

CUMBRIA EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY



Archaeological Assessment Document

KENDAL



ENGLISH HERITAGE

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. LOCATION & GEOLOGY	2
2.1 Location	2
2.2 Geology.....	2
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN IN KENDAL (Map B)	3
3.1 Event 12.01: Kendal Castle.....	3
3.2 Event 12.02: Roman Fort and Vicus, Watercreek	3
3.3 Event 12.03: Roman Fort and Vicus, Watercreek	3
3.4 Event 12.04: 15 Stramongate	3
3.5 Event 12.05: 7 Stramongate	4
3.6 Event 12.06: Stricklandgate, Kendal.....	4
3.7 Event 12.07 New Bank Yard Car Park	4
3.8 Event 12.08: 68 Highgate.....	4
3.9 Event 12.09: 8 Watercreek Farm.....	4
3.10 Event 12.10: 10/12 Anchorite Fields.....	4
3.11 Event 12.11: Kendal Castle.....	4
3.12 Event 12.12: Elephant Yard	5
3.13 Event 12.13: Elephant Yard	5
3.14 Event 12.14: Elephant Yard	5
3.15 Event 12.15: Kendal Castle.....	5
3.16 Event 12.16: Kendal Castle.....	5
3.17 Event 12.17: Sparrowmire Farm.....	5
4. THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	7
4.1 Placename evidence	7
4.2 Prehistoric Period (Map C)	7
4.3 Roman Period (Map D).....	8
4.4 Early Medieval and Medieval Period.....	9
4.5 Post-medieval and Industrial Period	13
5. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF KENDAL.....	17
5.1 Introduction.....	17
5.2 Medieval Components (Map E)	17
5.3 Post-medieval Components (Map F)	19
6. RECENT DEVELOPMENT (Map G).....	23
7. LISTED BUILDINGS (Map H)	23
8. THE POTENTIAL OF KENDAL	23
8.1 Research Framework.....	23
8.2 Archaeological Preservation	23
SOURCES	24
APPENDIX A.....	27
APPENDIX B	29
APPENDIX C.....	32

LIST OF MAPS AND FIGURES

Figure 1. Location of Kendal

Map A – Study Area

Map B – Archaeological Events in Kendal

Map C – Prehistoric Period Environs

Map D – Roman Period Environs

Map E – Medieval Components

Map F – Post-medieval Components

Map G - Recent Development

Map H – Listed Buildings

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 English Heritage has initiated a national series of Extensive Urban Surveys. Several counties have commenced such projects, funded by English Heritage, including Cumbria County Council that is undertaking the survey of the small towns of Cumbria. The survey is intended to provide an up-to-date view of the archaeological resource in each of the towns building on earlier surveys (e.g. Winchester, 1979) and consists of three phases: Data Collection, Data Assessment and Strategy. The first stage, Data Collection, draws together the accessible history of the town, the archaeological knowledge and historic buildings data. The second phase, Data Assessment, leads to the production of a report which presents a brief history of the town, (this document is not intended as a definitive history), an analysis of the plan of the town, an assessment of the archaeological and historic buildings data, and an assessment of the impact recent development on archaeological deposits. This information informs the third phase of the survey and allows for the identification of areas of archaeological importance to be discussed in the Strategy Report.
- 1.2 The results of the survey are available in hard copy and as a digital database held by Cumbria County Council.
- 1.3 The project area is the historic urban core of each town as defined by the extent of the built settlement as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map (Map A).
- 1.4 The primary sources consulted in the preparation of this report include the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition maps and early plans held at Cumbria Record Office, Kendal. Other documentary evidence, mostly secondary sources, was consulted at the Cumbria Record Office, Kendal and at local libraries. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at County Offices, Kendal was also used. A number of secondary sources were consulted when writing the historical overview of the town. However, Angus Winchester's detailed survey of Kendal in *Cumbrian Towns Survey*, Cumbria County Council (unpublished) was of great help and much of sections 3.4 and 3.5 are based on this work.
- 1.5 New information is being added to the Sites and Monuments Record all the time. This study is, therefore, accurate at the time it was produced and the SMR should always be consulted for changes and additions since that time.

2. LOCATION & GEOLOGY

2.1 Location

2.1.1. Kendal lies within South Lakeland District.



Figure 1. Location of Kendal

2.2 Geology

2.2.1. The underlying geology of the area is relatively complex and comprises of Silurian Slates and Kirby Moor Flags. The underlying drift deposits are notoriously convoluted with pockets of glacial deposits intermixed with boulder clays, and peat formations in hollows (Moseley, 1978 and IGS, 1976).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN IN KENDAL (Map B)

3.1 Event 12.01: Kendal Castle

- 3.1.1. Harbottle undertook several seasons of excavations between 1967 and 1971 in the grounds of Kendal Castle. The excavations remain unpublished apart from interim reports published in *Quarto*, the quarterly journal of the Abbott Hall Art Gallery (Harbottle 1969, 1970) and *Medieval Archaeology*. The 1968 excavation revealed the inner half of the west gatehouse tower, a stretch of cobbled road through the gate, and evidence that the first curtain had collapsed and been replaced by a narrower one (*Med. Arch.* 12, 1968). In the second season (*Med. Arch.* 13, 1969) Harbottle found evidence for the bank of the original ringwork and that the north half of the west gate tower had been removed. In 1971 (*Med. Arch.* 16, 1972) a passage leading from the south of the hall block and dating from the late 14th or early 15th century was found to have replaced an earlier structure. In addition, Harbottle found that part of the south wall of the hall block was a post-medieval reconstruction.

3.2 Event 12.02: Roman Fort and Vicus, Watercreek

- 3.2.1. The University of Lancaster undertook rescue excavations in 1974 and 1975 in response to a flood prevention scheme to deep and widen the channel of the River Kent. The excavations, which included within the investigative area a substantial part of the eastern defences of the fort and a modest sample of the *vicus*, provided a provisional history of the site (Potter, 1976). The evidence suggested that the first military occupation of the site did not begin before AD 90 when a timber fort was built, protected by turf ramparts and double ditch system. The predominately Flavian-Trajanic character of the earliest Samian and the paucity of Flavian coins strongly imply a post-Agricolan fort. The excavations also revealed evidence of a civilian settlement, or *vicus*, with houses along the road leading to the south east gate. The *vicus* shows continuous development into and through the second century, but the garrison itself may have had a discontinuous history. The fort and *vicus* contained few mid-third century finds which may imply a period of abandonment. Excavations in the 1975 season revealed a probable reason for the absence of a fourth century garrison at Watercreek when trenches were cut around the loop of the River Kent as far as the southern reaches of the river. With the exception of a post-medieval limekiln there was a complete absence of structures or deposits in this area. However the trenches revealed a succession of beds of gravel and alluvium. Potter (1977) believes that these flood deposits started to form in the late Roman period and may be as a result of flooding, giving a strong environmental cause for the evacuation of the site.

3.3 Event 12.03: Roman Fort and Vicus, Watercreek

- 3.3.1. In June 1980 the North West Water Authority initiated a programme of improvements to Kendal Effluent Treatment Works (ETW). The route of the pipeline was to the east of the Scheduled Area of the fort and *vicus* and Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit undertook a watching brief of the work. Gibbons (1988) reported that the pipeline did not reveal stratigraphy comparable to that recorded in the formerly excavated area of the east *vicus*. However the accumulated evidence indicates there was civilian settlement activity in this area, the exact, nature and date uncertain. This excavation also produced a complete Samian Ware vessel from a field called Pots Land that may be indicative of a cemetery in the vicinity.

3.4 Event 12.04: 15 Stramongate

- 3.4.1. Trial excavations were undertaken by H Leech (for the Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E) in advance of development at 15 Stramongate (*Med. Arch.* 25, 1981). The examination of the entire width of one burgrave plot showed that the only surviving features were either late 19th century or were the bases of 13th century tannery pits. Rebuilding in the 17th century had resulted in the lowering of the 13th century levels by up to 1 metre, from which a similar lowering of the street level could be inferred.

3.5 Event 12.05: 7 Stramongate

- 3.5.1. During the 1980s dendrochronological analysis of timbers from 7 Stramongate, Kendal was undertaken by Leggett (1985). The results of the study were inconclusive and no dates were attributed to the timbers.

3.6 Event 12.06: Stricklandgate, Kendal

- 3.6.1. In 1987 a small excavation was carried out by the Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit, some 13m from the street frontage of the Stricklandgate car park, in advance of its development as a shopping centre. Although no overall building plans could therefore be recovered, but the excavation did produce the first evidence in Kendal of a continuous sequence of structures dating from the medieval period to the 20th century (Newman 1988).

3.7 Event 12.07 New Bank Yard Car Park

- 3.7.1. LUAU undertook small scale excavations in New Bank Yard car park in Kendal during the autumn and winter of 1989/90. Two trenches were excavated 45 metres behind the known medieval street frontage of Highgate. Up to 3 metres of stratigraphy was identified including 2 metres of post-medieval deposits overlying medieval agricultural activity. The earliest boundary was constructed after agricultural activity had ceased, probably in the 16th or early 17th century. There was then a phase of activity represented by spreads of demolition and traces of floor levels. The northern wall of the property was constructed during this period and the southern property boundary seems to be rebuilt. A period of disuse and possible gardening activity followed, probably in the 18th century, after which a building was constructed (Newman 1991).

3.8 Event 12.08: 68 Highgate

- 3.8.1. LUAU undertook excavations at 68 Highgate, Kendal in 1989/90. 18th and 19th century activity had removed all earlier occupation layers within the shop at 68 Highgate, but traces of a timber building were identified, set at an oblique angle to the present street frontage, this seems to be of medieval date. To the rear of the standing structure, which proved to be of 17th century date, with later additions, three 18th/19th century cottages overlay a cluster of medieval rubbish pits (Newman 1991).

3.9 Event 12.09: 8 Watercrock Farm

- 3.9.1. Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) undertook the excavation of foundation trenches at 8 Watercrock Farm prior to the building of a garage. The excavation demonstrated the presence of Roman activity, albeit heavily disturbed, presumably by agricultural processes (LUAU, 1993). Despite the lack of discrete Roman features Roman pottery was found. This material may be related to the *vicus* associated with the fort or represent part of a cremation cemetery. Later activity up to the modern period was confined to agricultural use (ibid.).

3.10 Event 12.10: 10/12 Anchorite Fields

- 3.10.1. In August 1993, the Centre for Field Archaeology at Edinburgh University undertook an archaeological evaluation at a plot of land adjacent to 10/12 Anchorite Fields, prior to the development of the site for housing (Alexander et al, 1993). Sample trial trenching indicated that the walled garden had been infilled with modern material to a depth of at least 1.2m, including the remains of a buried wall. No archaeologically significant deposits were recovered, although the possibility of older deposits below the modern infill could not be ruled out.

3.11 Event 12.11: Kendal Castle

- 3.11.1. In 1995 LUAU and Atkins AMC Ltd, undertook a documentary, topographic and photogrammetric survey of Kendal Castle (LUAU, 1995) in order to determine the original form

of the castle and differentiate surviving medieval fabric from 19th and 20th century restoration and consolidation.

3.12 Event 12.12: Elephant Yard

3.12.1. LUAU undertook a programme of archaeological works in advance of development at Elephant Yard, Stricklandgate. The first phase of this programme was undertaken by LUAU in October 1997 to identify the character and depth of any deposits within the area of the former Woolpack Inn car park (LUAU, 1997). Part of this site was subsequently excavated (LUAU, 1998a) as was an area to the south (LUAU, 1998b).

3.13 Event 12.13: Elephant Yard

3.13.1. The north wall of the Grade II Listed Woolpack Inn was also recorded during structural repairs and although no direct evidence of timber framing was revealed, several re-used structural oak timbers were located within the wall.

3.14 Event 12.14: Elephant Yard

3.14.1. In addition, a further trench was excavated to the rear of the British Gas Showroom, watching briefs were carried out of trenches in the cellar of the Woolpack Inn and to the rear of the National Westminster Bank. Watching briefs also took place of trenches between that the bank and the Woolpack Inn, and between the bank and the Carnegie Library. Although Elephant Yard lies towards the northern edge of the main focus of medieval Kendal, the excavation identified significant medieval and post-medieval activity on the site (LUAU 1998a, 1998b). Evidence of typical burgrave plot activity was recovered, including two stone corn drying kilns, a well and numerous rubbish and latrine pits. The large assemblage of pottery recovered (over 3000 sherds) strongly suggests continuation occupation of the site from around the late 12th century.

3.15 Event 12.15: Kendal Castle

3.15.1. In 1998, LUAU (1998c) undertook a programme of work at Kendal Castle which had been formulated on the basis of the 1995 survey (see Event 12.10 below). This work included archaeological fabric recording of those parts of the monument that were to be subjected to consolidation, production of an 'as built' record, and small scale excavations to investigate the upper parts of the two surviving vaulted chambers in the Hall Block (LUAU, 1998c). Excavation of the Hall Block in 1996 exposed the upper surface of two vaulted chambers for consolidation and display, and confirmed the existence of two collapsed vaulted chambers to the west. Examination of the fabric of the building both added architectural detail, in the form of an internal stair and blocked window, earlier than the construction of the vaults. This indicated that it underwent two, if not three, phases of reconstruction.

3.16 Event 12.16: Kendal Castle

3.16.1. In 1998, LUAU (1998d) undertook a watching brief at Kendal Castle to monitor the construction of a section of the footpath on the outer side of the moat, to the east and west of the main entrance. No archaeological deposits were recorded, possibly due to the shallow depth (150mm) of the disturbance.

3.17 Event 12.17: Sparrowmire Farm

3.17.1. In May 1999, LUAU (1999) undertook an archaeological evaluation at Sparrowmire Farm, prior to a proposed housing development. The evaluation revealed that there were areas of archaeological significance on the site and concluded the excavation of a burnt mound should be undertaken. Excavation took place in May 2000 (LUAU, 2000). Four phases of activity were discerned. Radiocarbon dating suggested that the mound was used during the Bronze Age. However, analysis of macrofossils did not provide any evidence to explain the possible use of

the mound.

4. THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Placename evidence

Kendal is named after the River Kent. It is not always clear when Kendal is used to describe the barony, the ward or the valley. Kirkby Kendal can be interpreted as ‘the village with a church in the valley of Kent’. The full form of the name continued until the late eighteenth century but the affix alone was coming into use as the name of the borough by the fifteenth century and is the only form that survives (Smith, 1964-5).

4.2 Prehistoric Period (Map C)

Key Points

- ❖ Good evidence for prehistoric activity in the area
- ❖ Burnt Mound site excavated at Sparrowmire Farm, north of Kendal
- ❖ Beaker burial and other prehistoric finds recorded

Core and Outlying Settlement

- 4.2.1. In May 1999, LUAU (1999) undertook an archaeological evaluation at Sparrowmire Farm, prior to a proposed housing development. The evaluation demonstrated that there were areas of archaeological significance on the site and concluded an excavation of a burnt mound should be undertaken. An excavation took place in May 2000 (LUAU, 2000). Four phases of activity were discerned. Radiocarbon dating suggested that the mound was used during the Bronze Age. However, analysis of macrofossils did not provide any evidence to explain the possible use of the mound.
- 4.2.2. Fell (1953) records the discovery of a Beaker burial on Sizergh Fell near Kendal. She comments that finds of the Beaker period in Cumbria are mainly confined to the Eden Valley area.
- 4.2.3. The Sites and Monuments Record includes several records of prehistoric finds. These include a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead found in a garden at 45 Castle Drive in 1937 (SMR 2468), two axe finds (SMR 2481, 2486) and stone mace find (SMR 2485). SMR 4160 records a barrow and cairn at Bradleyfield Barrow revealed in aerial photographs (CCC 3017,35 and 3016,6).

4.3 Roman Period (Map D)

Key Points

- ❖ Roman fort at Watercrock probably founded between AD90 and AD120
- ❖ Evidence of a Roman road in Kendal
- ❖ Roman coin hoard found in Kendal

Core and Outlying Settlement

- 4.3.1. The Roman fort at Watercrock was first recognised as Roman in the 17th century by Machell, who described, amongst other things, brick, plaster work, cement and a hypocaust, which were then still visible (Collingwood, 1930). The earliest evidence for the plan of the fort came from Hogarth in 1887 (cited in Collingwood, 1930) who was able to see the layout in parch-marks on the ground.
- 4.3.2. The Roman Fort and its associated settlement lie to the south of Kendal in meadowland which consists of a deep bow formed by the River Kent. The water effectively flows around three sides of the fort (Collingwood, 1930) providing good natural defences (Shotter, 1994). Previous research was undertaken in the drought years of 1887, 1949 and 1975 when the outline of the fort became apparent in the form of parch lines. Small scale excavations were carried out in 1930-31 and in 1944 when barrack accommodation near the fort's south angle and its north west gateway were investigated. In 1974 and 1975 the Department of Classics and Archaeology of Lancaster University undertook excavations on and around the site when the River Kent was widened as part of Kendal's flood defence precautions. The excavations revealed that the fort could not have been established by Agricola, but was probably founded between AD 90 and AD 120.
- 4.3.3. The earliest fort covered approximately three acres and was defended by a rampart of clay and turf. Shotter (1994) believed that the fort was rebuilt in stone toward the end of the reign of Hadrian, abandoned during the Antonine occupation of Scotland (AD 139-163), and finally reoccupied and held until the latter part of the third century. Evidence for extra-mural activity is plentiful. Roads led out of the fort on all four sides with civilian buildings alongside each. To the south, underneath Watercrock Farm, lay the bath house. The principal area of civilian settlement was located by Hogarth as lying to the north and west of the fort but this is refuted by Shotter (1994) who suggests the settlement developed along the road leading to the south east gate.
- 4.3.4. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR 2080) describes the line of the Roman road from the Roman station at Watercrock to High Street in Kentmere.
- 4.3.5. A Roman coin hoard was found in the 19th century, either in Kendal or in the vicinity of the Helm. The hoard consisted of 106 coins dating from the 3rd and 4th century (SMR 6393).

4.4 Early Medieval and Medieval Period

Key Points

- ❖ Pre-urban settlement believed to be in the vicinity of modern Kendal
- ❖ Gillemichael's estate centred on Strickland c.1066
- ❖ Market charter granted in 1189
- ❖ Economy based on the woollen textile industry
- ❖ Some decline in the 14th century especially as a result of Scottish incursions
- ❖ Two motte and bailey castles: Castle Howe and Kendal Castle

Core and Outlying Settlement

4.4.1. Pre-Urban Settlement

Winchester (1979) believes that the mention of Kendal (as *Cherchebi*) in the Domesday Book and the name itself ("the settlement by the church of Kent-dale") suggest that a community of some importance existed in the vicinity of the later town at the time of the Norman Conquest. He further believes that Kendal's elevation to borough status in the early 13th century involved the expansion of an existing settlement rather than the plantation of a new community on previously undeveloped land. The church at Kirkby Kendal may have been the mother church for the estate held by Gillemichael c.1066 and probably lay close to the estate's administrative centre. The pattern of land holdings as described by Domesday Book makes it clear that 'Strickland' was the caput of the estate in which Kirkby Kendal lay. The name is preserved in the township names Strickland Ketel and Strickland Roger.

4.4.2. Urban Development

Winchester (1979) uses two Inquisitions to compare part of the town in 1310 and in 1390. In 1310 the Ros family held one quarter of the vill of Kirkby Kendal in which there were 36 tofts. By 1390 there were 52 burgages which suggests, if these figures are extrapolated for the whole of Kendal, that the town had expanded during that time. The lay out of the town points to the existence of three principal plan elements. First, there was a pre-urban nucleus around the church and adjacent castle (Castle Howe). Second, the Market Place extended from Finkle Street to the present Market Place (and was later built over). And third, there were regular burgage plots on each side of Highgate and Stricklandgate, and continuing on Stramongate (Munby, 1985). These streets demonstrate all the attributes of deliberate urban planning, with narrow burgage plots extending back from the street frontage and all three streets converging on the market place (Winchester 1979).

4.4.3. Market

Evidence suggests that a market at Kendal pre-dated the granting of privileges to a community of burgesses. In 1189 Richard I granted the Lord of Kendal Barony a weekly market, but it is not until the second quarter of the 13th century that a charter granting urban privileges is known. A late 16th-century abstract of the charter of William de Lancaster (1222-16), contained in the 'Boke off Recorde' (cited in Winchester, 1979), provided the only information on the borough's formation until a copy of the original charter was discovered in Levens Hall in the 1980s (Munby, 1985). In addition to privileges concerning timber and common pasture, the charter included a clause to the effect that 'every Burgesse may take so many tofts as he will, yeldinge vid by year of every tofte', perhaps implying that the town was being expanded by the creation of new burgage plots (Winchester, 1979).

4.4.4. **Woolen Textile Industry**

The town's major economic base from the later medieval period was the spinning, dying and weaving of woolen cloth, particularly the coarse Kendal cottons for which the town became famous (Winchester, 1979). The mention of a dye-works and fulling mill in Kendal in the inquisition of 1274 pre-supposes the existence of a textile industry. But it is not until the late 14th and 15th centuries that the town first seems to have gained importance as the regional capital of the woollen industry. The substantial rebuilding and enlargement of Kendal parish church at about this date (Pevsner, 1967), and the eventual elevation of the town to the status of incorporated borough in Elizabeth's reign, signify prosperity at the end of the medieval period (Winchester, 1979).

4.4.5. **Mills**

Although mention is made of a fulling mill in Kendal in 1256, and of a water mill and a fulling mill in 1274, it has not been possible to relate these references to the specific mill sites given in later documents (Winchester, 1979). However, in Tyson's (1997) investigation of the chamberlain's accounts, watermill repairs at 'Kastell mylle' and 'Spittle milln' were noted in 1593. More importantly, perhaps, was his identification of the presence of a horse-mill in Kendal, a rarity in Cumbria at this time.

4.4.6. **Scottish Incursions**

Documentary evidence suggests that expansion in Kendal took place during the later decades of the 14th century following a depression during the first half of that century. An Inquisition in April 1324 records that a portion of the town was in a decayed state after destruction by the Scots. As far as is known, this is the only record of a major Scottish incursion to affect Kendal and probably records the major raid of July 1322 (Winchester, 1979). It points to severe destruction in the town, but how long lasting were the effects is unclear. Additionally, the local economy would also have been affected by sheep murrain, bad harvests and, consequently, famine, which was prevalent across Europe in 1315-17.

4.4.7. **Castle Howe**

Castle Howe is a motte and bailey which occupies the east end of a ridge on the west side of town. It originally comprised a circular motte at the end of the ridge with a roughly kidney-shaped bailey across the ridge to the east. The motte remains but the bailey has been mostly built over (Jackson, 1990). Ivo de Taillebois was granted the barony soon after 1087 and may have founded the castle, or, it may have been founded by Ketel who was granted the barony by Henry I. The castle was possibly abandoned by Ketel's son, Gilbert, or by Gilbert's son, William who assumed the name de Lancaster in the second half of the 12th century. The presence of two medieval castle sites in Kendal poses problems which cannot be answered until excavation of both sites has been carried out. The earliest explicit mention of a castle at Kendal in documentary sources is in 1216 (Winchester, 1979).

4.4.8. **Kendal Castle**

Pevsner (1967) considers that the earthwork is probably late 12th century and most of the masonry 13th century. This ring-work with masonry remains is situated on the summit of Castle Hill to the east of the town. It was possibly founded by Gilbert, or by Gilbert's son, William who assumed the name de Lancaster in the second half of the 12th century. The castle passed by marriage to Gilbert Fitz Reinfred (d.1220) to whom the masonry castle is attributed (Jackson, 1990). The castle passed into the hands of the Parr family, the most famous of whom, Katherine, became the widow of Henry VIII. By the 1570s the castle was in a ruinous state as was described in a survey of 1572 (ibid.). The castle was acquired by Kendal Corporation in 1896.

4.4.9. **Castle, Park and Demesne Lands**

Kendal township on the east of the River Kent was known as Park and Castle Lands (Hoggarth's Plan of 1853 cited in Winchester, 1979). It appears to have consisted entirely of demesne land around the castle in the late-medieval period. Its curving eastern boundary is typical of the

enclosure around a medieval deer park and the farm names (Birds Park, Kendal Park, High Park, Parkside) given on 1st Edition OS map also point to the existence of a park attached to the castle (Winchester, 1979). In addition to the castle and parks there was a substantial acreage of demesne land at Kendal totaling 175 acres of land, which lay on the west side of the park.

4.4.10. Other Mottes

A third motte has been identified east of Kendal on the perimeter of Castle Park that controlled the old road to Sedbergh (Higham, 1991). The area was called 'High Gravestone Field' and the adjacent field 'Round Hill', a place name usually applied to man-made features in locations of archaeological significance (SMR 19120). A fourth motte has been identified at Hallgarth. It has been suggested that this could be a possible 'burh-type' site, located at the heart of Gillemichael's important pre-Conquest territorial unit of Strickland (SMR 19121).

4.4.11. Hospital of St Leonard

Seven field names given in a rental of land belonging to the 'Spittal of seynt Leonardes' in 1550 recur on the 1753 Spittle Estate Plan. It confirms that this block of land formed the nucleus of the hospital's endowment (Winchester, 1979). The Spital farm is now on the site and preserves fragments of the medieval hospital of St Leonard. The hospital is first mentioned in the 13th century borough charter and is described in the inquisition after the death of William de Ros in 1310 as having supported a master, two chaplains and four lepers.

4.4.12. Holy Trinity Church

The parish church was substantially rebuilt in the 15th and 16th centuries although it contains 13th century work (Pevsner, 1967). Although it is conceivable that the church might have been moved to its present site at a post-Conquest date, it is likely that this is an ancient ecclesiastical site, probably from the Anglo-Saxon period. The name Kirkby Kendal the 'church town in Kentdale' is almost certainly pre-Conquest and the fragment of an Anglo-Saxon cross shaft, showing grapes and leaves (Collingwood, 1904, Slater, 1998,) is assigned by Pevsner (1967) to the 9th century. Winchester (1979) considers this probable evidence of the pre-Conquest forerunner of the present structure. William de Lancaster II, the 6th Baron of Kendal, had made the original grant of land (the Glebe and the Vicar's fields) to the church, c.1300. Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinford, who also procured a grant for a weekly market seems to have undertaken the rebuilding of the church. The Early English Church consisted of the present chancel nave tower and two inner aisles to which were soon added the chapels of St Catherine and St Thomas-a-Becket. The Parr Chapel was added on the early 14th century. In 1321 St Mary's Chantry, situated to the west of the Parr Chapel was founded (Curwen, 1900).

4.4.13. All Hallows Chapel

Speed marks 'Alhallows chappel' on his plan of 1611 at a point in the fellside enclosure which was then part of Nethergraveship township. The earliest reference to this chapel is in 1411 when there was a papal relaxation given for the 'conservation of the chapel of the Holy Cross and All Hallows built at the side of the hill commonly called Appilgarth within the bounds of the parish church of Kyrkbi in Kendale'. Apart from these references its history is obscure (Winchester, 1979).

4.4.14. Other Chapels

Curwen (1900) also reports the sites of two medieval chapels. One was dedicated to St Anne and stood near Dockray Hall (SMR 2472) and the second stood at the head of Cross Lane near the Well Sike; an area called little Roods is thought to have been the chapel burial ground (SMR 2473).

4.4.15. Crosses

SMR 2471 records the Stricklandgate Cross which was made of stone and stood to the north of 97 Stricklandgate. Kendal Market Cross, known as the 'Cauld Stean' (callstone) was originally

in the centre of Stricklandgate at the entry to the market place. It was moved in 1765 and is now outside Kendal Town Hall (SMR 2476, 2477).

4.4.16. Anchorite House and Well

The house and its enclosure are shown and named on Speed's plan of 1611. Furthermore, mid-16th century deeds confirm the existence of the 'house, tenement and garden called le Ankeres', and record that it was formerly part of the possessions of St Leonard's Abbey, York.

4.4.17. Bridges

Speed's plan of 1611 shows bridges on the sites of the three 19th century bridges (Stramongate, Miller, and Nether Bridges). There are no earlier references to Miller Bridge and it seems clear that Stramongate and Nether Bridges were the town's medieval bridging points. In 1376, the town was granted pontage for three years for the repair of the bridges. A group of associated documents of 1379/80 name the bridges variously as 'pons de Strowmondgate, novus pons in Kirkeby Kendale and le North Brigg'. By implication, at least one other bridge existed at this date.

4.5 Post-medieval and Industrial Period

Key Points

- ❖ Basic town plan remains unchanged in the post-medieval period
- ❖ Town foci at Market Place and Finkle Street
- ❖ Plague and famine in the early post-medieval period caused decline in prosperity
- ❖ Late 17th century economic recovery
- ❖ Industry focused on the woollen textile trade and tanyards and leather working

Core and Outlying Settlements

4.5.1. Introduction

A comparison of mid 19th-century plans of Kendal (1st edition OS, 1858; Hoggarth's Plan, 1853) with the plan published by Speed in 1611 shows that the basic town plan remained unchanged. As Marshall (1975) has noted, increasing population at this time was accommodated by infilling within burgage plots, and not by any significant outward expansion. It is difficult to trace the evolution of the town plan back any earlier than Speed's plan of 1611 (Winchester, 1979).

4.5.2. Town Layout

The main focus of the town was the Market Place on the crest of the hill where the main route from Appleby meets the Lancaster to Penrith route. 17th and 18th century title deeds are consistent in describing property in these principal streets as burgages. A majority of modern street names in the area can be documented to the 15th century, and as early as 1365 in the case of Stramongate. There seems little reason to doubt that the basic layout of the town in the urban core has remained stable since the 14th century at least. The only documentary evidence for changes in the plan of the principal streets being an order of 1577 forbidding the 'streitninge' (i.e. narrowing) of the Market Place by the erection of new buildings. It seems unlikely, however, that the whole of the island of buildings between Market Place and Finkle Street can be attributed to this 16th century activity as Finkle Street is mentioned by name as early as 1504.

4.5.3. Kirkland

The area south of Blind Beck was a separate township and manor and technically lay outside the borough. It contains the parish church and appears to have been the land from which the church was supported. The street now called Kirkland became an extension of Highgate at an early date. Speed's plan of 1611 shows the street lined with buildings.

4.5.4. Allhallows Lane

A block of property on the north side of the lane was described as 16 'messuages' or 'tenements' in 1565 was held by the Fletcher family of Cockermouth from the 16th to 18th centuries. A deed of 1432 is the earliest reference to the street.

4.5.5. **Captain French Lane**

The scatter of houses at the upper end of the lane as shown by Speed in 1611 may well represent encroachments onto the fell.

4.5.6. **Fellside**

This complex of narrow lanes is shown to have been almost fully developed in its 19th century form on Speed's in 1611 where it is labeled Wilsons Lanes.

4.5.7. **Wildman Street and Far Cross Bank**

Speed's plan confirms that these were established suburbs of the town by the early 17th century.

4.5.8. **Kendal Fell Lands**

After its enclosure in 1767, the steeply rising fell to the west of the borough was administered by the Kendal Fell Trust. The pattern of small intakes on the lower side of the fell where it joins the town probably developed through piecemeal encroachment over many centuries. A list of improvements dated 1699 mentions encroachments at Fellside, Bankeshead, near the Beast Fair and at the head of Rattan Rowe, and suggests that the process continued into the 17th century.

4.5.9. **Sepulchre**

The sepulchre is marked on Todd's plan of 1787 on the west side of Sepulchre Lane. It does not appear to be associated with Allhallows Chapel. The name may record the site of a 17th-century Nonconformist burial ground used by the congregation of the Unitarian Chapel in the Market Place (Nicholson and Axon; 1915), and by members of the Society of Friends (Nicholson, 1861). The earliest documentary references to this burial ground in Kendal include a document concerning the purchase and walling of 'the Graveyard or burying place of the Felside in Kendall' by the Quakers in 1656.

4.5.10. **Newbiggin**

Shown on Todd's plan (1787) as an island of buildings in the centre of Highgate, its name implies that it was an encroachment onto the street. First referred to in 1574, it was demolished in 1803 (Parson and White :1829, 634).

4.5.11. **Fish Market**

The block of buildings at the head of Finkle Street is shown on Speed's (1611), Todd's (1787) and Hoggarth's (1853) plans of the town. It was demolished in 1878.

4.5.12. **Urban Growth and the Woollen Trade**

The decline in woollen cloth trade in the 1620s on top of the plague and famine of 1597 and 1623, appears to have reduced the town's prosperity considerably (Bouch and Jones, 1961 cited in Winchester, 1979). However, flourishing trade combined with the recovery of textile manufacture and other industries, resulted in a considerable increase in population and wealth during the late 17th and 18th centuries (Marshall 1975). Substantial rebuilding of the urban fabric seems to have accompanied the late 17th century recovery and is recorded in a number of date stones and plaster panels from between 1650 and 1690 surviving in houses in the town (Winchester, 1979).

4.5.13. **Extent of Yard Development**

Marshall (1975) suggests that Kendal's 19th century yards appear to be the result of 18th and early 19th century population growth in the town, rather than a medieval development. A close

comparison of Todd's Plan of 1787 and Hoggarth's Plan of 1853 suggests that the yard pattern continued to develop and grow between these dates, and the survey of 1769 confirms that some burgage plots were quite densely occupied by that date. The absence of buildings in burgage plots on Speed's map of the town in 1611 reflects stylization rather than an accurate portrayal of land use.

4.5.14. Industrial Activity

The 1769 survey enables the identification a number of areas in which the usual land use pattern of burgage houses, shops, yards and gardens was replaced by a variety of non-residential uses. There was a concentration of barns in a number of places around the periphery of the urban core. The survey mentions 3 barns at the north end of Stricklandgate, 5 on the south side of Captain French Lane, 3 on the south side of Beast Banks and 6 at Far Cross Bank. A second feature is the concentration of industrial activity beside the River Kent. The survey mentions 5 'skin houses' and 4 tanyards in burgage plots on the east side of Highgate, 2 bark houses and tanyards, and a dye house and smithy in the Sandair area. There was another tanyard on the north side of Wildman Street. The precise location of these tanyards can be ascertained from Todd's plan of 1787 where the rows of tanpits are shown (Winchester, 1979).

4.5.15. Woollen and Carpet Industry

Virtually all the 19th century industry was concentrated in an area bounded by Stramongate, New Road, Highgate and the river Kent, with the exception of the larger mills at Docwray Hall, Aynam Road and Natland Road (Low Mill). Small workshop structures were plentiful in the narrow yards or wynds. Docwray Hall Mill (SMR 17580) is the most northerly mill site in the borough; the easterly section is in ruins although the race can be seen. The site was used for dyewood and woollen manufacture in the 18th century, suffering a disastrous fire in 1824, and was afterwards operated by Whitwell & Co. Power looms were used here after 1860. There was a dam at Aikrigg End quarter of a mile to the north (Marshall, 1977).

4.5.16. Snuff works

The blending house of Gawith, Hoggarth's snuff works is in Lowther Street. It contains the oldest snuff machinery in Britain, secondhand in 1792 when it was installed in their Mealbank mill north of Kendal. The ancient trade sign on the street wall is a 1976 copy of the original (Marshall, 1977).

4.5.17. Spinning

About 200 yards south west of the parish church in Kirkland was the earliest spinning workshop in the town. There are several small mill or workshop structures in the Captain French Lane, parallel to Gilligate, including a late 19th century woollen mill and a bone mill (Marshall, 1977).

4.5.18. Breweries

Beezon Brewery in Sandes Avenue was founded in 1822 as E Hayton and Co. The firm was taken over by Duttons of Blackburn in 1947. Other now defunct breweries in Kendal have included JJ Banks at Wildman Street and Edwin Hetherington at Gilligate. One of Kendal's oldest breweries was Whitwell Mark and Co. of Highgate, which was founded in 1757 and its buildings today form the Brewery Arts Centre (Myers, 1993).

4.5.19. Canal

The Kendal and Lancaster Canal was built in the mid 18th century (Wilson, 1968). The canal was built to bring coal into Kendal from the Lancashire coalfield and to carry slate and goods out, steam power therefore replaced water power which had a positive effect on the local economy (Satchell, pers comm). The area around the Lancaster Canal terminus (constructed between 1818-19) is one of the most interesting industrial localities in Kendal. In 1818 the

Kendal Corporation decided to place canal warehouses at Aynam, then occupied by Wilson's mill (Marshal, 1977). The present Miller Bridge was built in 1818 to provide access to the warehouses which stood down Bridge Street. The goods terminus had an important function until the arrival of the local railway line in 1846.

4.5.20. Friends Meeting House

The property was bought in March 1687 by a Friend, Thomas Wilson. It was described as a Burgage Housestead and lay immediately to the west of his own house. Burgage sites were only the width of a house but of considerable depth to accommodate the outbuildings or workshops associated with the owner's trade. Thomas Wilson was a tanner, and the tan pits beside the meeting house and shown on the OS map of 1861 indicate that the same trade was carried out there for many years longer. By 1718 the building had been considerably enlarged and the surrounding land used as a cemetery. The whole building was demolished in 1815 and replaced with a new meeting house in 1816 which accommodated up to 850 people (Butler, 1978).

4.5.21. Abbot Hall

The present building dates from 1759 (Pevsner, 1967) but was built on or near the site of an earlier house of the same name. Speed's plan indicates the earlier building might have laid a little west of the present structure in the courtyard between the hall and stable block.

4.5.22. Dockray Hall

A free rent of 3s 4d from Dockray Hall is listed in the survey of the Richmond Fee in 1650, perhaps suggesting that this was the manor house of a small estate on the periphery of Kendal. Speed's plan of 1611 shows a substantial building with a tower in a rectangular enclosure where 1st Edition OS shows Dockray Hall Barn.

4.5.23. St George's Chapel, Market Place

A chapel of ease built in 1754 (Parson and White: 1829, cited in Winchester, 1979) and superseded by St George's church on east of Stramongate Bridge, built in 1841.

4.5.24. Ice House

Ice houses were introduced into England in the 17th century. The ice house at Helm Lodge on the west bank of the canal is a few hundred metres north west of the house and inside a bank that forms the corner between the road bridge and the canal (David, 1981). It was presumably built after Helm Lodge in 1824 but does not appear on the estate map of 1838 or the OS map of 1899.

5. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF KENDAL

5.1 Introduction

Each of the identified components has been given a unique reference number, which relates to the associated map. For example the reference number 12.001 is comprised of a town code (12 for Kendal) and a unique number (.001 for Castle Howe motte and bailey castle). See Appendix A for a list of all components.

5.2 Medieval Components (Map E)

5.2.1. Castle Howe

Component 12.001

Castle Howe originally comprised a circular motte at the end of a ridge with a roughly kidney-shaped bailey across the ridge to the east. The motte remains but the bailey has been mostly built over. The castle may have been constructed in the late 11th/early 12th century and gone out of use in the late 12th century. Speed's map of 1611 names 'the Battail Place' to the east of motte, within the area of the bailey.

5.2.2. Kendal Castle

Component 12.070

Pevsner (1967) considers that the earthwork is probably late 12th century and most of the masonry 13th century. This ring-work with masonry remains is situated on the summit of Castle Hill to the east of the town. It was possibly founded by Gilbert, or by Gilbert's son, William who assumed the name de Lancaster in the second half of the 12th century. The castle passed by marriage to Gilbert Fitz Reinfred (d.1220) to whom the masonry castle is attributed (Jackson, 1990). The castle passed into the hands of the Parr family, the most famous of whom, Katherine, became the widow of Henry VIII. By the 1570s the castle was in a ruinous state as was described in a survey of 1572 (ibid.).

5.2.3. Holy Trinity Church

Component 12.002

The earliest parts of the church date to the 13th century. The church was extended in the 14th century and substantially rebuilt in the 15-16th century. Although it is conceivable that the church might have been moved to its present site at a post-Conquest date, there is every indication that this is an ancient ecclesiastical site from the Anglo-Saxon period. A fragment of cross shaft dated to the 9th century is evidence of a pre-Conquest activity.

5.2.4. Abbot Hall

Component 12.003

The present building dates from 1759. It was built on or near the site of an earlier house of the same name. Speed's plan of 1611 suggests that the original building may have been situated to the west of the present building. It may have been the manor house for Kirkland Manor.

5.2.5. Free Grammar School

Component 12.004

This school was founded in 1525 and moved to the present site at Church Walk in 1588. Its original location is unknown. The 'Free Schole' is shown on Speed's map of 1611.

5.2.6. Tenements

Components 12.005-6, 12.009-21

Tenement plots can be deduced from the early maps of Kendal (Speed 1611, Todd 1787, Wood 1833, Hoggarth 1853, 1st edition OS 1859, 2nd edition OS 1898). These show regular plot boundaries aligned on the main streets with regular rear boundaries. A total of fourteen different components were defined and archaeological investigations have demonstrated medieval occupation in four of these (12.012, 12.013, 12.015, 12.018). The tenement plot components (12.005, 12.009, 12.010) are situated within what has been suggested to be the earliest occupied area in the town. Speed's map of 1611 shows an open space to the west of the church, component 12.006 is infill on this area. The position of the maypole and the stocks further support that this area was more open than it is today and was a focus of activity.

The long straight streets of Highgate, Stricklandgate and Stramongate (components 12.011-18) demonstrate all the attributes of deliberate urban planning, with narrow burgage plots extending back from the frontage, and all three converge on the market place.

Recent archaeological work at Elephant Yard (component 12.012) and at New Bank Yard (component 12.013) has demonstrated that the land behind the street frontage remained open. This is supported by Speed's plan of 1611.

The complex knot of narrow lanes of Fellside (component 12.019) is shown almost fully developed in its 19th century form on Speed's plan of 1611.

Speed's plan of 1611 confirms that Cross Banks (12.020-21) was an established suburb by the early 17th century.

5.2.7. Market Place

Component 12.008

The Market Place probably extended at earlier times from Finkle Street to what is now known as the Market Place. An order of 1577 forbids the narrowing of the Market Place by the erection of new buildings. It seems unlikely, however, that the whole of the island of buildings between Market Place and Finkle Street can be attributed to this 16th century activity as Finkle Street is mentioned by name as early as 1504 and Branthwaite Brow as early as 1278. The first documented reference to the Market Place was in 1402.

5.2.8. Road Network

Component 12.007

Speed's plan of 1611 shows that the basic medieval town plan has not changed since this time. The first documentary reference to Stricklandgate was in 1425, Highgate 1546, Stramongate 1365 and Kirkland 1408. In the medieval and early post-medieval period Stramongate widened into the 'Sand Area' before Stramongate Bridge.

5.2.9. Industrial Areas

Component 12.022

Castle Mills is on or near to the site of the oldest mill site in Kendal. Although mention is made of a fulling mill in Kendal in 1256, and of a water mill and a fulling mill in 1274, it has not been possible to relate these references to the specific mill sites given in later documents (Winchester, 1979). However, in Tyson's (1997) investigation of the chamberlain's accounts, watermill repairs at 'Kastell mylle' were noted in 1593. The mill and Millers Close are shown on Speed's plan of 1611.

5.3 **Post-medieval Components (Map F)**

5.3.1. Churches

Components 12.026, 12.057, 12.065-66

Holy Trinity church (12.026) was substantially rebuilt in the 15-16th century, but contains 13th century work inside. The exterior and the interior were considerably affected by a drastic restoration which took place in 1850-2.

St George's church (12.057) was built in 1841. The church superseded St George's chapel, a chapel of ease built in 1754 in the Market Place.

St Thomas's church (12.065) was constructed in 1837 by G Webster (Pevsner 1967).

Stricklandgate Methodist church (12.066) was constructed in 1808 (Pearson 1966).

5.3.2. Kendal Castle

Component 12.072

The castle passed into the hands of the Parr family, the most famous of whom, Katherine, became the widow of Henry VIII. By the 1570s the castle was in a ruinous state as was described in a survey of 1572 (ibid.). The castle was acquired by Kendal Corporation in 1896.

5.3.3. Abbot Hall

Component 12.027

The present building dates from 1759 but was built on or near the site of an earlier house of the same name. In 1547 it is described as the 'manciona de Kirklande vocata Abbott Halle' implying that it had been the manor house for Kirkland. The close positioning of the church and hall raises the possibility that this is an ancient manor house/church complex.

5.3.4. Schools

Components 12.028, 12.045

The Free Grammar School (12.028) was founded in 1525 and moved to the present site at Church Walk in 1588. Its original location is unknown. The 'Free Schole' is shown on Speed's map of 1611. The school closed in 1888 and was subdivided and remodelled in 1891 to form two houses (English Heritage 1989).

Quaker's Academy (12.045) founded in 1698, occupied premises here from 1792 to 1932.

5.3.5. Vicarage

Component 12.029

The Vicarage is shown adjacent to the church on Todd's map of 1787. The date of construction of this vicarage is unclear, although it is not shown on Speed's plan of 1611. The 2nd edition OS map shows the vicarage relocated to Vicarage Drive.

5.3.6. Tenements

Components 12.030, 12.034-43, 12.046, 12.050, 12.052, 12.054-5, 12.058, 12.067, 12.069

The medieval tenement plot components remained in use in the post-medieval period (12.046, 12.052, 12.058), including encroachment on the market place (12.067). Archaeological evidence for post-medieval occupation has been recovered from four tenement components (12.037-38, 12.040, 12.043). These excavations have demonstrated that the land behind the street frontage remained open until the impact of the population explosion documented in the later 17th and 18th centuries. The development of Kendal's characteristic Yards was also due to the population growth. Increasing population at this time was accommodation by infilling within burgage plots, and not by any significant expansion.

5.3.7. Industrial

Components 12.023, 12.025, 12.044, 12.047-48, 12.051, 12.059, 12.064, 12.068

Areas of industrial activity have been identified from the early maps of Kendal (see source list).

A survey of 1769 mentions 5 'skinhouses' and 4 tanyards in burgage plots on the east side of Highgate (12.023) (the 1st edition OS of 1859 also identifies a woollen manufactory here); 2 barkhouses and tanyards and a smithy in the Sand area off Stramongate (12.025) (again the 1st edition OS map identifies a woollen manufactory in this area); and another tanyard on the north side of Wildman Street (12.048).

Bridge and Leececroft Mills and a rope walk were located in the area to the north of Stramongate (12.044). Field name of 'Potter Close' also here on 1833 and 1853 maps.

Two iron foundries, a tannery and a woollen mill were located to the north of Anchorite house and well (12.051).

Although the present structure of Castle Mills (12.059) was built in 1806, Todd's map of 1787 shows that there were previous structures on this site prior to this date. After 1853, the mill was part of an undertaking manufacturing rugs, tweeds and collar checks. Satchell, (pers comm) suggests that the mill was constructed in 1806 on a new site 30-40 yards upstream of the old Castle Mill. It was expanded in 1854 and 1872-4.

5.3.8. Gardens

Components 12.031, 12.061

Component 12.031 shown as open space/parkland on Todd's map of 1787, Wood's map of 1833 and Hoggarth's map of 1853. The access to Abbot Hall is shown across this parkland.

Component 12.061 shown as 'Common Garden' on Todd's map of 1787. The 1st edition OS of 1859 shows tents in this area, the area was built over by the time of the 2nd edition OS of 1898.

5.3.9. Market Places

Components 12.024, 12.032-33

Beast Banks (12.032), shown as 'Beast Fair or Banks' on Todd's map of 1787. Winchester (1995) suggests that this area provided pasture for the town's cattle, however the shape of this area suggests that it may have had a secondary function as possibly a cattle market. In the medieval period the Market Place (12.033) may have extended from Finkle Street to what is now the Market Place and was later built over. An order of 1577 forbids the 'streitninge' (i.e. narrowing) of the Market Place by the erection of new buildings. It seems unlikely, however, that the whole of the island of buildings between Market Place and Finkle Street can be attributed to this 16th century activity as Finkle Street is mentioned by name as early as 1504. This encroachment and an area called 'The Market' are shown on Speed's plan of 1611.

The Fish Market (12.024). The block of buildings at the head of Finkle Street as shown on Speed's (1611), Todd's (1787) and Hoggarth's (1853) plans of the town.

5.3.10. Road Network

Component 12.053

The street plan survives as it was since the medieval period, the only major addition within the town centre being Lowther Street in 1782. The two medieval bridges, Nether Bridge and Stramongate Bridge survive in modified form and Miller Bridge (first reference, Speed 1611) exists on the same site though rebuilt 1818 (English Heritage 1989).

Todd's plan (1787) shows an island of buildings in the centre of Highgate called Newbiggin. Its name implies that it was an encroachment on to the street. First referred to in 1574, it was demolished in 1803.

5.3.11. Station

Component 12.056

Kendal station was formally opened in 1847, to coincide with the opening of the Kendal and Windermere Railway. The adjacent goods yard was quite extensive and had a substantial traffic in general merchandise but principally in coal. The goods yard was closed in 1972 (Broughton 1996).

5.3.12. Canal and Canal Basin

Component 12.060

Soon after 1800 new woollen factories were opened at Dockray Hall, Castle and Low Mills, all of which were powered by water. So too were the paper mills at Burneside and the Gunpowder Mills at Sedgwick. The need for better communications became more pressing and the Kendal and Lancaster Canal was therefore built (Wilson, 1968). The area around the Lancaster Canal terminus (constructed between 1818-19) is one of the most interesting industrial localities in Kendal. In 1818 the Kendal Corporation decided to place canal warehouses at Aynam, then occupied by Wilson's mill (Marshal, 1977). The present Miller Bridge was built (1818) to provide access to the warehouses, which stood down Bridge Street, and beyond, to the east, were canal wharves. This goods terminus had an important function until the arrival of the local railway line in 1846. Meanwhile, Webster's marble works appeared in the south west corner of Bridge Street and Messrs Williamson (c1856) began turbine manufacture in one of the warehouses which they converted. Much of the 1819 masonry of the warehouses still remains to be seen, but the canal has been filled in and the smaller buildings demolished.

5.3.13. Prison

Component 12.062

The House of Correction was established in 1786 and served as a prison for the borough and county. It was enlarged and altered in 1828-29 and contained at that time 35 sleeping rooms and 15 day rooms with the addition of a governor's house (Pearson 1966). It was still shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1859, however it appears to have gone out of use by the 2nd edition OS of 1898.

5.3.14. Workhouse

Component 12.063

The workhouse was erected in 1769 (Pearson, 1966). It is still shown on the 2nd edition OS map of 1900, its date of demolition is not known.

5.3.15. Common Land

Component 12.049

Under ancient charters two fairs are held each year on common land on the New Road. Before the Second World War they were known as hiring fairs (Duff, 1992).

5.3.16. Open Space

Components 12.071, 12.073

Castle Howe (component 12.071) was not occupied in the post medieval period.

The early maps show that component 12.073 was open space in the post medieval period.

6. RECENT DEVELOPMENT (Map G)

Recent development is defined as development that took place post 1945.

There have been two large shopping developments (Westmorland Centre and Elephant Yard) in the 1980s and 1990s. There was a large housing development off Dowker's Lane in the 1960s, and pockets of commercial and residential infill development throughout the town. There are still large areas of the town where the existence of 17th and 18th century buildings indicate that the post-medieval deposits have not been disturbed.

7. LISTED BUILDINGS (Map H)

There are a number of Listed Buildings in Kendal mainly dating to the 18th and 19th century. The Listed Buildings are represented on Map H and in Appendix C. Information used in compiling this data set was obtained from the listing descriptions provided by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and its predecessors.

8. THE POTENTIAL OF KENDAL

The aim of the Data Collection and Data Assessment phases of the project is to enable the identification of areas of archaeological importance within each town to inform the strategy phase of the project. The areas of importance are shown in the Strategy Report Part C, Map C.

8.1 Research Framework

- ❖ The church/Abbott Hall/Grammar School complex might represent an important early ecclesiastical site and any opportunity to undertake archaeological work in this area should be taken.
- ❖ There are four motte & bailey sites in Kendal. More information regarding the nature and date of use of these sites is required.
- ❖ The development of the characteristic Kendal yards, and the infilling of burgage properties could be better understood through future excavations.
- ❖ Non-intrusive fieldwork is recommended at site of the scheduled Roman fort at Watercrock.

8.2 Archaeological Preservation

Substantial areas of waterlogged deposits are unlikely to exist in Kendal. Near the river in Kirkland, frequent flooding may have caused possible remains to be better preserved.

Archaeological work undertaken elsewhere in Kendal has revealed good preservation of artefacts and environmental remains.

SOURCES

- Alexander, D and Finlayson, B, 1993, *10/12 Anchorite Fields, Kendal, Cumbria Report No. 124, Centre for Field Archaeology – University of Edinburgh*, unpublished report
- Birley, E B, 1957, 'The Roman Fort at Watercrock', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1957
- Broughton, J and Harris N, 1996, *British Railways Past and Present. No 1 Cumbria*, Past and Present Publishing Limited
- Butler D M, 1978, *Quaker Meeting Houses of the Lake Counties*, Friends Historical Society.
- Collingwood, R G, 1930, 'The Roman Fort at Watercrock, Kendal', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1930
- Collingwood, W G, 1904, 'An Anglian Cross-fragment at Kendal', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1904
- Collingwood, W G, 1908, 'The Roman Station at Watercrock', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1908
- Curwen, J F, 1900, *Kirkbie Kendal*, Kendal
- Curwen, J F, 1900a, 'The Parish Church of Kendal', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1900, Vol 16
- Curwen, J F, 1908, 'Kendal Castle', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1908
- Curwen, J F, 1915-1916, 'Castle Dairy, Kendal', in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1915-16
- David, R.G, 1981, 'The Ice Houses of Cumbria', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society* Vol LVXXXI, 1981
- Duff, M & P, 1992, '*Kendal in Old Photographs*', Alan Sutton
- English Heritage, 1989, *Kendal: MPP Assessment*, 1989, Unpublished Report
- Fell, C, 1953, 'A Beaker burial on Sizergh Fell, near Kendal', in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1953
- Gibbons, P, 1988, 'Archaeological Report on the Watercrock E.T.W. Pipeline', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1988
- Harbottle, B, 1969, 'Excavations at Kendal Castle, Westmorland', in *Quarto*, January 1969
- Harbottle, B, 1970, 'Excavations at Kendal Castle, Westmorland', in *Quarto*, January 1970
- Higham, M C, 1991, 'The Mottes of North Lancashire, Lonsdale and South Cumbria', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1991
- Institute of Geographical Sciences (IGS), 1976, *Lake District Sheet 54H 04W, Solid Edition*, Crown Copyright.
- Jackson, M.J., 1990, *Castles of Cumbria*, Cumbria
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 1993, *8 Watercrock Farm, Natland Road, Kendal*, unpublished report.

- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 1995, *Kendal Castle, Cumbria- Fabric History Documentary Survey*, unpublished report.
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 1997, *Elephant Yard, Kendal: stage 1 archaeological excavation*, unpublished report.
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 1998a, *Elephant Yard, Kendal: stage 2 archaeological evaluation and excavation*, unpublished report.
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 1998b, *Elephant Yard, Kendal: watching brief*, unpublished report.
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 1998c, *Kendal Castle, Cumbria, Excavations, Fabric Consolidation and Archive Appraisal – Archaeological Assessment Report*, unpublished report.
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 1998d, *Kendal Castle, Footpath Construction, Cumbria– Watching Brief*, unpublished report.
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 1999, *Sparrowmire Farm, Kendal Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished report.
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 2000, *Sparrowmire Farm, Kendal Cumbria: Archaeological Excavation*, unpublished report.
- Leggett, PA, 1985, *Dendrochronological Study of Timbers from 7 Stramongate, Kendal*, unpublished report for Cumbria County Council.
- Marshal J D, 1975, 'Kendal in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.' in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1975
- Marshall J D and Davies-Shiel, M, 1977, *The Industrial Archaeology of the Lake Counties*, Beckermest, Cumbria (2nd edition)
- Medieval Archaeology (Med. Arch.), 1968, 'Medieval Britain in 1967 – Westmorland', in *Medieval Archaeology No.12*, 1968
- Medieval Archaeology (Med. Arch.), 1969, 'Medieval Britain in 1968 – Westmorland', in *Medieval Archaeology No.13*, 1969
- Medieval Archaeology (Med. Arch.), 1972, 'Medieval Britain in 1971 – Westmorland', in *Medieval Archaeology No.16*, 1972
- Medieval Archaeology (Med. Arch.), 1981, 'Medieval Britain in 1980 – Westmorland', in *Medieval Archaeology No.25*, 1981
- Moseley, F. (ed), 1978, 'The Geology of the Lake District', in *Yorkshire Geological Soc., Occ. Pap. 3*.
- Munby, J, 1985, 'Medieval Kendal: the first Borough Charter and its Connexions', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society Vol LXXXV*, 1985
- Myers B, 1993, *Industrial Cumbria in Old Picture Postcards*, European Library.
- Newman, R, 1988, 'Stricklandgate, Kendal, 1987', in *the Council of British Archaeology Group 3 News Bulletin 9*, 1988
- Newman, R, 1991, 'Excavations in Kendal, Autumn/Winter 1989/90' in *Quarto*, 1991

North, O H, 1932, 'The Roman Station at Watercrock', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1932

North, O H, 1934, 'Finds from the Roman Station at Watercrock', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1934

North, O H and Hilliard, EJW, 1944, 'Excavations at the Roman Fort at Watercrock', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1944

Pearson, B. 1966, *The Kendal Workhouse, from the time of its Erection in 1769, until the year 1850*, unpublished report

Pevsner, N. 1967, *Buildings of Cumberland and Westmorland*, Penguin

Phillips, C.B., 1981, 'The population of the Borough of Kendal in 1576,' in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society* Vol LXXXI, 1981

Phillips, C.B., 1994, 'The plague in Kendal in 1598: some new evidence,' in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society* Vol XCIV, 1994

Potter, T W, 1976, 'Excavations at Watercrock', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1976

Potter, T W, 1977, 'Excavations at the Roman Fort of Watercrock, 1975', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1977

Shotter, D, 1994, 'Conquerors and Conquered in Roman Kendal' in *The History of Kendal – Four Lectures given at the Brewery Arts Centre, Kendal, May 1994*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society and the Kendal Civic Society.

Slater, M., 1998, *The Old Parish Churches of Cumbria*, Folly Publications.

Smith A H (Ed) 1964-5, *The Placenames of Westmorland*, The English Placename Society, Vol. XLII, p61.part 1

Tyson, B. 1997, 'Some mill building work at Kendal, 1581-1600', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society* Vol LXCVII, 1997

Walker, P, and Crane, E, 1991, 'Bee Shelters and Bee Boles in Cumbria', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1991, p237-262

Wilson, PN, 1968, 'Canal Head, Kendal', in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1968

Winchester, AJL, 1979, *Four Historic Cumbrian Towns*, unpublished report for Cumbria County Council

Winchester, AJL, 1984, 'Booths, Shambles and Tenters; Kendal in the Middle Ages', in *The History of Kendal: Four Lectures given at the Brewery Arts Centre, Kendal on Saturday 7th May 1994*, 1995

MAPS and PLANS

Speed's map of Kendal 1611

Todd's Plan of Kendal 1787

Wood's plan 1833

Hoggarth's plan 1853

1st Edition OS 1866

2nd Edition OS 1900

APPENDIX A**LIST OF COMPONENTS**

Component number	Period	Type of Site	Page number
C12.001	Medieval	Castle	17
C12.002	Medieval	Church	17
C12.003	Medieval	Public Building	17
C12.004	Medieval	School	18
C12.005	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.006	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.007	Medieval	Road Network	18
C12.008	Medieval	Market Place	18
C12.009	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.010	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.011	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.012	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.013	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.014	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.015	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.016	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.017	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.018	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.019	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.020	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.021	Medieval	Tenements	18
C12.022	Medieval	Industrial	19
C12.023	Post-medieval	Industrial	20
C12.024	Post-medieval	Market Place	21
C12.025	Post-medieval	Industrial	20
C12.026	Post-medieval	Church	19
C12.027	Post-medieval	Public Building	19
C12.028	Post-medieval	School	19
C12.029	Post-medieval	Vicarage	20
C12.030	Post-medieval	Tenements	21
C12.031	Post-medieval	Garden	20
C12.032	Post-medieval	Market Place	21
C12.033	Post-medieval	Market Place	21
C12.034	Post-medieval	Tenements	20

C12.035	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.036	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.037	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.038	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.039	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.040	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.041	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.042	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.043	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.044	Post-medieval	Industrial	20
C12.045	Post-medieval	School	19
C12.046	Post-medieval	Tenements	19
C12.047	Post-medieval	Industrial	20
C12.048	Post-medieval	Industrial	20
C12.049	Post-medieval	Common Land	22
C12.050	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.051	Post-medieval	Industrial	20
C12.052	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.053	Post-medieval	Road Network	21
C12.054	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.055	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.056	Post-medieval	Station	21
C12.057	Post-medieval	Church	19
C12.058	Post-medieval	Tenements	20
C12.059	Post-medieval	Industrial	20
C12.060	Post-medieval	Canal Basin	21
C12.061	Post-medieval	Garden	20
C12.062	Post-medieval	Prison	21
C12.063	Post-medieval	Workhouse	22
C12.064	Post-medieval	Industrial	20
C12.065	Post-medieval	Church	19
C12.066	Post-medieval	Church	19
C12.067	Post-medieval	Tenements	19
C12.068	Post-medieval	Industrial	20
C12.069	Post-medieval	Tenements	19
C12.070	Medieval	Castle	17
C12.071	Post-medieval	Open Space	22
C12.072	Post-medieval	Castle	19
C12.073	Post-medieval	Open Space	22

APPENDIX B

LIST OF SELECTED SMR ENTRIES

SMR No.	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	PERIOD
2076	Kendal	Hazard Area	All periods
2080	Kendal Road	Roman Road	Roman
6393	Kendal Roman Coin Hoard	Coin Hoard	Roman
6420	Kendal Castle and Ringwork	Castle and Ringwork	Medieval
16740	Kendal	Fibula Find	Roman
17704	Castle Grove, Kendal	Coin Find	Roman
19110	Kendal	Coin Find	Roman
2468	Castle Drive, Kendal	Arrow Head	Bronze Age
2481	Kendal	Axe Find	Bronze Age
2485	Thorny Mills	Mace Find	Bronze Age
2486	Kendal High School	Axe Find	Neolithic
4160	Bradleyfield Barow	Barrow	Prehistoric
2077	Castle Howe, Kendal	Motte and Bailey	Medieval
2469	St Mary's Well, Anchorite Road	Religious House and Well	Medieval
2470	Castle Dairy Hall House, Chapel	Chapel and Hall House (LB)	Medieval
2471	Stricklandgate Cross	Cross	Medieval
2472	St Annes Chapel, Dockray Hall	Chapel	Medieval
2473	Kendal Chapel, Cross, Well	Chapel, Cross and Well	Medieval
2475	Holy Trinity Church	Church	Early Medieval
2476, 2477	Stricklandgate, Market Cross	Cross	Medieval
2698	Allhallows Lane Chapel and Cemetery	Chapel and Cemetery	Medieval
5050	Stricklandgate	Excavations	Medieval
5453	Stramongate Bridge	Bridge (SAM)	Medieval
5455	Nether Bridge	Bridge	Medieval
13846	Kendal	Building remains	Unknown
16718	Gilling Grove	(?) Packhorse Bridge	Medieval
19013	Castle Mills	Corn Mills	Medieval
19016	Black Hall, Stricklandgate	House	Medieval
18716	Elephant Yard	Excavations	Medieval
19120	Sedbergh Road	Motte	Medieval
2462	Kendal Lock Up	Prison	Post-medieval
2463	Kendal Pillory	Stocks	Post-medieval

2464	Stramongate Bridge	Ducking Stool	Post-medieval
2465	Kirkland	Stocks	Medieval
2466	Kendal	Maypole	Medieval
5445	Birk Hag Farmhouse	House (LB)	Post-medieval
5446	Collinfield Farmhouse	House (LB)	Post-medieval
5450	Abbott Hall	House (LB)	Post-medieval
5451	Friends Meeting House	Place of Worship (LB)	Post-medieval
5452	Ye Olde Fleece Inn	Public House (LB)	Post-medieval
5454	Miller Bridge	Bridge (SAM)	Post-medieval
6146	Sandylands Sawmill Barn	Barn	Post-medieval
16589	Sedbergh Road	Friends Cemetery	Post-medieval
16732	2 Police Yard	Town House (LB)	Post-medieval
17330	Bradleyfield Quarries	Quarry, lime kiln	Post-medieval
17576, 17577, 17578	Kettle Well	Well, Lime Kiln, Quarry	Post-medieval
17579	Kendal Green	Quarry	Post-medieval
17580	Dockray Hall Mill	Water/woollen Mill	Post-medieval
17588	Sandylands	Gravel Pit	Post-medieval
17590	Willow Drive	Gravel Pit	Post-medieval
17592, 17593	Kendal Fell	Quarries, Lime Kiln	Post-medieval
17594	Beast Banks	Scottish Cemetery	Post-medieval
17595	Gill Well	Well	Post-medieval
17596	Gill Vell Quarry	Quarry	Post-medieval
17600	Birk Hag	Gravel Pit	Post-medieval
17601	Aikrigg Farm	Quarry	Post-medieval
17602	Stock Beck Mill	Water Mill	Post-medieval
17762	48 Highgate	Plaster Panel	Post-medieval
19014	White Hall, Lowther Street	House	Post-medieval
19015	Ralphford Hall	House	Post-medieval
19017	Cross House, Stramongate	House	Post-medieval
18929	Inghamite Chapel, Beast Banks	Chapel	Post-medieval
19143	11 Rosemary Lane	Bee Bole	Post-medieval
19229	Kendal	Quillon and Guard Find	Post-medieval
2072	Kendal	Mound	Unknown
2083	Stainbank Green	Enclosure	Unknown
2482	Kendal	Stone Implement Find	Unknown
2483	Kendal	Coin Finds	Unknown
2484	Collinfield	Lime Kiln	Unknown
4100	Kendal	Quern Find	Unknown

4101	Sampson's Bratful, Helsfell	Temporary Camp	Unknown
4107	Bradleyfield	Stone Implement Find	Unknown
4161	Kendal Fell	Cairn Field	Unknown
4270	Bradleyfield	Platform	Unknown
6558	Vineyard Garage, Tebay Road	Stone Implement Find	Unknown
13527	Strickland Ketel	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown

APPENDIX C

LISTED BUILDINGS

N.B. In deciding the century of the structure as displayed in the Listed Building Map, the date used is the earliest date in its listed building description. For example, if a building is described as late 15th or early 16th century, then it is displayed as a 15th century structure.

SMR NO.	REFERENCE	BUILDING TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CENTURY / DATE	GRADE
21927	SD 59 SW 2/1	Manor House	Helsington Laithes Farmhouse	Late 15 th / early 16 th	II*
21928	SD 59 SW 2/2	Bridge	Bridge carrying drive to the NE of Helsington Laithes Farmhouse	18th	II
21929	SD 59 SW 2/3	Bridge	Bridge carrying farm road to NE of Helsington Laithes Farmhouse	Probably 16 th or 17 th	II
21930	SD 59 SW 2/4	Farmhouse	Birk Hag Farmhouse	Dated 1666	II
21931	SD 5192 NW 7/5	Wash house and baths	Wash house and baths in All Hallows Lane	1864	II
21932	SD 59 SW 2/6	Spring	Anchorite Well, associated with medieval hermit	Unknown	II
21933	SD 5293 SW 6/7	Mill House and Cottage	46 & 48 Appleby Road	18 th	II
21934	SD 59 SW 2/8	Farmhouse	Siptal Farmhouse on site of St Leonard's Hospital	1836	II
21935	SD 59 SW 2/9	Barn and Gin-gang	Threshing barn to NE of Spital Farmhouse	Possibly 18 th	II
21936	SD 5192 NE 8/10	Houses	Brideg House & 1 Aynam Road	Built 1819	II
21938	SD 5192 NW 7/12	School	Central Primary School, Beast Banks	Dated 1818	II
21939	SD 5192 NW 7/13	Houses	23 & 25 Beast Banks	c.1780	II
21940	SD 5192	Shop and Cottage	33 & 33A Beast Banks	Mid 18 th	II
21941	SD 5193 SE 5/15	House	Beezon Lodge, Beezon Road	c.1825	II
21942	SD 5192 NE 8/16	House	Aynam Lodge & Aynamcote, Bridge Lane	1824	II
21943	SD 59 SW 2/17	House	109 Burneside Road	Late 18 th early 19 th	II
21944	SD 5293 SW 6/18	House	65 Castle Street	Mid 19 th	II
21945	SD 5192 SE 11/19	Old Grammar School, now houses	9 & 11 Church Walk	Site granted 1588, remodelled 1891	II
21946	SD 5192 NW 7/20	House	12 Collin Croft	Early 19 th	II
21947	SD 5192 NW 7/21	Warehouse	Warehouse to north of 12 Collin Croft	Probably 18 th	II

21948	SD 5192 NW 7/22	Warehouses	16, 18, 19 & 20 Collin Croft	Early 19 th remodelled 20 th	II
21949	SD 59 SW 2/23	Farmhouse	Collinfield Farmhouse, Collin Road	Mid/late 16 th	II*
21950	SD 5192 NE 8/24	Shop	7 Finkle Street	Early 18 th	II
21951	SD 5192 NE 8/25	Shops	32, 36 & entrance to Yard 34	Late 18 th early 19 th	II
21952	SD 59 SW 2/26	House	Garden House, Fowling Lane	c.1812	II
21953	SD 5192 SW 10/27	Houses	56-62 (even) Gillinggate	1889	II
21954	SD 5192 SW 10/28	Houses and Walls	80 Gillinggate	Possibly 1894	II
21955	SD 5192 SW 10/29	House and Wall	Lynnside House, Gilliggate	1891	II
21956	SD 59 NW 1/30	House	Gilthwaiterigg, Gilthwaiterigg Lane	Early 16 th	II*
21957	SD 59 SW 2/31	House	Mint Cottage, Gilthwaiterigg Lane	1821	II
21958	SD 5192 NE 8/32	Cottage	Yard 17, Shop adjoining east end of 19 Highgate	Late 18 th early 19 th	II
21959	SD 5192 NW & NE 7 & 8/33	Public House and shop	21, 25 and entrance to Yard 23, Highgate	Late 18 th early 19 th	II
25022	SP 794	Bee Boles	Wall with Bee Boles to rear of 45 Highgate	Early 19 th	II
21960	SD 5192 NW & NE 7 & 8/34	Assembly Rooms	Town hall Magistrates Court and Call Stone, Highgate	1825	II
21961	SD 5192 NW & NE 7 & 8/35	Shop	41 & entrance to Yard 43, Highgate	Mid/Late 17 th	II
21962	SD 5192 NW 7/36	Bank	69 Highgate	1792	II
21963	SD 5192 NW & NE 7 & 8/37	House	71 Highgate	18 th	II
21964	SD 5192 SW 10/38	Cottage	2, Yard 83, Highgate	Early 18 th	II
21965	SD 5192 SE 11/39	Cottages	4 & 6 Yard 83, Highgate	Early 18 th	II
21966	SD 5192 SE 11/40	Cottages	8, 10 & 12 Yard 83, Highgate	Early 18 th	II
21967	SD 5192 SE 11/41	Cottages	14 & 16 Yard 83, Highgate	Early 18 th	II
21968	SD 5192 SE 11/42	Smoke House	Smoke house to the south west of 14 & 6 , Yard 83, Highgate	Early/mid 19 th	II
21969	SD 5192 SW 11/43	House	99 Highgate	Late 18 th	II
21970	SD 5192 SW 10/44	House	117 & entrance to Yard 119, Highgate	Rebuilt 1811	II
21971	SD 5192 SE & SW 11/45 & 10/45	Shop, once house and tannery	147 & entrance to Yard 153, Highgate	17 th	II
21972	SD 5192 SE 11/46	Shop	151 & entrance to Yard 153, Highgate	17 th	II
21973	SD 5192 SE 11/47	Shop	163 & 163A Highgate	Mid/late 18 th	II

21974	SD 5192 NW 7/48	Shops	8, 10 & 10A Highgate	Late 18 th early 19 th	II
21975	SD 5192 NW 7/49	Public House	Fleece Inn and yard Entrance, Highgate	Late 17 th early 18 th	II
21976	SD 5192 NW 7/50	House	Property adjoining south side of Fleece Inn, Highgate	Interior dated 1654	II*
21977	SD 5192 NW 7/51	Shop	26 & 28 with entrance to Yard 24, Highgate	Possibly late 16 th	II
21978	SD 5192 NW 7/52	Shop	30 Highgate	Early 19 th	II
21979	SD 5192 NW 7/53	Public House	32 Highgate & Entrance to Yard 32	Rebuilt 1836	II
21980	SD 5192 NW 7/54	Shop	60 Highgate and entrance to Yard 62	Probably 18 th	II
21981	SD 5192 NW 7/55	Bank	Midland Bank, Highgate	1834	II
21982	SD 5192 NW 7/56	Public House	76 & 76 Highgate	Dated 1830	II
21983	SD 5192 NW 7/57	Gatehouse to Hospital	80 & 80a Highgate	1659	II
21984	SD 5192 NW 7/58	Row of cottages	Sande's Hospital Cottages, Highgate	1659 rebuilt 1852	II
21985	SD 5192 SW 10/59	Shop	96 Highgate	Mid 17 th	II
21986	SD 5192 SW 10/60	Public House	98 (New Inn) Highgate	Dated 1654	II
21987	SD 5192 SW 10/61	House	100 Highgate	Rebuilt c.1770	II
21988	SD 5192 SW 10/62	Town/ Dower House	118 Highgate	Early 18 th	II
21989	SD 5192 SW 10/63	Drinking Fountain	In grounds of Brewery Arts Centre, Highgate	Late 19 th	II
21990 (?)	SD 5192 SW 10/64	House	128 Highgate	Dated 1769	II*
21991	SD 5192 SW 10/65	Milestones	Milestones flanking steps to 128, Highgate	Early 19 th	II
21992	SD 5192 SW 10/67	House and Shop	130 & 132 Highgate	Mid 18 th	II
21993	SD 5192 SW 338-10/10004	Houses	134, 134A & 136, Highgate	1800	II
21994	SD 5192 SW 10/68	House, now shop	138 Highgate	18 th	II
21995	SD 5192 SW & SE 10 & 11/69	House	150 Highgate	Late 18 th	II
21996	SD 5192 SW 10/70	Cottage	150A Highgate	Late 18 th	II
21997	SD 5192 SE 11/71	Drinking Fountain	On south side of Abbot Hall Recreation Ground	1889	II
21998	SD 5192 SE 11/72	Memorial	Cropper Memorial in NE corner of Abbot Hall Recreation Ground	c.1900	II
21999	SD 5192 SE 11/73	Façade	Façade of Kendal Gas Co., NW of 9 & 10 Church Walk	1825	II

22000	SD 5192 SE 11/74	Stables and carriage entrance	Museum of Lakeland Life and Industry, Kirkland	1759	II
22001	SD 5192 SE 11/75	Hall	Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kirkland	1759	I
22002	SD 5192 SE 11/76	Gate piers etc	Gate piers to Church of the Holy Trinity, Kirkland	1822	II
22003	SD 5192 SE 11/77	Sundial	In church yard to west of nave	1866	II
22004	SD 5192 SE 11/78	Celtic Cross	Memorial cross in church yard	Late 19 th	II
22005, 2475	SD 5192 SE 11/79	Church	Church of the Holy Trinity, Kirkland	Est. 1232, restored 19 th	I
22006	SD 5192 SE 11/80	Public House	Ring O'Bells, Kirkland	1741	II
22007	SD 5192 SE 11/81	Parish Hall	Parish Hall, Kirkland	1912	II
22008	SD 5192 SE 11/82	House, now shop	28 & entrance to Yard 28, Kirkland	17 th	II
22009	SD 5192 SE 11/83	House, now shop	30 Kirkland	Early 19 th	II
22010	SD 5192 SE 11/84	House	32 Kirkland	Late 17 th early 18 th	II
22011	SD 5192 SE 11/85	Houses	52 & 54 Kirkland	1837	II
22012	SD 5192 SE 11/86	House	74 Kirkland	18 th	II
22013	SD 5192 SE 7/87	Houses	Flats A, B, C, D & E Grandy Nook, Low Fellside	1659	II
22014	SD 5192 NE 8/88	House	20 Lowther Street	c.1782	II
22015	SD 5192 NE 8/89	Houses	24 & 26 Lowther Street	c.1782	II
22016	SD 5192 NE 8/90	House	28 Lowther Street	c.1782	II
22017	SD 5192 NE 8/91	House	30 Lowther Street	c.1782	II
22018	SD 5192 NE 8/92	House	34 Lowther Street	c.1788	II
22019	SD 5192 NE 8/93	Shop	9 Lowther Street	c.1782	II
22020	SD 5192 NE 8/94	Warehouse and shop	19 Lowther Street	c.1782	II
22021	SD 5192 NE 8/95	Manufactory and offices	25 & 27 Lowther Street	c.1782	II
22022	SD 5192 NE 8/96	House	29 Lowther Street	c.1782	II
22023	SD 5192 NE 8/97	War Memorial	War Memorial, Market Place	1921	II
22024	SD 5192 NE 8/98	Shop	2 Market Place	1818	II
22025	SD 5192 NE 8/99	Shop	4 Market Place	1818	II
22026	SD 5192 NE 8/100	Public House	Globe Inn, Market Place	18 th	II
22027	SD 5192 NE 8/101	Shop	10 Market Place	Mid 19 th	II
22028	SD 5192 NE 8/102	Market Hall	Market Hall & 16 Market Place	1887	II
22029	SD 5192 NE 8/103	Public House	18 & 20 Market Place	Late 18 th	II

22030	SD 5192 NE 8/104	Shops	22, 24, 26 & 28 Market Place and entrance to Yard 30	17 th rebuilt 1760	II
22031	SD 5192 NE 8/105	House	32 Market Place	Early/mid 19 th	II
22032	SD 5192 NE 8/106	Public House	34 Market Place	18 th	II
22033	SD 5192 NE 8/107	Shop and Cottage	36 Market Place	1863	II
22034	SD 5192 NE 8/108	Parsonage now shop	40 Market Place	c. 1777	II
22035	SD 5192 NE 8/109	Chapel & schoolroom	Unitarian Chapel & schoolroom to the N of 40 Market Place	1720	II
22036	SD 5192 NE 8/110	Public House	11 & entrance to Yard 9, Market Place	19 th	II
22037	SD 5192 NE 8/111	Shops	17, 19, 21 & entrance to New Shambles, Market Place	Late 18 th early 19 th	II
22038	SD 5192 NE 8/112	Shop	23 & 25 Market Place	Early 19 th	II
22039	SD 5192 NE 8/113	Shops	27, 29 & entrance to Yard 31, Market Place	Early 18 th	II
22040	SD 5192 NE 8/114	Shops	35 & 37 Market Place	Early 19 th	II
22041	SD 5192 NE 8/115	Public House	42 Market Place	18 th	II
22042	SD 5192 NE 8/116	Shop	44 Market Place	18 th	II
22043	SD 5192 NE 8/117	Shop	50 Market Place and entrance to Yard 52	Late 17 th /early 18 th	II
22044	SD 5192 NE 8/118	Shops	54/56 Market Place	17 th	II
22045	SD 5192 NE 8/119	Shops	39, 43, 45, 45A and entrance to Yard 41, Market Place	1853	II*
22046	SD 5192 NE 8/120	Shop	47 & 49 Market Place	1851	II
22047	SD 59 SW 2/121	House	26 Milnthorpe Road	Early/mid 18 th	II
22048	SD 59 SW 2/122	House	28 & 30 Milnthorpe Road	17 th	II
22049	SD 59 SW 2/123	Canal Bridge	Natland Mill Beck Bridge	1818	II
22050	SD 59 SW 2/178	Ice House	Ice house in SW angle of Natland Mill Beck Bridge	Mid/late 19 th	II
22051	SD 5192 NE 8/124	RC Church	Church of Holy Trinity & St George, New Road	1835	II*
22054	SD 5192 NE 8/125	Shopping Arcade	2-10 New Shambles	1803	II
22055	SD 5192 NE 8/126	Shopping Arcade	Rear of no 19 Market Place and 3-23 New Shambles	1803	II
22056	SD 5192 NE 8/127	Inn, now warehouse	Old Shambles	1779	II

22057	SD 59 SW 2/128	Farmhouse	Oxenholme Farmhouse and Raysholme, Oxenholme Road	17 th	II
22058	SD 59 SW 2/129	House	Parkside House & Parklands, Parkside Road	1865	II
22059	SD 59 SW 2/130	House	103 Sedbergh Road	1909	II
22060	SD 59 SW 2/131	House and barn	Mint House and Barn, Shap Road	1783	II
22061	SD 59 SW 2/132	Coach House	Coach House to the NE of Mint House, Shap Road	Early/mid 19 th	II
22062	SD 5192 NE 8/133	Shop	2 Stramongate	c.1859	II
22063	SD 5192 NE 8/134	House	36 Stramongate	18 th	II
22064	SD 5192 NE 8/135	Public House and Shop	42 & 46 and entrance to Yard 44 Stramongate	18 th	II
25023	SP 795	Bee Boles	Wall with Bee Boles 4 Prospect Terrace, Rosemary Lane	Early 19 th	II
22065	SD 5192 NE 8/136	Houses	48, 50, 50a and entrance to Yard 50 Stramongate	Late 18 th	II
22066	SD 5192 NE 8/137	House	54 and entrance to Yard 56, Stramongate	Late 18 th /early 19 th	II
22067	SD 5192 NE 8/138	House	56 Stramongate	Late 18 th /early 19 th	II
22068	SD 5192 NE 8/139	House	58-62 Stramongate	Early 19 th	II
22069	SD 5192 NE 8/140	Inn	5 Stramongate	19 th	II
22070	SD 5192 NE 8/141	Town House	7 Stramongate	Mid 15 th , or 16 th	II
22071	SD 5192 NE 8/142	Shop	25 and entrance to Yard 23 Stramongate	17 th	II
22072	SD 5192 NE 8/143	Shop	29 and entrance to Yard 27 Stramongate	18 th	II
22073	SD 5192 NE 8/144	Houses	31 & 37 Stramongate	Late 18 th	II
22074	SD 5192 NE 8/145	House	53 Stramongate	1792	II
22075	SD 5192 NE 8/146	Meeting House	Friends Meeting House, Stramongate	1816, on site of 17 th century building	II*
22076	SD 5192 NE 8/147	House	Sand Aires House, Stramongate	1827	II
22077	SD 5192 NE 8/148	Houses now shops	13, 15, 17, 17A & 19 Stricklandgate	1688	II*
22078	SD 5192 NE 8/149	Shop	27 Stricklandgate	1822	II
22079	SD 5192 NE 8/150	House	69 and entrance to Yard 67, Stricklandgate	16 th	II
22080	SD 5192 NE 8/151	House	95 Stricklandgate (YWCA)	1728	II
22081	SD 5193 SW 4/152	House	157 Stricklandgate	Early 19 th	II

22082	SD 5192 NW 7/153	Smoke House	Yard 2 Stricklandgate	Mid 19th	II
22083	SD 5192 NW 7/154	Shop	26A Stricklandgate	Early/mid 19 th	II
22085	SD 5192 NW 7/156	Inn	Woolpackpack Inn, Stricklandgate	1781	II
22086	SD 5192 NW 7/157	Public Library	Carnegie Library, Stricklandgate	1908	II
22087	SD 5192 NW 7/158	House	90 Stricklangate	1788	II
22088	SD 5192 NW 7/159	House	92 Stricklandgate	c.1776	II
22089	SD 5192 NW 7/160	Shop	98 Stricklandgate	Early 19 th	II
22090	SD 5192 NW 7/161	Inn now shop	108 Stricklandgate	Possibly 17 th	II
22091	SD 5192 NW 4/162	House and cotton Maunfactory	156, 158 & 160, 162, 164 Stricklnadgate	1788	II
22092	SD 5192 NW 4/163	Gate Piers	Gate Piers to 162 Stricklandgate	Early/mid 19 th	II
22093	SD 5192 NW 4/164	Church	Church of St Thomas Stricklandgate	1835	II
22094	SD 5192 NE & SD 5192 NW 8 & 9/165	Houses now school	Kirkbie Kendal Lower School, Thorny Hills	1823	II
22095	SD 5292 NW 9/166	House	3 Thorny Hills	1823	II
22096	SD 5292 NW 9/167	House	4 Thorny Hills	c.1823	II
22097	SD 5292 NW 9/168	House	5 Thorny Hills	c.1823	II
22098	SD 5292 NW 9/169	House	6 Thorny Hills	c. 1823	II
22099	SD 5292 NW 9/170	House	7 Thorny Hills	c. 1823	II
22100	SD 5292 NW 9/171	House	8 Thorny Hills	c.1823	II
22101	SD 5292 NW 9/172	House	9 Thorny Hills	c.1823	II
22102	SD 5292 NW 9/173	Houses	10, 10a, 11 & 11a Thorny Hills	c.1823	II
22103	SD 59 SW 2/174	House & cottage	Wattsfield Farmhouse and Cottage	17 th	II*
22104	SD 59 SW 2/175	Gate piers & wall	Gate piers to Wattsfield farmhouse	18 th	II
22105	SD 5193 SE 5/176	Farmhouse	Castle Dairy, Wildman Street	14 th remodelled c.1560	I
22106	SD 5193 SW 4/177	House	1-4 Windermere Road	1831	II
	SD 5192 338- 0/0/10000	Town House	2, shop and public conveniences, Police Yard	Late 17 th	II*
	SD 5192 338-0 0/10001	Fire Engine House	28 Finkle Street	1838	II