bingham 1995). Speed’s Map of 1611 reflects stylisation rather than an accurate portrayal of land use, whereas Todd’s map of 1787 indicates the extent of this infilling much more accurately (English Heritage 2003).

- 3.2.12 The first evidence for activity on the K Village site dates to the later eighteenth century, with five buildings (Site **02**) shown immediately to the south of Nether Bridge (Site **13**; SM 444) on Todd’s map of 1787 (Fig 5). The Toll Gate (Site **17**) immediately to the east of the K Village site also dates to the late eighteenth century, showing the importance of the road southwards, eventually leading to London.
- 3.2.13 The nineteenth century saw many changes to Kendal, including the extension of the Lancaster Canal (Sites **01**, **04** and **18**) in 1819, and the diversification of industries associated with the town. The emergence of the Somervell brothers and their K shoe brand (Site **03**), on the K Village site by late 1843, was to prove economically important to the area (Somervell 1932). Furthermore, there are a number of other examples (Sites **14**, **15** and **19**) of nineteenth century industrialisation within the study area.

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 The County Record Office in Kendal was consulted to examine the available maps for a regression analysis of the study area. This analysis noted the appearance and disappearance of features on the maps consulted as well as any specific information, such as landowners. During the course of this, particular attention was paid to the study area, although any significant changes outside the area were also noted to inform the general historical background to the project (Section 3.2).
- 3.3.2 **Speed 1611 (Fig 3):** this is the earliest known map of the town and clearly illustrates the built-up areas of Kendal at this time. The main streets and landmarks are clearly shown, including Kendal Castle, Castle Howe (named as ‘The Mount’), Kirkland, Chapel Lane (named ‘Capper Lane’), and Holy Trinity Church (Site **10**, shown as ‘the church’). As with the main streets of Kendal, the properties on Kirkland (the road running south out of Kendal towards Nether Bridge) are clearly shown, with a stylised single-row of houses extending along the street frontage. The proposed development sites and their surroundings appear to be open fields. The road leading south from this bridge (the ‘way to London’) appears to be in the same place as modern day Lound Road (suggesting that this may be from where the name is derived), and to the west of the river the Anchorite House (Site **15**) is shown (as the ‘Ankeriche’).
- 3.3.3 **Jeffery 1770 - A Plan of Kendal, inset of Map of Westmorland (Fig 4):** this map is still highly stylised although individual property details are clearer than the previous map. Within the proposed development site of K Village little has changed from Speed’s map, although a ‘Toll Gate’ (Site **17**) is shown adjacent on the present day Lound Road. The area of the proposed overspill car park is

outside the mapping detail. Within the wider area, little has changed, although there is evidence of a George Wilson Esq inhabiting Abbot Hall (Site 12) and a Mr Symmonds at the vicarage.

- 3.3.4 **Todd 1787 - Plan of Kendal (Fig 5):** this map is more detailed than the previous with properties more accurately represented and evidence of burgage plots along Kirkland. This map also shows the earliest evidence for activity within the K Village site, with five buildings (Site 02) that all appear to be within one plot immediately to the south of Nether Bridge (Site 13). There are also 12 small squares marked on this plan within the same plot; it seems likely that these represent tanning pits given that the adjacent buildings are noted later as a tannery on Wood's map (1833). Immediately to the south of this plot orchards and gardens appear. The remainder of the proposed development area of the K Village Site remains as an open area, although it should be noted that the overspill car park site is not shown. The possession of Abbot Hall (Site 12) has changed and is shown as belonging to Allan Chambre Esq, whilst Mr Symmonds is still at the vicarage. The present day Parkside Road has been formalised and a building (Site 19) to the north of its junction with Lound Road also appears. The function of Site 19 is not clear and it may be associated with Site 17, The Toll Gate renamed as Turnpike House.
- 3.3.5 **Wood 1833 - Plan of Kendal (Fig 6):** this plan is again more detailed than the previous, although the usage of the burgage plots is replaced by the property owners'/tenants' names. The tannery (Site 02) is clearly marked at the northern end of the K Village site, in the buildings that first appear on Todd's plan, and is noted as belonging to a Mr or Mrs Elleray. The two buildings first observed on Todd's plan and south of the tannery appear to have been replaced by a single larger building or merged. Four additional buildings (Site 03) have been built within the central part of the site and attributed to Thomas Wilson and Sons. The Turnpike House (Site 17) has gone by the time of this map and the new incumbent at the vicarage is the Reverend John Hudson.
- 3.3.6 The Lancaster Canal (Site 04) had been built by the early part of the nineteenth century although the area of the overspill car park has not been mapped and so there is no evidence here of Lound Wharf (Site 01). A gas works appears for the first time immediately to the west of the canal and to the north of Park Side Road.
- 3.3.7 **Hoggarth 1853 - Plan of the town of Kendal (Fig 7):** this map is the first to include the south-eastern part of the study area of the overspill car park. The canal (Site 04) is seen running through the eastern side of the overspill car park, and the existence of Lound Wharf (Site 01) with an attendant building to its west is confirmed.
- 3.3.8 On the K Village site, there are some slight changes to the structures seen twenty years previously, with the joining at the western end of two of the Thomas Wilson buildings (Site 03), but now under the ownership of the Somervell Brothers (Bingham 1995). The buildings to the east and south-east of Netherfield, belonging to Sites 02 and 03, have all been joined. A new iron foundry is seen to the south of Garden road; this was apparently opened in 1845 by the Railway Company to cast girders (Bingham 1995, 238). Kirkland

Mill (Site **14**) makes its appearance on this map, whilst the structure on the corner of Lound Road and Parkside Road (Site **19**) is now owned by H Whitehead.

- 3.3.9 **Ordnance Survey 1858 - 1st edition 25" : 1 mile (Fig 8):** there is little change within the proposed development areas during the five years between Hoggarth's map of 1853 and the 1858 OS map. However, further afield, Kirkland Mill (Site **14**) becomes a woollen mill, and a new cemetery appears to the east of the canal, complete with two lodges and two chapels. The Anchorite/Kirkbarrow Mill (Site **15**) also appears on this map. The building to the west of the Change Bridge (Site **18**), which was unnamed on the previous map is now marked as a coal depot and Bridge Cottage.
- 3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey 1911 - 2nd edition 25" : 1 mile (Fig 9):** the OS 1911 map was noted to be in relatively poor condition during analysis. Nevertheless, the K Village site is now called a Boot Factory (Site **03**) and this is accompanied by the addition of numerous buildings, almost doubling the size of the factory seen previously in the mid nineteenth century. This enlargement is achieved by the addition of two large buildings, with the original buildings apparently remaining unaffected. The former fields between the two proposed development areas has seen significant infilling of terraced houses, which has also taken over the site of the iron foundry. Garden Road is named and Lound Street has been created. The boundaries of Kirkland Mill (Site **14**) are still present, although there is no visible building within, suggesting it may have been demolished. A sanatorium appears to the south of the cemetery and a mission hall (Site **09**) also appears.
- 3.3.11 **Ordnance Survey 1938 - 3rd edition 25" : 1 mile:** the majority of the K Village site is now covered by a shoe factory, whilst a new sports ground opens to the east of the sanatorium. The Anchorite House (Site **08**) and Kirkland Mill (Site **14**) both make way for a large housing estate on the west side of the river. The canal (Site **04**) and Lound Wharf (Site **01**) are now dry and so entirely out of use. To the north of Lound Wharf, but still in the overspill car park site, 'allotment gardens' are shown. The K Village site shows evidence for new buildings at the southern end of the site; these buildings are no longer present.
- 3.3.12 **Ordnance Survey Modern Edition - 1:10000:** the biggest change shown on this map is the infilling of the canal (Site **04**) and Lound Wharf (Site **01**).

3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.4.1 Within the study area itself, three trenches are known, excavated across areas of the Anchorite Fields (Site **08**), and revealing a considerable depth of modern material. Unfortunately, the site was not excavated down to the natural geology 'due to the constraints of the project design' (CFA 1994). Three recent desk-based assessments (OA North 2002, OA North 2003, OA North 2004), two of which (OA North 2003 and OA North 2004) included watching briefs, included the north-western part of the current study area within their study. The watching briefs undertaken both revealed archaeological features,

comprising an undated well or stone-lined cesspit at 124 Highgate (OA North 2003) and a stone-lined culvert, possibly late medieval or early post-medieval in date, over the road at 147 Highgate (OA North 2004).

- 3.4.2 The focus of archaeological work within Kendal has, however, been outside and to the north of the study area, with a large number of excavations along Stricklandgate and Highgate.

3.5 SITE VISIT

- 3.5.1 **K Village Site:** the visual inspection of this site revealed widespread evidence of multiple services, with a large number of inspection covers visible. To further assess the impact these services have had on any surviving archaeological remains and to ensure the safety of the evaluation trenches would require current accurate service plans. No new areas of potential archaeological interest were noted, and no areas of disturbance were observed that were not already apparent from cartographic sources.
- 3.5.2 The north-easternmost buildings on site appear to be the oldest, but they are difficult to date accurately from a rapid building assessment of the exterior. From the many apparent original features, such as doors and windows, they are likely to have been constructed in the eighteenth or early nineteenth century, which would correlate with the cartographic information from 1787 (Fig 5).
- 3.5.2 **Overspill Car Park:** the visual inspection of this site revealed a far lower level of obvious services than the K Village site, with a small number of lamp posts observed, usually served by shallow electricity cables. The exact positioning of this supply remains unknown and so current accurate service plans would be required to assess their impact upon the archaeological resource and the requirement for any further work. A probable trench for services was also seen in the eastern part of the car park, aligned broadly north/south (See Plate 3, scar in the foreground), and appearing to have been inserted into the backfill of the infilled canal. No new areas of potential archaeological interest were noted, and the only areas of disturbance observed, most notably the infilling of the canal and Lound Basin (Sites **01** and **04**), were previously known from cartographic sources. Change Bridge (Site **18**) was in a good state of repair, having been repaired in 2002. The infilled canal south of the bridge is now a footpath, enabling its route to be easily traced. In the overspill car park the route of the canal is not visible, although to the north it appears that the access road into the car park follows the route of the infilled canal.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Lound Wharf
NGR	SD 5199 9178
Site type	Wharf
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	N/A
Sources	Hoggarth 1853, Ordnance Survey 1858 1 st edition 25": 1 mile, Ordnance Survey 1911 2 nd edition 25": 1 mile, Ordnance Survey 1938 3rd edition 25": 1 mile, Bingham 1995
Description	The site is a rectangular wharf just to the north of the Change Bridge (Site 18). It was probably constructed at the same time as the canal, which opened in 1819 (Bingham 1995). The wharf is shown as being dry by 1938 and backfilled, along with this section of the canal (Site 04), on the current OS 1:10000.
Assessment	The site lies within the overspill car park development and will be affected.

Site number	02
Site name	Tannery, Lound Road
NGR	SD 5169 9190
Site type	Tannery
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	N/A
Sources	Todd 1787, Wood 1833, Parson and White 1829, Pigot and Co 1834
Description	The site consists of three rectangular buildings in the area immediately to the south of Nether Bridge, and is first shown on Todd's map (1787) with what appear to be tanning pits, although it is not until Wood's map (1833) that the site is referred to as a tannery. In 1829 the site is reported as being run by Robert Elleray, one of seven tanners operating in Kendal at that time (Parson and White 1829, 658). Five years later the site was still being operated by Elleray (Pigot and Co 1834, 651), although there is no mention of the tannery by 1849 (Mannex 1849).
Assessment	The site lies within the K Village development site and any extant remains will be directly affected.

Site number	03
Site name	Factory, Lound Road
NGR	SD 5171 9184
Site type	Factory
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	N/A
Sources	Wood 1833, Parson and White 1829, Pigot and Co 1834, Curwen 1900a, Bingham 1995
Description	The site consist of three long rectangular buildings, first shown on Wood's map (1833). The factory was established by 'Tommy' Wilson in 1825 (Curwen 1900a, 197) and was recorded for the same five year period as the tannery to the north (Parson and White 1829, Pigot and Co. 1834). The works, containing an area of 2756 square yards, were offered for sale on 16th June 1843 (Curwen 1900a, 197) and by late 1843 Robert Somervell was leasing the site (Bingham 1995, 240-242). Somervell (1932, 7) notes that the building in use was called the Bridge End.
Assessment	The site lies within the K Village development site and any extant remains will be directly affected.

Site number	04
Site name	Lancaster Canal
NGR	SD 5090 8500
Site type	Canal
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	5332
Sources	SMR, Wood 1833, Hoggarth 1853, Ordnance Survey 1858, Ordnance Survey 1911, Ordnance Survey 1938, Philpotts 1983
Description	This was once part of the Lancaster Canal (Philpotts 1983), and there were originally plans to link Kendal and Wigan, but the section between Preston and Wigan was never completely finished. At the north end, the canal reached Kendal in 1819. Competition from the railways soon led to a decline in the canal's use and some parts of it were subsequently filled in. The Ordnance Survey 3rd edition shows that by 1938 the northern end of the canal was dry.
Assessment	The site is within the overspill car park development and will be directly affected.

Site number	05
Site name	Kendal Medieval Town Hazard Area
NGR	SD 5200 9200
Site type	Hazard Area
Period	Medieval
SMR No	2076
Sources	SMR
Description	This is the designated Hazard Area for medieval Kendal.
Assessment	The development areas lie wholly within the Hazard Area and so may affect the medieval remains of Kendal.

Site number	06
Site name	Kendal Stocks
NGR	SD 5162 9211
Site type	Stocks
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	2465
Sources	SMR, Curwen 1900a
Description	Kendal's stocks were located halfway between the church gates and the 'Ring o' Bells' Inn and a notice in the Kendal Chronicle for October 26th 1816 records one Nathan Sandwich being confined for six hours in the stocks (Curwen 1900a, 174).
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	07
Site name	Kendal Maypole
NGR	SD 5154 9218
Site type	Maypole
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	2466
Sources	SMR
Description	This is the site of the town maypole at no 15-16 Kirkland. In 1825, trenches for the gas mains revealed its stone base securer.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	08
Site name	St Mary's Well, Anchorite Road, Kendal
NGR	SD 5140 9193
Site type	Anchorite Cell, House and Well
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval
SMR No	2469

LB No	075346 (Grade II Listed)
Sources	SMR, Speed 1611, Todd 1787, Nicholson 1832
Description	An ancient house and well said to have been built by Julien de Clifford either in 1176 or in 1430 (Nicholson 1861), although the SMR notes that the earlier date is incorrect. Speed's plan of Kendal (1611) shows the house at the south of an enclosed garden, with a stream running away from it to the north-east. The well stream is now covered and runs as Cop Beck down Capper Lane. There was a house called Anchorite House built in 1771, but this has been demolished.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	09
Site name	Kendal Chapel
NGR	SD 5149 9217
Site type	Chapel; Cemetery; Cross; Well
Period	Post-medieval; Unknown; Unknown; Unknown
SMR No	2473
Sources	SMR, Curwen 1900, Nicholson and Burn 1777, Nicholson 1832
Description	A chapel of unknown age and dedication stood at the head of Cross Lane near the Well Sike. An area called the Little Roods, is thought to have been the chapel burial ground. According to Curwen (1900b), bones were found here. The site is now occupied by a modern chapel and there is no trace of the old chapel, the Buttery Well, or the burial ground.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	10
Site name	Church of the Holy Trinity, Kendal
NGR	SD 5169 9213
Site type	Church; Cross
Period	Early Medieval; Saxon/Anglian
SMR No	2475
LB No	075467 (Grade II*)
Sources	SMR, Speed 1611, OA North 2003
Description	Possibly the site of a pre-Norman church, the present church was established by 1232 and underwent later medieval additions. The church was subject to a comprehensive nineteenth century restoration in the Perpendicular style. The church is rectangular in plan with double aisle, chancel and a west tower incorporated internally. A late Anglian cross fragment (eighth century) now kept in the church, was found in 1830 restorations, but may have come from another location. The settlement of Kirkland, at the southern end of the medieval town is recorded in Domesday Book as <i>Chechebi</i> , from which it may be inferred that this is where the mother church of the area had developed.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	11
Site name	Kendal Coin Finds
NGR	SD 5200 9200
Site type	Findspot
Period	Unknown
SMR No	2483
Sources	SMR, note in Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc, o ser, 3 , 16
Description	Three silver coins found "recently near Kendal" were exhibited to the C & W Arch Soc in 1878. The largest had "an inscription in Hebrew on one side and in Syriac on the other."
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	12
--------------------	-----------

Site name	Abbot Hall, Kendal
NGR	SD 5170 9218
Site type	House
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	5450
LB No	075416 (Grade I)
Sources	SMR, Speed 1611, Jeffery 1770, Todd 1787, Pevsner 1967.
Description	Originally a hall, and now an art gallery, it was probably built in 1759 by John Carr of York for Colonel George Wilson, presumably on the same site as the 'Abbotts Hall' shown on Speed's map (1611). The Hall is shown on Todd's map (1787) as belonging to Allan Chambre Esq, who is mentioned in the directory of 1790 (Barfoot and Wilkes 1790) as an Attorney.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	13
Site name	Nether Bridge, Kendal
NGR	SD 5167 9193
Site type	Bridge
Period	Medieval
SMR No	5455
County SM No	444
Sources	SMR, Speed 1611, Curwen 1900a
Description	The bridge consists of three segmental arches with two large triangular cutwaters between the arches, with pedestrian recesses above. It is constructed of coursed limestone. The original part of bridge is <i>c</i> 4m wide and can be seen on the downstream side. In 1376 a grant of pontage was made for five years for repairing the bridge (Curwen 1900a, 196). The width of the bridge was doubled in 1772 and again in 1906.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	14
Site name	Kirkland Mill, Kendal
NGR	SD 5140 9208
Site type	Iron Foundry
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	40388
Sources	SMR, Hoggarth 1853, OA North 2003
Description	This is the site of a mill named by Hoggarth (1853) as an iron foundry and on the OS 1st Edition (1858) as a woollen mill. Mannex (1840) lists a woollen manufacturer at Kirkland called John Holden, to whom the mill may be attributed. He also appears in Manex and Co (1851) and Kelly and Co (1858) but is absent by 1873 (Kelly and Co) (OA North 2003, 30).
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	15
Site name	Anchorite Mill/Kirkbarrow Mill, Kendal
NGR	SD 5138 9197
Site type	Bone Mill, Spinning Mill, Wire Mill
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	40389
Sources	SMR, Ordnance Survey 1858, Somervell 1930, OA North 2003
Description	A mill formerly stood at the north end of Anchorite House (Site 08). It is only named as such on the OS 1st Edition (1858), which calls it a Bone Mill. Somervell (1930) calls it Kirkbarrow Mill, a small building, the second storey of which was pulled down in the early twentieth century. It was fed by a constant spring, which ran into a trough, the overflow of which powered a nine-foot wheel; this was sold for scrap during the Second World War. It was a spinning mill in

	1798 and was later used for making iron wire, then as a bone mill (OA North 2003, 31).
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	16
Site name	Kirkbarrow House, Cross Lane, Kendal
NGR	SD 5138 9208
Site type	House
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	40390
Sources	SMR, OA North 2002, OA North 2003
Description	Kirkbarrow House, at the south end of Cross Lane, was possibly a significant residence in the neighbourhood and appears to have been built in either the very late sixteenth, or the very early seventeenth century (OA North 2002).
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	17
Site name	Toll Gate, Lound Road
NGR	SD 5173 9188
Site type	Toll Gate
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	N/A
Sources	Jeffery 1770, Speed 1611, Todd 1787, Curwen 1900a
Description	This site is shown on Jeffery's map as a rectangular building covering half the road to the south-east of Nether Bridge. A stylised building is shown in roughly the same area on Speed's map (1611). The site is shown on Todd's map (1787), but renamed as the Turnpike House. Curwen (1900a, 197) notes the Toll Gate returns for 1812, 1819 and 1822, but by Wood's map (1833) the site has disappeared.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	18
Site name	Change Bridge
NGR	SD 5202 9174
Site type	Bridge
Period	Post-medieval
LB No	351326 (Grade II Listed)
Sources	Hoggarth 1853, Ordnance Survey 1858, Ordnance Survey 1911, Ordnance Survey 1938.
Description	The canal Change Bridge, built c1816-18, was probably designed by John Fletcher, an engineer, and based on original designs by John Rennie whose route for the Lancaster-Kendal Canal was authorised in 1792. The bridge comprises squared coursed limestone, with limestone voussoirs and projecting keystone to the single elliptical arch. There are ramped pathways to either side (with cobblestones intact to west approach) and retaining walls. Although the canal has been infilled at this point the kerbstones of the towpath survive beneath the bridge. Some later rubble masonry walling to either side of the bridge is not bonded into the original structure. This is believed to be the only surviving change bridge in the Cumbria area.
Assessment	The site lies to the south of the overspill car park development and will not be directly affected, although there may be indirect affects during the development and ongoing work, such as noise and vibration.

Site number	19
Site name	Wheelwright, Lound Road
NGR	SD 5175 9188
Site type	Wheelwrights
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	N/A
Sources	Todd 1787, Wood 1833, Hoggarth 1853, Mannex 1849, Mannex and Co 1851, Post Office 1858, Curwen 1900a
Description	A single rectangular is building first shown on Todd's map (1787) in the junction of Lound Road and Parkside Road. The first named inhabitant is Henry Whitehead, a wheelwright (Mannex 1849, Mannex and Co 1851) who was on the site for at least 9 years (Post Office 1858). The present building on site is dated to 1860 by a datestone, and Curwen (1900a) asserts that this building was constructed on the orders of Henry Whitehead.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development areas and is unlikely to be affected.

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 During the course of this investigation nineteen sites were identified. Thirteen of these sites were previously known from the SMR (Sites **04-16**), with a further six sites identified from cartographic sources (Sites **01-03** and **17-19**).
- 5.1.2 One of the sites, Nether Bridge (Site **13**), is a scheduled monument (SM 444), whilst four of the sites (Sites **08, 10, 12** and **18**) are listed buildings (numbers 075346, 075467, 075416, 351326 respectively).

Period	No of sites	Sites
Prehistoric	0	
Roman	0	
Medieval	4	Kendal Medieval Town Hazard Area (Site 05), Anchorite Cell and Well on site of St Mary's Well (Site 08), Church of the Holy Trinity (Site 10), Nether Bridge (Site 13).
Post-medieval	15	Lound Wharf (Site 01), Tannery (Site 02), Factory (Site 03), Lancaster Canal (Site 04), Kendal Stocks (Site 06), Kendal Maypole (Site 07), St Mary's Well (Site 08), Kendal Chapel (Site 09), Abbot Hall (Site 12), Kirkland Mill (Site 14), Anchorite Mill/Kirkbarrow Mill (Site 15), Kirkbarrow House (Site 16), Toll Gate (Site 17), Change Bridge (Site 18), Wheelwright (Site 19).
Unknown	2	Cemetery, Cross and Well on site of Kendal Chapel (Site 09), Kendal Coin Finds (Site 11).

Table 1: Number of sites by period

5.2 CRITERIA

- 5.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance 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 sites previously listed (*Section 4, above*) were considered during the assessment of the archaeological significance and potential of the two proposed development sites using these criteria, with the results below.
- 5.2.2 **Period:** the Kendal Medieval Town Hazard Area (Site **05**) is considered to be significant on the grounds of period as are the other three medieval sites (Sites

08, 10 and 13), which all play an important part in the history of medieval Kendal. The two proposed development sites lie within this hazard area.

- 5.2.3 **Rarity:** the Change Bridge (Site **18**) is considered to be of regional or county importance, as it is believed to be the only surviving example in Cumbria, and therefore contributes to its national significance as a statutory designated site. The church of the Holy Trinity (Site **10**) is of at least local rarity, given it is the earliest church in Kendal, and may be of regional rarity if it is indeed the site of a Pre-Norman church. Nether Bridge (Site **13**) is protected as a scheduled monument and therefore of national significance. However, in terms of rarity it is likely to be regionally rare, given its age and degree of survival. The Anchorite Cell (Site **08**), Stocks (Site **06**) and Maypole (Site **07**) are considered to be of local rarity as they probably represent the only example of these site types from Kendal. The other sites are not considered to be significant on the grounds of their rarity, as other examples of these types of structures are available within Kendal.
- 5.2.4 **Documentation:** Nether Bridge (Site **13**) has both cartographic and documentary evidence, appearing on all the maps consulted and with documents including a grant of pontage from 1376 (Curwen 1900a, 196). The factory on Lound Road (Site **03**) is considerably enhanced by a good degree of documentation, including a small display inside the present K Village building and numerous written references, for example books by Somervell (1932) and Bingham (1995), particularly on the site's later usage as the K shoes factory. A number of the other sites (for example Sites **02** and **19**) are marginally enhanced by documents such as directories, but this is not considered to be particularly significant.
- 5.2.5 **Group Value:** the medieval sites (Sites **05, 08, 10 and 13**) certainly have more significance when considered together as a group, but, given their distribution, perhaps mainly highlight the lack of definite evidence about the earliest focus of medieval Kendal. Needless to say, the focus was away from either of the two proposed development sites. The various mill and industrial sites (Sites **02, 03, 14, 15 and 19**) are considered to have a degree of group value, as together they contribute more fully to an understanding of Kendal's development and its social history, particularly in the nineteenth century. However, they have no significance in terms of their group value to either of the two development sites.
- 5.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** the most significant site with surviving remains is the Nether Bridge (Site **13**), which still has its original medieval structure intact. This has contributed to its status as a scheduled monument and is, consequently, of national significance. Some of the remaining sites with above ground remains, including the Church of the Holy Trinity (Site **10**), are more difficult to assess in terms of their survival as they have been subject to phases of rebuilding since their original construction. A number of the sites no longer have any above ground remains, including the Lound Wharf (Site **01**), Lancaster Canal (Site **04**), Kendal Stocks (Site **06**), Kendal Maypole (Site **07**), Kirkland Mill (Site **14**), Anchorite Mill/Kirkbarrow Mill (Site **15**), Toll Gate (Site **17**), although there may still be surviving sub-surface remains.

- 5.2.7 The factory site (Site **03**), now known as K Village, has been remodelled with some rebuilding since being established. However, the earliest surviving remains (part of Site **02**) still exist fronting on to Lound Road. During the site visit they were observed from the exterior as still possessing many original features. Such buildings should be seen as at least of local significance.
- 5.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** Nether Bridge (Site **13**) as a statutory designated site appears to be vulnerable to the effects of the proposed nearby development on K Village, in terms of visual effects, and possibly ongoing construction side-effects. Equally, the Change Bridge (Site **18**) is considered to be vulnerable for similar reasons concerning the proposals for the overspill car park. The early standing buildings on the K Village site are also vulnerable due to the demolition of all but one of the structures, which is also vulnerable to the effects of redevelopment.
- 5.2.8 **Diversity:** Kendal Medieval Town Hazard Area has a great diversity of features as it contains all the medieval sites known in Kendal. Other sites considered to be significant on account of their diversity are the Anchorite Cell and Well on the site of St Mary's Well (Site **08**), the Church of the Holy Trinity (Site **10**) and the Cemetery, Cross and Well on the site of Kendal Chapel (Site **09**). The K Village site was shown to have contained a number of diverse activities since the mid eighteenth century, based on cartographic and documentary sources.
- 5.2.9 **Potential:** the Kendal Medieval Town Hazard Area (Site **05**) highlights the medieval potential of the development areas, particularly the eastern part of the K Village site, which fronts onto the road to London shown on Speed's map (1611). Here there is also the potential for the remains of the post-medieval tannery (Site **02**), and the buildings that are still present to the south-east of the tannery. The infilled canal sites (Sites **01** and **04**) have a good degree of potential for survival, as presumably they were simply infilled. It remains very difficult to judge the potential of the remaining sites, as there is simply insufficient evidence as to the level of disturbance they may have been subjected to.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 5.3.1 Nether Bridge (Site **13**) has been deemed sufficiently significant to warrant scheduled monument status, and is, therefore, considered to be of national significance. The listed buildings (Sites **08**, **10**, **12** and **18**) are also considered significant on account of their listed status. The Church of the Holy Trinity (Site **10**) is considered to be of regional significance on the basis of the criteria of period, rarity, group value and diversity. The factory (Site **03**) is considered to be of at least local significance. The other sites are considered to be of local significance.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

- 6.1.1 None of the regionally or nationally significant sites will be directly impacted upon by the proposed development: sites of local significance that may be impacted upon by the development are the remains of Lound Wharf (Site **01**), the Tannery (Site **02**), the Factory (Site **03**), Lancaster Canal (Site **04**) and the Kendal Medieval Town Hazard Area (Site **05**). The nationally significant site of Nether Bridge (Site **13**) and the regionally significant site of Change Bridge (Site **18**) may suffer from the indirect effects of the proposed development, such as noise pollution, dust, vibration and possible visual impact; more detailed plans of the proposed development would be required to fully assess these.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching has already been issued by CCCAS for the K Village site due to its known archaeological potential; this work will inform any further mitigation strategy that may be deemed necessary prior to redevelopment. From the available sources of information, it would appear that there has been relatively little activity across the overspill car park site beyond the construction of the canal. Therefore, there may be potential for early deposits. It is recommended that prior to redevelopment on this site a programme evaluation is also undertaken.
- 6.2.2 Furthermore, due to the probable date of the early buildings (standing remains of Site **02**) on the K Village site, it is recommended that, at the minimum, a RCHME Level 2 building survey be undertaken on all standing structures that will be affected by the development.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

John Speed, 1611, *Plan of Kendal*

Thomas Jeffery, 1770, *A Plan of Kendal, inset of Map of Westmorland*

John Todd, 1787, *Plan of Kendal*

John Wood, 1833, *Plan of Kendal*

Henry Hoggarth, 1853, *Plan of the Town of Kendal*

Ordnance Survey 1858 - 1st edition 25" : 1 mile Sheet 38.8

Ordnance Survey 1911 - 2nd edition 25" : 1 mile Sheet 38.8

Ordnance Survey 1938 - 3rd edition 25" : 1 mile Sheet 38.8

Ordnance Survey, 1983, *Soil Survey of England and Wales*

7.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Andrews, JS, and Andrews, JA, 1991 A Roman Road from Ambleside: a field survey, part 1 Kendal to Broadgate, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, n ser, **91**, 49-57

Barfoot, P, and Wilkes, J (compilers), 1790 *The Universal British Directory of Trade and Commerce*, 4 vols, London

Bingham, R, 1995 *Kendal, A Social History*, Milnthorpe

CFA 1994, *Report Number 2*

Collingwood, WG, 1904 An Anglian Cross-Fragment at Kendal, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, n ser, **4**, 330-3

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

Cunliffe, B, 1991 *Iron Age Communities*, 3rd edn, London

Curwen, JF, 1900a *Kirkbie Kendall*, Kendal

Curwen, JF, 1900b The Parish Church of Kendal *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, o ser, **15**, 157-221

- DoE, 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning*
- Dickinson, S, 1985 Bryant's Gill, Kentmere: Another 'Viking-Period' Ribbleshead?, in JR Baldwin and ID Whyte (eds), *The Scandinavians in Cumbria*, Edinburgh, 83-9
- English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London
- English Heritage, 2003 *Extensive Urban Survey – Kendal*
- Faull, ML, and Stinson, M, (eds), 1986 Yorkshire, publ in *Domesday Book* (eds J Morris), **30**, Chichester
- Fell, C, 1953 A Beaker Burial on Sizergh Fell, near Kendal, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, n ser, **98**, 65-83
- Fellows-Jensen, G, 1985 Scandanavian Settlement in Cumbria and Dumfrishire: The Place-name Evidence, in JR Baldwin and ID Whyte (eds), *The Scandanavians in Cumbria*, Edinburgh, 65-83
- Heawood, R, and Huckerby, E, 2002 Excavation of a Burnt Mound at Sparrowmire Farm, Kendal *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, ser 3, **2**, 29-51
- Howard-Davis, CLE, forthcoming *Excavations and Investigations at Kendal Castle 1969-71 and 1996-7*
- Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001a, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*
- Mannex, PJ, 1849, *History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland*, London
- Mannex, PJ, and Co 1851, *History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland*, Beverley
- Munby, J, 1985 Medieval Kendal: the First Borough Charter and its Connexions, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, n ser, **85**, 95-114
- Nicholson, J, and Burn, R, 1777 *The History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland*, 2 vols, Carlisle
- Nicholson, C, 1861 *Annals of Kendal*, Kendal
- OA North, 2002 *Kirkbarrow House, Kendal, Cumbria, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2003 *124 Highgate, Kendal: archaeological desk based assessment and watching brief*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2004 *147 Highgate, Kendal: archaeological desk based assessment and watching brief*, unpubl rep
- Parson, W and White, W, 1829 *A History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland*

- Pevsner, N, 1967 *The Buildings of England: Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Phillips, CB, 1981 The Population of the Borough of Kendal in 1576, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, n ser, **81**, 57-62
- Phillips, CB, 1994 The Plague in Kendal in 1598: Some New Evidence, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, n ser, **94**, 49-52
- Philpotts, R, 1983 *The Lancaster Canal*
- Pigot, J, and Co, 1834 *National Commercial Directory*, London
- Post Office, 1858 *Directory of Westmorland and Cumberland*
- Potter, TW, 1977 Excavations at the Roman Fort of Watercrock, 1975: a second interim report *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, n ser, **77**, 49-52
- Shotter, D, 2000 Notes: coins from other locations, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, n ser, **100**, 277
- Smith, AH, 1967 *The Place-names of Westmorland*, *Eng Place-name Soc*, pt I, **42**, Cambridge
- Somervell, J, 1932 *After 90 Years, the Evolution of K Shoes*, Kendal
- Whellan, W, 1860 *The History and Topography of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland*, Pontefract
- Winchester, AJL, 1979 *Cumbrian Historic Town Survey: 1978-1979*, unpubl rep
- Winchester, AJL, 1987 *Landscape and Society in Medieval Cumbria*, Edinburgh

8. ILLUSTRATIONS

8.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Plan of gazetteer sites

Figure 3: Extract from Speed's map of 1611

Figure 4: Extract from Jeffery's map of 1770

Figure 5: Extract from Todd's map of 1787

Figure 6: Extract from Wood's map of 1833

Figure 7: Extract from Hoggarth's map of 1853

Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 1858

Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 1911

8.2 PLATES

Plate 1: South-facing view of the northern end of the K Village site

Plate 2: North-facing view of the southern end of the K Village site

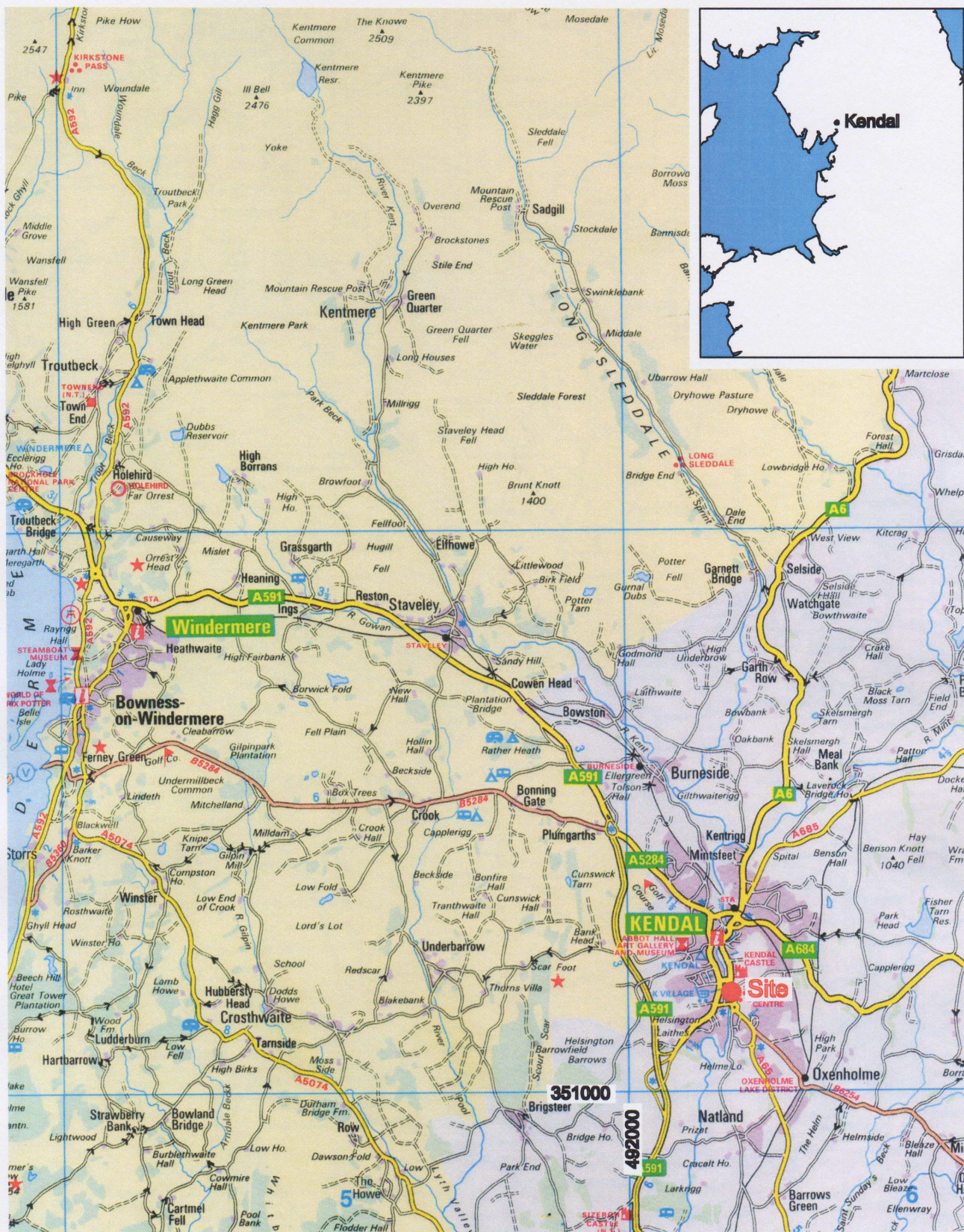
Plate 3: South-facing view of the overspill car park, with Change Bridge (Site **18**) in the background

Plate 4: North-facing view of the overspill car park, along the route of the in-filled canal (Site **4**)

Plate 5: South-east-facing view of overspill car park

Plate 6: South-facing view of Change Bridge (Site **18**)

Plate 7: North-east facing view of Nether Bridge (Site **13**)



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:250,000
with the permission of the controller of HMSO
© Crown Copyright



Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Plan of gazetteer sites

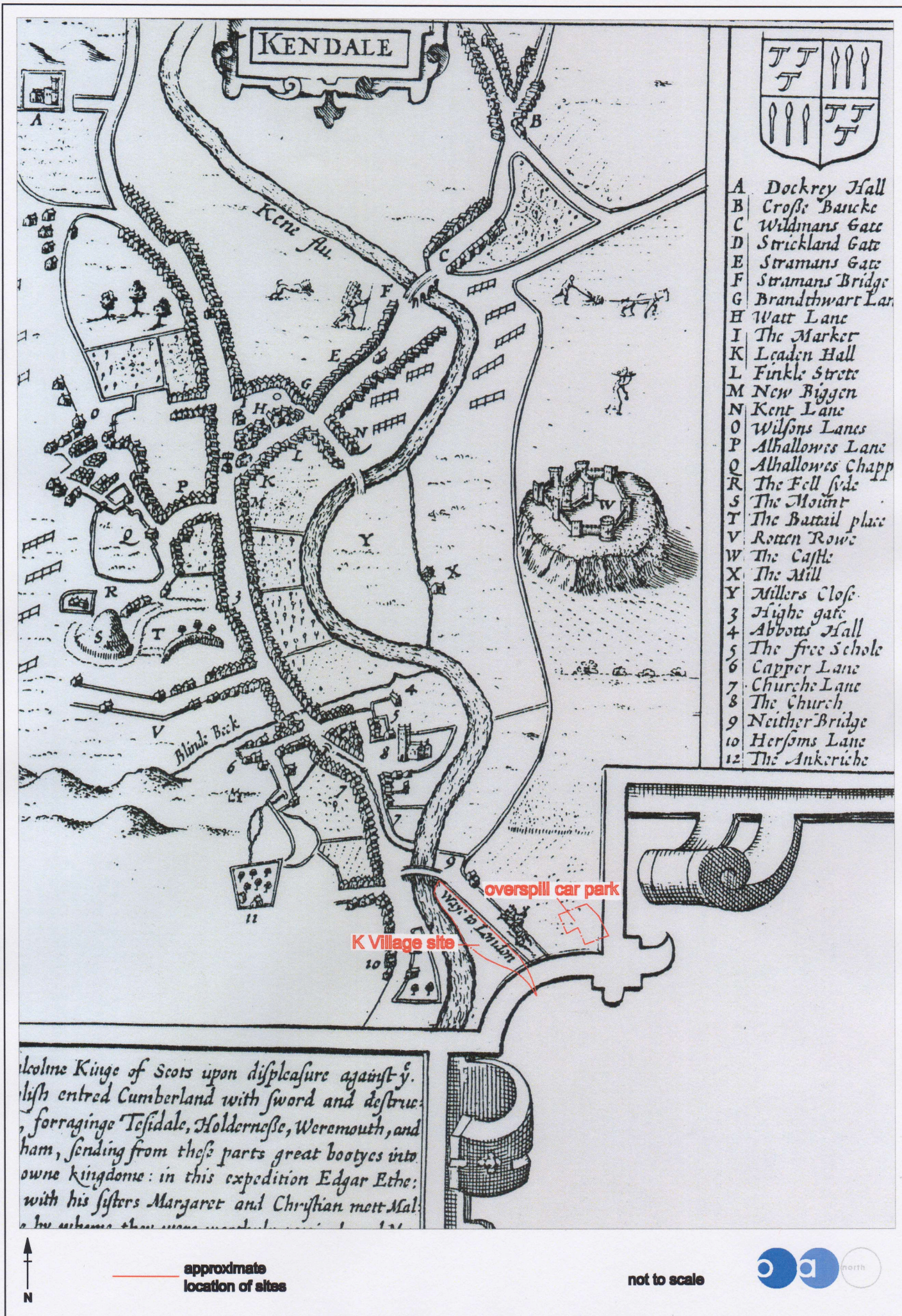


Figure 3: Extract from Speed's map of 1611

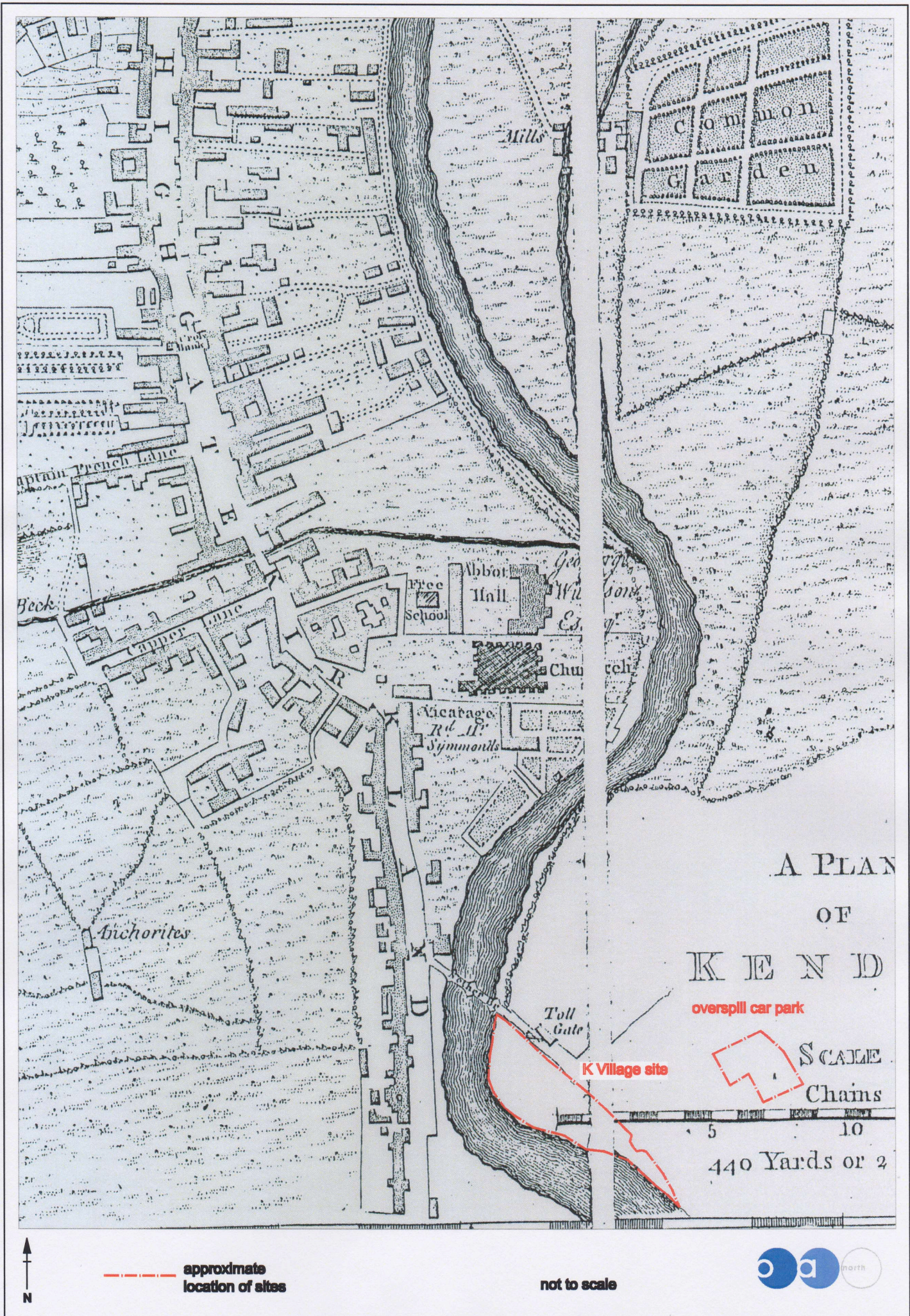
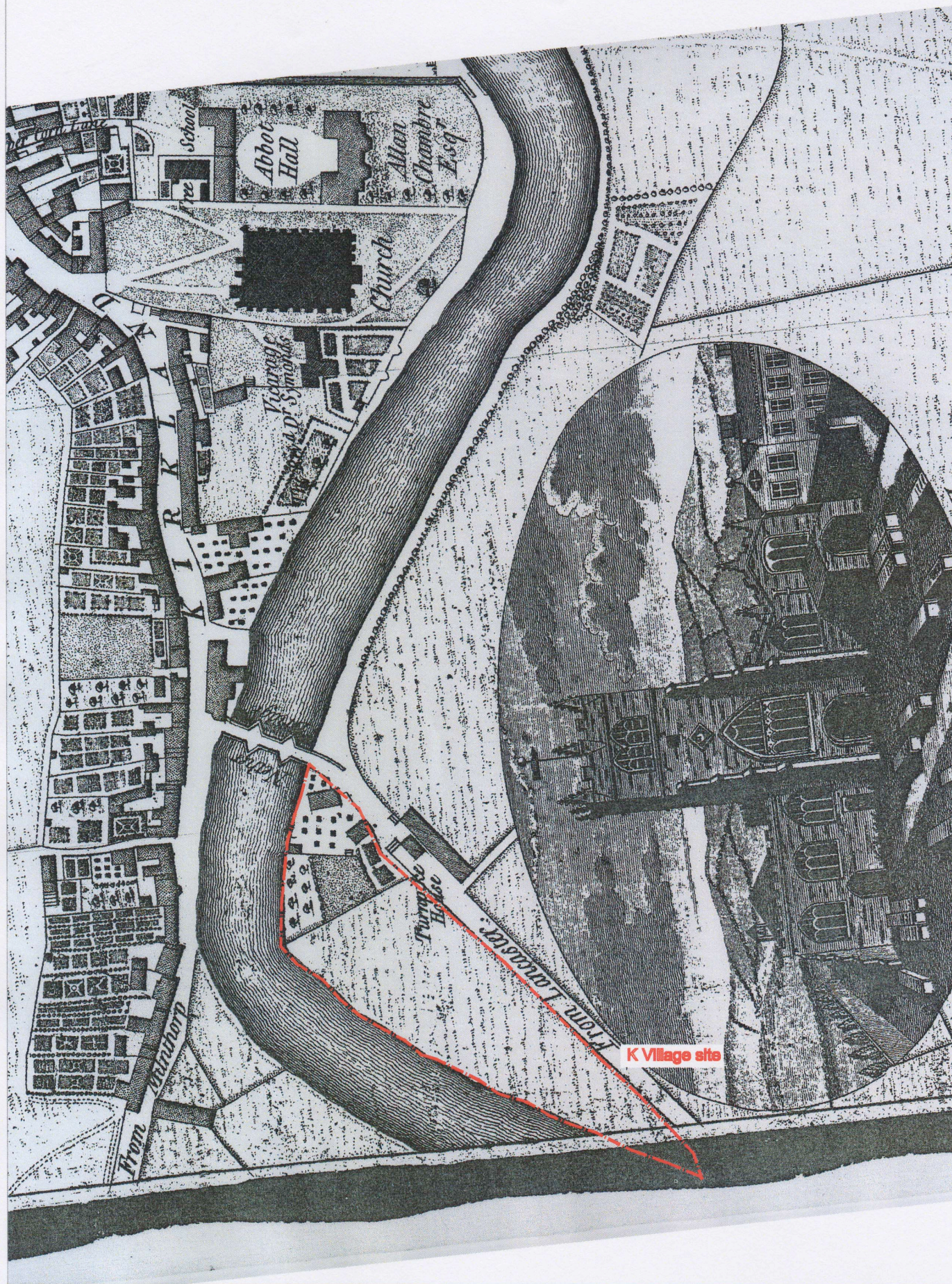


Figure 4: Extract from Jeffrey's map of 1770



--- approximate
location of site

not to scale



Figure 5: Extract from Todd's map of 1787

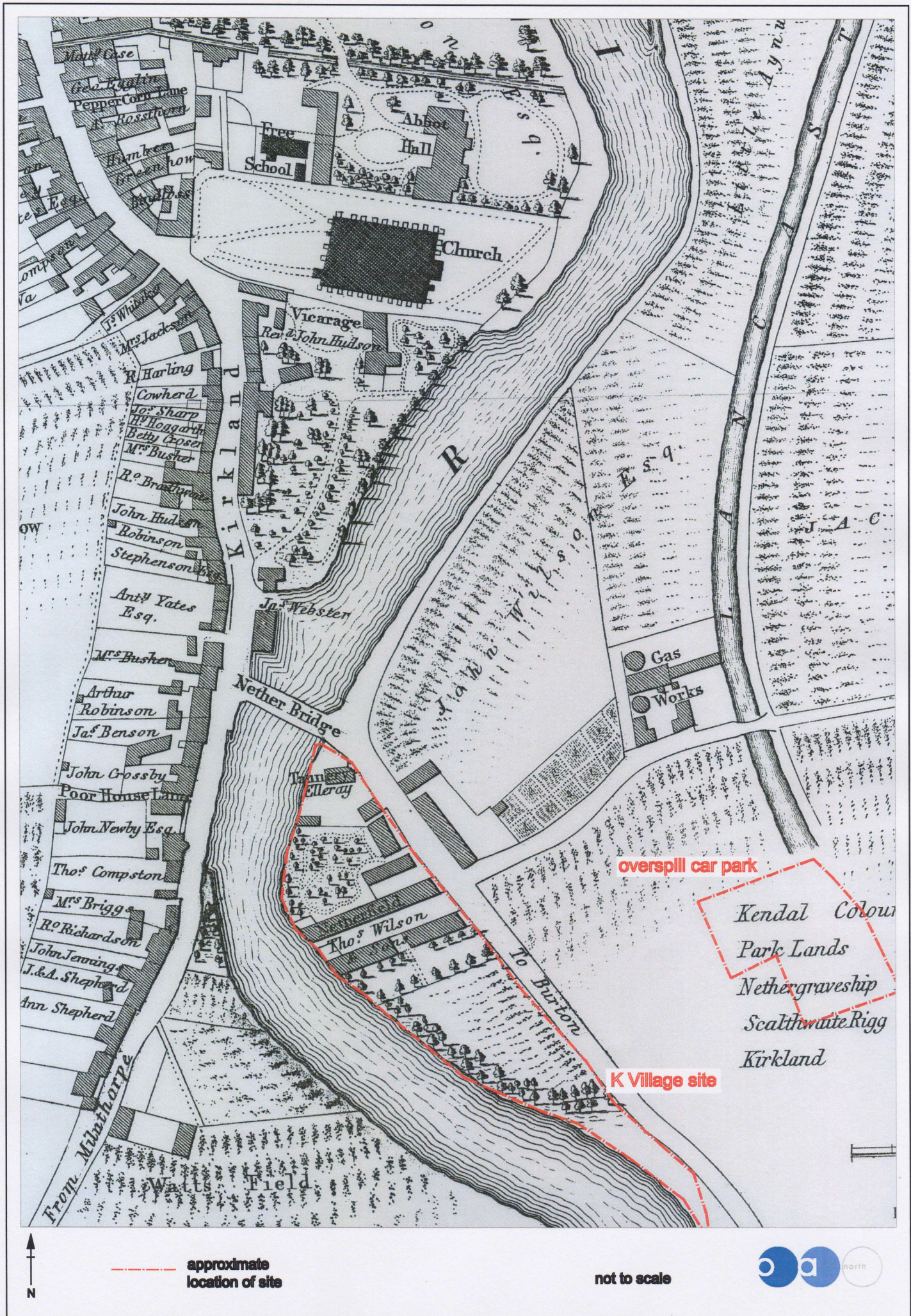
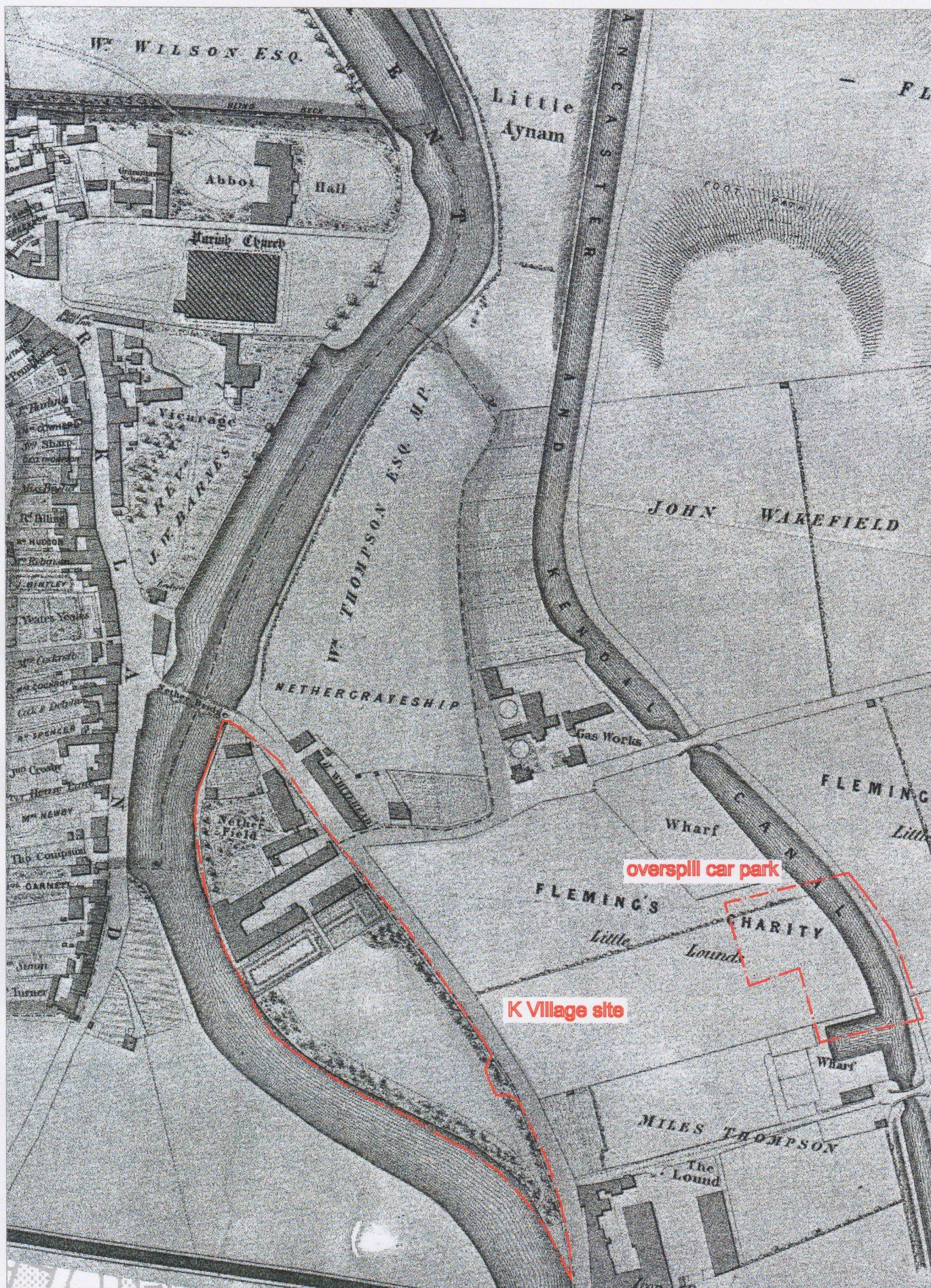


Figure 6: Extract from Wood's map of 1833



--- approximate location of site

Scale 1:2500

0 50m



Figure 7: Extract from Hoggarth's map of 1853

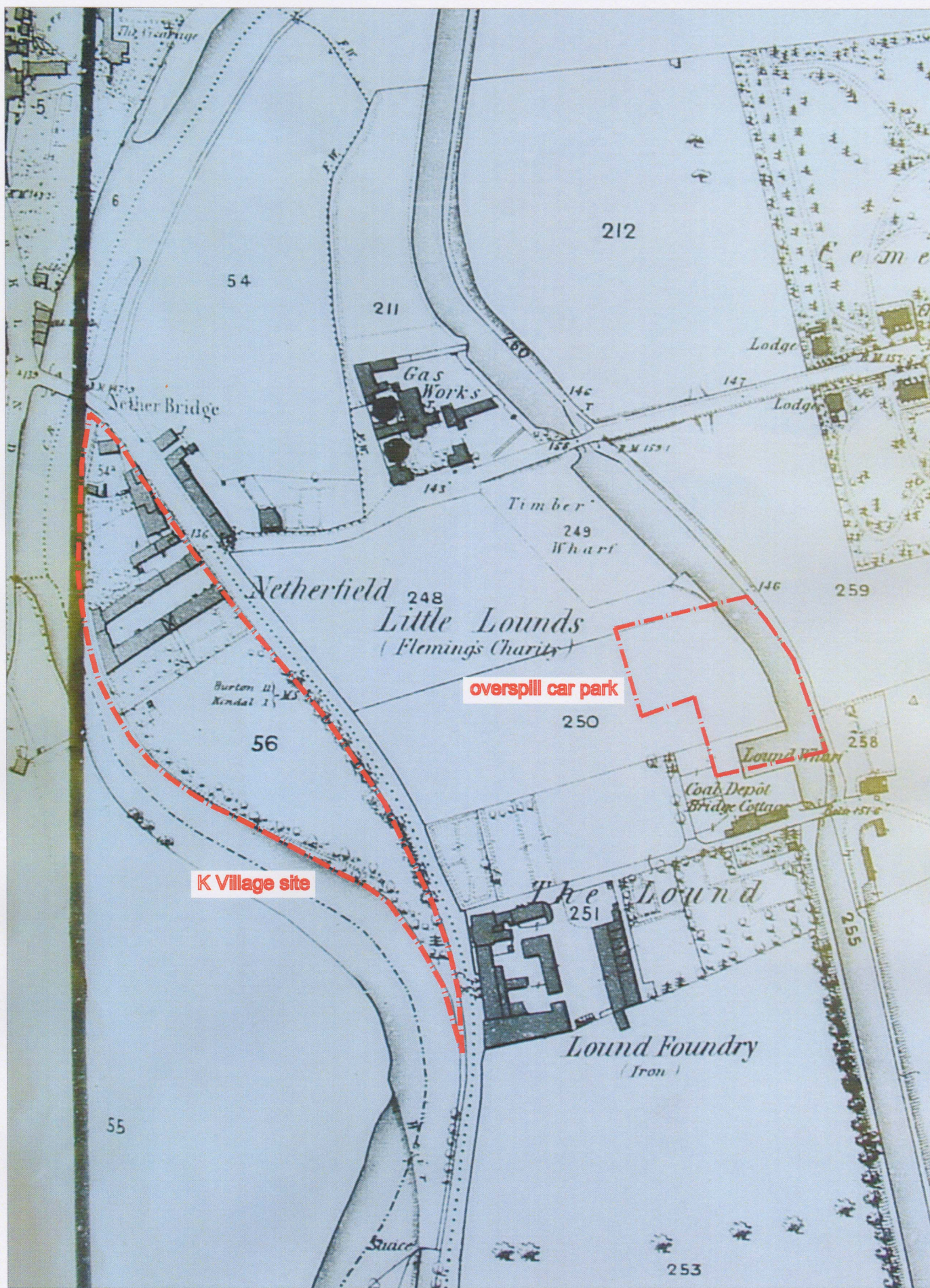


Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 1858



--- site boundary

Not to Scale



Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 1911



Plate 1: South-facing view of the northern end of the K Village site



Plate 2: North-facing view of the southern end of the K Village site



Plate 3: South-facing view of the overspill car park, with Change Bridge (Site **18**) in the background



Plate 4: North-facing view of the overspill car park, along the route of the in-filled canal (Site **4**)



Plate 5: South-east-facing view of overspill car park



Plate 6: South-facing view of Change Bridge (Site 18)



Plate 7: North-east facing view of Nether Bridge (Site **13**)

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN FOR K VILLAGE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Cumbria County Council's Archaeology Service (CCCAS) has been consulted by South Lakeland District Council regarding a planning application for the redevelopment of K Village, Lound Road, Kendal, Cumbria (SD 5174 9180). The scheme affects an area of archaeological interest, recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record (ref. 2076). Consequently, CCCAS has recommended that an archaeological investigation of the site is necessary to further inform the planning process. This will take the form of a desk-based assessment and evaluation. The following document represents a project design originally compiled in July 2002 and revised for resubmission of the planning application at the request of The Farningham McCreadie Partnership Ltd (hereafter the client).

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The development of Kendal through the medieval period can be seen through fragmentary documentary records and small-scale archaeological interventions. The settlement of Kirkland, at the southern end of the medieval town, is recorded in Domesday (as *Chechebi*, 1086), from which it may be inferred that the mother church of the area had developed here. The settlement became the centre of a Norman barony in the later eleventh century, although there is evidence in Domesday Book of an earlier estate centred further north (probably on either Strickland Ketel or Strickland Roger). Richard I granted a Saturday market in 1189, and at some time between 1222 and 1246 William of Lancaster III, the lord of the manor, confirmed borough status on a settlement which seems to have been encouraged to the north of Kirkland. The document implies that it simply confirmed an existing situation and that, by the date of the charter, the inhabitants of Kendal considered themselves burgesses of a fully functioning urban centre.
- 1.2.2 The morphology of the settlement as seen in early maps (the earliest is Speed of 1611) suggests that there was a considerable element of deliberate planning of the streets of the medieval town. The contrast between the winding course of Kirkland, round the church (and the presumed site of the pre-Norman settlement), and the long straight streets of Highgate, Stricklandgate and Stramongate, on the northern side of the Blind Beck, is striking. These streets demonstrate all the attributes of deliberate urban planning, with narrow burgage plots extending back from the street frontage.
- 1.2.3 Nether Bridge to the north of the development area is medieval in origin, whilst Speed's map of 1611 depicts the area as open fields. Todd's map of 1787 shows some buildings on the site close to Nether Bridge and the same area is marked as 'Tannery Elleray' and 'Netherfield' on Wood's map of 1833. Remains of buildings, some potentially of early post-medieval date, could survive on the site.
- #### 1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH
- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 20 years, including work in Carlisle, Appleby, Kendal, Penrith, and other towns in Cumbria. 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 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.
- 1.3.2 OA North has particular experience of the archaeology of Kendal, having undertaken most of the archaeological assessments, evaluations, excavations and watching briefs in and around the town, including *inter alia* excavations in Highgate, on the site of the Westmorland

Shopping Centre, 65 and 110 Stricklandgate, at Elephant Yard, Chapel Lane, Kirkbarrow House and the on-going work at the Westmorland Gazette/Booths Supermarket site off Stricklandgate.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed to evaluate the archaeological deposits affected by the proposed development of the site. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 *Desk-Based Assessment*

To undertake a desk-based survey of the existing resource including primary and secondary maps and documents.

2.3 *Archaeological Evaluation*

To undertake initial evaluation trenching of *c* 5% of the available area (an area of *c* 385m²) to determine the quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains on the site. An additional 340m² may be required (equating to a total of 5% of the whole proposed development area) subject to the initial evaluation results.

2.4 *Post-Excavation and Report Production*

An evaluation report will be produced for the client within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 **DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

3.1.2 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material, to set the evaluation results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. 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 comprise a desk-based survey of the existing resource. It will include collation and assessment of the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and any photographic material lodged in the SMR or County Record Office will also be studied.

3.1.4 Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed including national, regional and local journals, together with unpublished documents to include, where appropriate, reports by heritage conservation professionals and student theses. The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs.

3.1.5 Any cartographic material relevant to the study area as may be reasonably available will be assessed. This will include appropriate sections of County histories, early maps (printed and manuscript), and primary documentation such as tithe and estate plans etc. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence in the form of field and place names, which has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area; including old boundaries and trackways especially when relating to estate and parish boundaries, woodlands and any early buildings. These often provide important evidence of archaeological activity and transformation of the historic landscape. However, more recent cartographic analysis will also reveal the potential extent of intrusive development and disturbance on the site.

- 3.1.6 This work will involve visits and or correspondence searches of the following repositories: Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record in Kendal, County Records Office in Carlisle, Lancaster University Library and the OA North research archive.
- 3.1.7 **Aerial Photography:** an assessment of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. Any relevant photographic material held by Cumbria County Council will be studied. This may indicate the range and survival of archaeological and structural features in the designated area no longer visible at ground level.
- 3.1.8 **Physical Environment:** 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. This will serve not only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field inspection.
- 3.1.9 An assessment of any ground engineering survey information or geotechnical data for the site (e.g. borehole data or test pits), must be taken into account where available. This will provide information on the condition and status of buried deposits. The relevant logs will be included as an appendix to the report.

3.2 SITE VISIT

- 3.2.1 Following the desk-based assessment the site will be visited in order to relate the existing landscape to research findings, and acquire an understanding for areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment. The survey will note any features of potential archaeological interest, any areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site (including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders). This will enable a more informed plan of the position of the evaluation trenches to be compiled.

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- 3.3.1 The programme of archaeological evaluation will involve trial trenching to determine the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation.
- 3.3.2 The evaluation is required by to examine c 5% area of the available area of site, equating to 385m². This would normally entail the excavation of individual trenches measuring 1.7m x 20m, in this case approximately 11 trenches in total. The location of these trenches will be determined by the results of the desk-based assessment in approval with CCCAS.
- 3.3.3 Subject to these results an additional 340m² of trenching may be required to quantify the findings. This would therefore equate to 5% evaluation of the whole site proposed for redevelopment. This would amount to a further 10 trenches measuring 1.7m x 20m, or equivalent. This will take place upon consultation with CCCAS and the client.
- 3.3.4 The topsoil and recent overburden deposits will be subject to careful mechanical excavation (with a toothless ditching bucket) down to the depth of the first significant archaeological deposits under constant archaeological supervision. The deposits will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. Thereafter, all excavation will proceed by hand in a stratigraphic manner. The trenches will not be excavated deeper than 1.20m to accommodate health and safety constraints; any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve recosting.
- 3.3.5 Trenches will be located by use of GPS equipment which is accurate to +/- 0.25m, altitude information will be established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum.

- 3.3.6 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, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.3.7 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 and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.3.8 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.
- 3.3.9 **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 in-house palaeoecological specialist, who will examine the potential for further analysis. 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, the samples would be assessed for plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits. 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 CCCAS and the client.
- 3.3.10 Advice will also be sought as to whether a soil micromorphological study or any other analytical techniques will enhance the understanding of the site formation processes, including the amount of truncation to buried deposits and the preservation of deposits within negative features. Should this be required the costs for analysis have been provided as a contingency.
- 3.3.11 **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.
- 3.3.12 **Human Remains:** 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. The CCCAS Archaeologist 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.
- 3.3.13 **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.
- 3.3.14 **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.

3.3.15 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 **Reinstatement:** it is understood that there will be no requirement for reinstatement of the ground beyond backfilling. Following completion of the evaluation, the trench will be backfilled with the material removed in its excavation. Any other form of land reinstatement will be the responsibility of the client.

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 Costings document and would be 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 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT PRODUCTION

3.4.1 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and a further three copies submitted to the Cumbria SMR within eight weeks of completion. 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 the fieldwork was undertaken
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results
- a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained
- the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- a copy of the CCCAS project brief in the appendices should a revised copy be issued
- a copy of this project design in the appendices, and indications of any agreed departure from that design
- any relevant geotechnical data

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.

3.4.3 **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 represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. All artefacts will be processed to MAP2 standards and will be assessed by our in-house finds specialists.

- 3.4.4 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria SMR (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 County Record Office. The material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) will be deposited with Kendal museum following agreement with the client.
- 3.4.5 **Collation of data:** the data generated will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for the formulation of any detailed field programme and associated sampling strategy, should these be required in the future.
- 3.4.6 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.4.7 **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. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

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 risk assessment will be completed in advance of any on-site works and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 4.2 Any known contamination issues or any specific health and safety requirements on site should be made known to OA North by the client or main contractor on site to ensure all procedures can be met.
- 4.3 Similarly, any drawings or knowledge of live cables or services that may pose a risk to OA North staff during evaluation must be made known to the project manager of OA North before site work. This will ensure the risk is dealt with appropriately. The site will be scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in advance of the commencement of the site works using the known service location plans.
- 4.4 Should areas of previously unknown contamination be encountered on site the works will be halted and a revision of the risk assessment carried out. Should it be necessary to supply additional PPE or other contamination avoidance equipment this will be costed as a variation.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 **Desk-Based Assessment;** this element is expected to take approximately six days to complete, including the site visit and preparation of notes to be included in the final evaluation report. A plan of the proposed location of trenches will be compiled and forwarded to CCCAS.

- 5.2 **Archaeological Evaluation;** it is anticipated that this element will require approximately eight days to complete, including machining and backfilling.
- 5.3 **Post-Excavation and Report Production;** an evaluation report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. However, should an interim statement be required this can be issued within two weeks but instruction must be received from the client prior to completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.4 **Written Instruction;** OA North can execute projects at very short notice once written confirmation of commission has been received from the client. Two weeks notice would be sufficient to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task.

6. PROJECT MONITORING

- 6.1 **Access:** liaison for site access during the site visit and evaluation will be arranged by the client unless otherwise instructed prior to commencement of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.2 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist 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 CCCAS in consultation with the client.

7. STAFFING PROPOSALS

- 7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Emily Mercer BA (Hons) MSc AIFA** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 7.2 All elements of the archaeological investigation will be supervised by either an OA North project officer or supervisor experienced in this type of project. Due to scheduling requirements it is not possible to provide these details at the present time. All OA North project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.
- 7.3 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken under the auspices of OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA MIFA** (OA North project officer). Christine has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England. However, she has specialist knowledge regarding glass, metalwork, and leather, the recording and management of waterlogged wood, and most aspects of wetland and environmental archaeology.
- 7.4 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples which may be taken will be undertaken by **Elizabeth Huckerby MSc** (OA North project officer). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeoecology of the North West through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), 1992 *Guidelines for data collection and compilation*

Museums' and Galleries' Commission, 1992 *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*

SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers), 1991 *Health and Safety Manual*, Poole

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long-term storage*

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1998 *First Aid for Finds* London

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN FOR OVERSPILL CAR PARK

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.2 In conjunction with redevelopment of the 'K' Village site, Lound Road, Kendal, a request for an archaeological assessment has been received from EC Harris (hereafter the client) regarding development of the associated overspill car park, Lound Street, Kendal. On behalf of the client, Oxford Archaeology North contacted the Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS) regarding a project brief. CCCAS requested a desk-based assessment in the first instance, by verbal brief. This will enable the archaeological potential to be assessed and inform decisions regarding any further archaeological evaluation that may be required to meet with the planning requirements. The following proposals should be considered in association with the project design compiled in September 2004 for the main 'K' Village site, and submitted to The Farningham McCreadie Partnership Ltd.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 24 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 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.
- 1.2.2 OA North has particular experience of the archaeology of Kendal, having undertaken most of the archaeological assessments, evaluations, excavations and watching briefs in and around the town, including *inter alia* excavations in Highgate, on the site of the Westmorland Shopping Centre, 65 and 110 Stricklandgate, at Elephant Yard, Chapel Lane, Kirkbarrow House and the on-going work at the Westmorland Gazette/Booths Supermarket site off Stricklandgate.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to evaluate the archaeological deposits affected by the proposed development of the site. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 ***Desk-Based Assessment***

To undertake a desk-based survey of the existing resource including primary and secondary maps and documents in conjunction with the main 'K' Village redevelopment.

2.3 ***Report and Archive***

An interim report will be prepared within two weeks of undertaking the research in order to assess the requirements for any further archaeological work. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.10 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material, to set the evaluation results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project.
- 3.1.11 *Documentary and Cartographic Material:* this work will comprise a desk-based survey of the existing resource. It will include collation and assessment of the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and any photographic material lodged in the SMR or County Record Office will also be studied.
- 3.1.12 Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed including national, regional and local journals, together with unpublished documents to include, where appropriate, reports by heritage conservation professionals and student theses. The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs.
- 3.1.13 Any cartographic material relevant to the study area as may be reasonably available will be assessed. This will include appropriate sections of County histories, early maps (printed and manuscript), and primary documentation such as tithe and estate plans etc. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence in the form of field and place names, which has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area; including old boundaries and trackways especially when relating to estate and parish boundaries, woodlands and any early buildings. These often provide important evidence of archaeological activity and transformation of the historic landscape. However, more recent cartographic analysis will also reveal the potential extent of intrusive development and disturbance on the site.
- 3.1.14 This work will involve visits and or correspondence searches of the following repositories: Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record in Kendal, County Records Office in Carlisle, Lancaster University Library and the OA North research archive.
- 3.1.15 *Aerial Photography:* an assessment of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. Any relevant photographic material held by Cumbria County Council will be studied. This may indicate the range and survival of archaeological and structural features in the designated area no longer visible at ground level.
- 3.1.16 *Physical Environment:* 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. This will serve not only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field inspection.
- 3.1.17 An assessment of any ground engineering survey information or geotechnical data for the site (e.g. borehole data or test pits), must be taken into account where available. This will provide information on the condition and status of buried deposits. The relevant logs will be included as an appendix to the report.

3.3 SITE VISIT

- 3.3.1 Following the desk-based assessment the site will be visited in order to relate the existing landscape to research findings, and acquire an understanding for areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment. The survey will note any features of potential archaeological interest, any areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site (including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders). This will enable a more informed plan of the position of the evaluation trenches to be compiled.

3.3 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT PRODUCTION

- 3.3.1 **Report:** the results will be combined into one main report for the whole development for both the overspill car park and 'K' Village site (as per project design for The Farningham McCreddie Partnership Ltd, September 2004), including any further archaeological work required. This will consist of one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report submitted to the client, and a further three copies submitted to the Cumbria SMR within eight weeks of completion. 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 the fieldwork was undertaken
 - a concise, non-technical summary of the results
 - a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained
 - the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
 - a copy of the CCCAS project brief in the appendices should a revised copy be issued
 - a copy of this project design in the appendices, and indications of any agreed departure from that design
 - any relevant geotechnical data
- 3.3.2 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.
- 3.3.3 **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 represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. All artefacts will be processed to MAP2 standards and will be assessed by our in-house finds specialists.
- 3.3.4 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria SMR (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 County Record Office. The material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) will be deposited with Kendal museum following agreement with the client.
- 3.3.5 **Collation of data:** the data generated will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for the formulation of any detailed field programme and associated sampling strategy, should these be required in the future.

- 3.3.6 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.3.7 **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. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
4. HEALTH AND SAFETY
- 4.5 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 risk assessment will be completed in advance of the site visit and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 4.6 Any drawings or knowledge of live cables or services that may pose a risk to any further evaluation work would be useful during the desk-based assessment. This will ensure any risk is dealt with appropriately.
5. WORK TIMETABLE
- 5.2 **Desk-Based Assessment;** this element is expected to take approximately six days to complete, including the site visit and preparation of interim report to be forwarded to CCCAS in consultation for any further archaeological requirements.
- 5.3 **Written Instruction;** OA North can execute projects at very short notice once written confirmation of commission has been received from the client. Two weeks notice would be sufficient to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task.
6. PROJECT MONITORING
- 6.1 **Access:** liaison for site access during the site visit and evaluation will be arranged with by the client unless otherwise instructed prior to commencement of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.2 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist 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 CCCAS in consultation with the client.
7. STAFFING PROPOSALS
- 7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Emily Mercer BA (Hons) MSc AIFA** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 7.2 All elements of the archaeological investigation will be supervised by either an OA North project officer or supervisor experienced in this type of project. Due to scheduling requirements it is not possible to provide these details at the present time. All OA North project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), 1992 *Guidelines for data collection and compilation*

SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers), 1991 *Health and Safety Manual*, Poole

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long-term storage*, London