

# NEW INN YARD, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based  
Assessment and Evaluation



Client: Hamdon Homes  
NGR: SD 51370 92465

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## Non-Technical Summary

A proposal was made to build three dwellings at the rear of the New Inn Yard plot, 98 Highgate, Kendal, Cumbria (SD 51370 92465). A predetermination archaeological evaluation and desk based assessment were recommended by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service. The work was carried out in August 2006.

Highgate appears on the earliest known map of Kendal town by John Speed produced in 1611 and, with the adjoining Stricklandgate, forms the main north to south thoroughfare through the town which also leads to the market place. The layout of the medieval burgage plots or tofts is still clearly visible in many of the yards on Highgate and while there is recorded Roman activity at Watercrock one kilometre to the south and a probable Bronze Age burial in the vicinity it is the contribution to our knowledge of Kendal's early development in the medieval period that would appear to be the focus of this site.

The desk-based assessment has brought together some useful historical sources and a clear picture of the development of New Inn Yard can be gathered from cartographic evidence, the schedule of conveyance for the ownership of the yard, as well as historical sources.

The evaluation revealed the underlying drift geology occurred at a minimum of 1.0m below current ground levels; this was overlain by a thin layer of colluvium and two layers of subsoils, the lower of which may include some further colluvial deposits. The two subsoils and the topsoil contained a reasonable assemblage of pottery that dated the layers to the post-medieval period. Some residual sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered as well as some interesting clay pipe fragments dating from around 1700. Given the topography of the site with a steep bank rising to the west it seems unlikely that the land was ever ploughed and was probably planted with fruit trees. This may well explain the lack of medieval artefacts that one would have expected to have been introduced during manuring. The site is now terraced; this is first evident on Hogarth's map of 1853 although it may have occurred at an earlier date, and this may have had some impact on the stratigraphy of the site, perhaps accounting for the two subsoil layers.

The work carried out at New Inn Yard has given a useful insight into land use within the medieval plots of Kendal. It seems from the cartographic sources and the previous work carried out in the area that the focus of activity would have been nearer the street frontage and that the more marginal land to the rear of the plot would have been used to the best of its potential, in this case perhaps as an orchard.

## Acknowledgements

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The desk-based assessment was carried out by Jo Dawson, and the evaluation by Daniel Elsworth assisted by Craig Appley, Kelsang Malaya and Jo Dawson. Samuel Whitehead wrote the report, Daniel Elsworth produced the illustrations, with assistance from Craig Appley, and the finds were processed by Kelsang Malaya and assessed by Craig Appley under the supervision of Jo Dawson. The bones were examined by Steve Rowland (see *Appendix 5*), the medieval pottery was assessed by Ian Miller, both of Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) and the clay pipe was assessed by Peter Davey of the University of Liverpool (see *Section 5.8*). The project was managed by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environmental Service (HES) was consulted by Hamdon Homes regarding a proposed scheme to build three dwellings at New Inn Yard, Kendal (SD 51370 92465; Fig 1). HES recommended that a pre-determination archaeological evaluation be carried out, the results of which would inform future planning applications for the site. After consultation with the Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council this was confirmed as an archaeological evaluation of 5% of the total site area (180m<sup>2</sup>). A brief was issued (*Appendix 1*), in response to which a project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology (*Appendix 2*), and following the acceptance of this the evaluation was undertaken from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> August 2006.

### 1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The town of Kendal is situated in the valley floor, largely to the west of the River Kent within the former county of Westmoreland, now part of modern day Cumbria. The site is accessible from New Inn Yard at 98 Highgate (Fig 2), which is the main north-south road through town. The site rises steeply from west to east, although generally speaking the area is flattish being part of the floodplain of the River Kent.

1.2.2 Kendal is largely situated on an area of Bannidale Slates, but there is a large area of Carboniferous limestone to the west (Moseley 1978, plate 1). The overlying drift deposits comprise glacial material such as boulder clay, which forms a hummocky landscape outside of the town (Countryside Commission 1998, 66). The soils which underlie the urban part of Kendal are described as 'urban' by the Soil Survey of England and Wales, but the surrounding areas are all typical Brown Earths (Ordnance Survey 1983).

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The evaluation comprised three separate elements intended to establish the extent, nature and, where possible, date of any buried deposits of archaeological interest present on the site. The first part of this was a rapid map regression intended to establish the development of the site over time, and the position of any features, particularly buildings, that were considered to be of archaeological interest. The second part was the excavation of an evaluation trench amounting to a 5% sample of the total site area (180m<sup>2</sup>). The third part was an assessment of the results of the evaluation, an analysis of any artefacts or ecofacts recovered, and the consideration of the results in the light of the recorded history and development of the site and its environs. In addition a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IFA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Ferguson and Murray n.d.).

### 2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A circular area with an approximately 150m radius from the centre of the site was examined. This was in order to determine not only what sites of archaeological interest were present within the proposed development area, but also what types of sites were adjacent to it. This information could then be used to assess whether these might also be affected and provide a general background to the type of sites in the area, (see site history 3.2). A list of previous archaeological work carried out in the immediate area was also produced (see Section 3.4). All aspects of the desk-based assessment were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001a).

2.2.2 The desk-based assessment principally comprised a map regression, which was able to demonstrate the presence of any structures on the site, their development and a basic phasing of activity, as well as the arrangement of field patterns, roads and tracks. In addition, directories relating to the area were also consulted in order to establish who the owners and occupiers of the site had been, so that information about the use of the land could be gathered. Secondary sources relating to the general history of the local area were also examined to provide a historical context for the results of the investigation. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCHER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. A list of all of the known sites of archaeological interest within c150m of the centre of the proposed development area was acquired; each identified site comes with a grid reference, description and source and any additional information referenced was also examined as necessary;
- **Cumbria County Record Office, Kendal (CRO(K)):** this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site, original documents relating to businesses and properties on the site, and local and regional histories and directories;
- **Greenwood Kyle Solicitors, Kendal:** Greenwood Kyle kindly provided access to the deeds for the site, which included the schedule of conveyances;

- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional secondary sources, used to provide information for the site background, were examined.

## 2.3 Archaeological Evaluation

2.3.1 Prior to the excavation of the evaluation trench a brief site visit was carried out. This was intended to assess the area for a suitable trench location. Constraining factors could include modern disturbance, in particular the presence of services and structures not shown on the maps of the site, contamination, particularly dense shrubbery or tree roots. Low-level overhead cables and site access were not important factors in this case as the site was hand excavated.

2.3.2 A single trench was excavated covering an area totalling 5% of the entire plot. The trench measured 8.00m by 1.20m and was orientated north-south. The trench was entirely hand excavated due to the lack access for a machine.

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and structures were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In addition, a general record of the trench and the days' events was made;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm black and white print and colour digital format were taken of significant deposits or structures uncovered during the evaluation, general views of the evaluation trench, the surrounding landscape and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remainder are presented on the accompanying CD. A written record of all of the photographs was also made on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced for the trench. These comprised:
  - i. plans of trench, at 1:20;
  - ii. one long-section of trench, at 1:20;
  - iii. sections of specific features of interest not included on the long section, at 1:10;

2.3.3 The location of the trench was recorded using a total station, and levels were added to all of the plans and sections in the same way. These were tied in to the nearest benchmark. All aspects of the desk-based assessment were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001b).

## 2.4 Finds

2.4.1 **Processing:** all of the artefacts were washed, with the exception of metal and glass, which were dry-brushed. They were then naturally air-dried and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.4.2 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed and identified by appropriate specialists (see *Acknowledgements*). Those finds that were assessed by Greenlane Archaeology were recorded on *pro forma* record sheets and catalogued (see Section 6.1).

## 2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Ferguson and Murray n.d.; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal on

completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), one with the client, one with the client's architect, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital copy will be offered to the NMR and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

2.5.2 It is envisaged that all of the artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the evaluation will be offered to Kendal Museum.

## 3. Desk-Based Assessment

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out prior to the evaluation. This was intended to place the results of the evaluation in their local historical and archaeological context by providing information about the types of archaeological sites already recorded in the area and any previous archaeological work undertaken, as well as a detailed history of the site. This can be important in determining the position of the evaluation trench or trenches, so that they could be targeted on areas considered to be of archaeological interest, as well as identifying the types of site likely to be encountered based on the known resource in the local area.

### 3.2 Site History

3.2.1 The background to the site is intended to place the results of the evaluation in its local context. More specifically, information regarding the development and use of the site, where known, is also presented, which allows a more detailed understanding of the results of the evaluation.

3.2.2 **Prehistory:** while there is evidence for human activity in Cumbria from the Palaeolithic onwards the first evidence from the study area seems to be a possible Bronze Age burial. An account from the Westmorland Gazette of 1868 describes how workmen digging a drain near Howard Holme (close to the A6 near the southern edge of town) came across a stone cist, containing a skeleton about 4 foot 6 inches tall, nearby was a separate crouched burial 'which was laid on its side facing east with its knees bent up' (Bingham 1995, 30). A Beaker period burial was found on Sizergh Fell (Fell 1953) and recent excavations at Sparrowmire Farm (SD 5125 9425) to the North revealed a Bronze Age burnt mound (Heawood and Huckerby 2002).

3.2.3 **Roman period:** the 1.32 hectare fort at Watercrock, a little over 1km to the south of Kendal shows the Romans had a presence in the area (Potter 1979). The low levels of finds from Kendal itself would suggest that the Roman presence in the town itself was low.

3.2.4 **Early Medieval period:** as is the case throughout Cumbria, the evidence for early medieval activity is scant. Once the administration of Rome was finally rescinded in c AD 410 it seems likely that Kendal became part of the British Kingdom of Rheged (Kirkby 1962). From the early-mid 7<sup>th</sup> century onwards the expanding kingdoms of Northumbria began to influence the area. A fragment of an Anglian cross discovered in Trinity Church, Kendal is one of the few tangible pieces of evidence relating to this period (Collingwood 1904). This suggests a pre-Norman church existed on the site and that Kirkland was the early medieval focus of what was to become Kendal.

3.2.5 During the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries the region was subject to the influence of populations of Hiberno-Norse extraction. Place name evidence (Smith 1967) indicates that these people were present throughout Cumbria hence the proliferation of Norse names in the area.

3.2.6 **Medieval period:** the settlement of Kirkland, at the southern end of the medieval town, was recorded in the Domesday Book (as *Chechebi*, 1086; Faull and Stinson 1986), from which it may be inferred that the mother church of the area was there. The settlement became the centre of a Norman Barony in the later 11<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest fortification in Kendal, which could potentially have been the seat of the Barony, is Castle Howe (RCHME 1936, 122). The castle is one of a series

of early post-conquest motte and bailey fortifications established along the river valleys of the North West and probably dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Winchester 1979). A later fortification was Kendal Castle to the east of the River Kent which has earthworks and masonry dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Pevsner 1967, 256-7).

**3.2.7 Early town development:** Richard I granted a Saturday market in 1189, and at some time between 1222 and 1246 William III of Lancaster, the lord of the manor, confirmed borough status on a settlement which seems to have been encouraged to the north of Kirkland (Munby 1985). The earliest map is John Speed's of 1611 and this suggests there was some deliberate town planning. There is a notable contrast between the winding course of Kirkland, round the church, and the long straight streets of Highgate, Stricklandgate, and Stramongate, all of which converge on the market place in Kendal. The streets had narrow burgage plots extending back from the street frontage, and documents dating to 1310 and 1390 suggest that there were around 144 tofts in the town, the width of the tofts being fairly wide allowing further sub-division laterally (Munby 1985, 107; Farrer 1923, 31). The charter of between 1222 and 1246 has a specific clause relating to fulling and dyeing (Munby 1985, 103), indicating there was an established cloth-based economy in Kendal by this period.

**3.2.8** Kendal was subject to numerous raids from Scotland in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the most notable being the great raid of 1322. There were also outbreaks of sheep murrain from 1280 onwards and poor harvests lead to famines between 1315 and 1317 (Winchester 1979, 6).

**3.2.9 Deeds for New Inn yard:** the deeds for the site included a schedule of conveyance dated 1978, and research through trade and business directories shows the occupations of some of the parties involved.

Date	Parties	Address	Occupation	Source of occupation
1853	William Baufield	1 West Street, New Inn Yard	Wheelwright	Anon 1790, 474; Pigot and Co 1828-9, 318; Parson and White 1829, 668; Mannex and Co 1851, 326; Kelly (ed) 1873, 29; Kelly and Co Ltd 1894, 77
	James Baufield	New Inn Yard	Wheelwright	Kelly and Co Ltd 1894, 81
1869	Thomas Harrison			
	Thomas Wilson			
	James Bell	98 Highgate	Innkeeper at New Inn, farmer	Kelly and Co 1858, 29; Kelly (ed) 1873, 922
	Anthony and Rowland Suart	Staveley	Bobbin manufacturers	Kelly (ed) 1873, 927
1891	George Martindale			
	James Bell	See above	See above	See above
	Whitwell Mark and Co Ltd	Highgate and 150 Strickland-gate	Brewers, British wine and aerated water manufacturers.	Kelly and Co Ltd 1894, 87
1963	Whitwell Mark and Co	See above	See above	See above
	Vaux and Associated Brewers Ltd		Brewers	

Table 1: Parties involved in conveyances at New Inn Yard, with occupations

3.2.10 **Map Regression:** a number of early maps of the site were examined, ranging from Speed's map of the early 17<sup>th</sup> century to the Ordnance Survey maps of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however the first town maps to show any detail of individual plots do not occur until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- **Speed 1611:** this is the earliest map depicting "Kendale"; the map shows a single row of buildings on either side of Highgate, with plots of land behind the buildings. The map is very schematic and only intends to show the general layout of the town;
- **Todd 1787:** this map shows a plot of land behind New Inn Yard that is divided by steps and contains trees (Plate 1). Due to the steep slope, the land was perhaps used as an orchard at this date. There is no evidence of terracing on this map, however, but a back lane is visible for the first time behind the plot;
- **Wood 1833:** this is very similar to Todd's map of 1787 although a higher density of buildings can be observed along Highgate (Plate 2);
- **Hogarth 1853:** this is the first map to show apparent terracing on the plot, otherwise it is unchanged (Plate 3);
- **Ordnance Survey 1859:** this map shows what appears to be three separate levels to the plot, with a small outbuilding occupying the upper terrace, again the trees are depicted in rows (Plate 4). For the first time this map clearly shows the plot being walled off from the back lane. The land immediately to the east of the plot is occupied by a Zion Chapel;
- **Ordnance Survey 1899:** this shows less detail of the plot although an increased property density bordering the Highgate can be observed;
- **Ordnance Survey 1911:** this map shows no change to the plot except that no trees are depicted. The back lane has been labelled Garth Heads and the Zion Chapel has become a Sunday school;
- **Ordnance Survey 1912:** this map shows what appears to be a greenhouse on the middle terrace of the plot, the outbuilding on the upper terrace shown in the 1859 OS map is no longer evident;
- **Ordnance Survey 1938:** this map shows very little detail, and no buildings appear within the site boundary;
- **Ordnance Survey 1975:** this map shows the plot without the greenhouse, still on three levels and with a heavily buttressed wall to the east of the plot, the Sunday school is now a Salvation Army Citadel.

3.2.11 **Discussion:** the New Inn Yard site bears all the hallmarks of a developed medieval burgage plot or toft and may pre-date 1310, when records suggest there were possibly 144 such plots in the town (Munby, 1985, 107). Speed's map of 1611 is not detailed enough to show such individual plots but they are evident on Todd's map of 1787. The plot has been largely developed from the street front back as the population has increased, although the small part of the plot that constitutes the proposed development area has remained largely unchanged with the exception of being terraced/landscaped and planted with garden plants.

### 3.3 Previous Work

3.3.1 Details of any pieces of previous archaeological work carried out within the study area were also examined. These can help to determine the likely nature of any archaeological deposits in the local area, the presence or absence of any remains of particular interest, and add to the general background history of the site and its

environs. A small number of previous pieces of archaeological work have been carried out near to the study area:

3.3.2. **Watching Brief, 124 Highgate:** a desk-based assessment and watching brief was carried out and revealed a stone-lined cess pit of probable medieval date (OA North 2003)

3.3.3 **Yards 110 and 112 Stricklandgate:** this excavation to the north of the site revealed medieval pits dating from the late 12<sup>th</sup> century to the 14<sup>th</sup> century. These included stone-lined cess pits from the later 14<sup>th</sup> century to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, as well as post-medieval features and horticultural soil horizons showing a continuation of land use in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (OA North 2004).

3.3.4 **Excavation at 68 Highgate:** Lancaster University Archaeology Unit (LUAU) undertook an excavation at 68 Highgate in 1989-90. Eighteenth and 19<sup>th</sup> century activity had removed all earlier occupation layers, but traces of a timber building were identified set at an oblique angle to the present street frontage – this seems to be medieval in date. To the rear of the standing structure, which proved to be of 17<sup>th</sup> century date, three 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages overlay a cluster of medieval pits (LUAU 1991).

## 4. Archaeological Evaluation

### 4.1 Setting

4.1.1 **Site visit:** the site visit revealed a densely vegetated terraced garden that rose very steeply from east to west. The site was walled on all sides except the north side along which concrete steps were located rising to Garth Heads.

4.1.2 **Evaluation:** a single trench was positioned near the eastern boundary of the site and ran north to south (Fig 2). The trench was located on the flattest part of the site and ran parallel to the steep slope between two fruit trees (Plate 6). Due to the lack of machine access the trench was entirely hand excavated. The main considerations in the trench location were to avoid the steep slope, the densest vegetation, and any backfill associated with the revetted wall to the east.

### 4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 The single trench was 8.00m by 1.20m and covered the 5% sample of the site set out in the project design (see Appendix 1; Fig 3).

4.2.2 Removal of the turf revealed deposit **100**, a dark brown, loose clay-silt topsoil containing 20% rounded mixed gravels, 1% green slate gravels and occasional brick fragments. This deposit formed an unbroken layer covering the entire trench to a depth of between 0.20m and 0.30m.

4.2.3 Beneath the topsoil was an unbroken layer of subsoil (**101**) that was 0.20m to 0.25m thick and comprised a mid-brown firm silty clay containing 10% rounded gravels, 2% sub-angular gravels and a lense of lime mortar at the southern end which was approximately 0.50m square and 0.04m thick (Plate 7). The finds recovered from this layer consisted of glass and pottery and date this layer as being post-medieval.

4.2.4 Layer **102** appeared to be an earlier subsoil or cultivation layer probably combined with soil creep from the steep slope to the west. This layer consisted of a mid orange-brown firm silty clay with 15% rounded gravels and 5% angular to sub-angular gravels. Again this layer covered the whole trench being 0.45m thick in the north of the trench and a minimum of 0.75m thick in the southern end of the trench. Finds recovered from this deposit dated it as post-medieval. The fact that there were apparently two layers of subsoil may relate to terracing work on the site, this layer may have been supplemented by further subsoil from below the level of the proposed development area when the buttressed wall forming the eastern site boundary was constructed. Towards the centre of **102**, against the west side of the trench, a large collection of small animal bones, some articulated, was recovered, with an associated pair of glass eyes. A possible cut feature was identified along the north side of this deposit, but it was extremely indistinct, perhaps suggesting that these remains had been collected in an animal burrow, rather than been part of a deliberate burial. The glass eyes are of the type found in stuffed animals, so these presumably came from an already dead creature mistakenly dragged down the burrow along with other prey.

4.2.5 Deposit **103** was a curious lense of angular pebbles and cobbles, mostly limestone, that covered an area of approximately 3.10m square by 0.20m to 0.30m thick (Plate 5). This lense sat within deposit **102** and probably relates to work upslope possibly associated with the terracing of the bank.

4.2.6 Layer **104** was a dark brownish-purple firm sandy clay with 5% angular gravels, the sondage at the northern end of the trench revealed this layer to be 0.30m thick. This appears to be a colluvial deposit.

4.2.7 Natural (**105**) was reached in the sondage at the north end of the trench and occurred at 1.00m below current ground level. It consisted of a mid yellowish-brown firm sandy clay that incorporated frequent angular gravels, up to 50%.

## 5. Finds

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 In total, 826 fragments of artefacts and *circa* 420 fragments of ecofacts were hand-retrieved during the evaluation (see Table 2, below). Around half of the assemblage was pottery, of which seven fragments were medieval in date, with the rest being post-medieval. Around a third of the assemblage was glass, with much more window glass than vessel glass being present. A significant number of unidentifiable, corroded iron objects were also discovered, along with many clay tobacco pipe fragments. The remainder consisted of small quantities of ceramic building material, other building material, charcoal, coal, industrial residue, copper alloy, other metal, plastic, bone, shell, wood, and miscellaneous materials. One bone artefact was also discovered. The majority of the material was recovered from the topsoil (**100**) and the upper layer of subsoil (**101**), with a smaller but still significant quantity recovered from the lower layer of subsoil (**102**). Only one artefact was recovered from the stone layer (**103**), and the natural deposits (**104**, **105**) produced no finds.

	Topsoil <b>100</b>	Subsoil <b>101</b>	Subsoil <b>102</b>	Stone layer <b>103</b>	Total
Pottery (medieval)	0	3	3	0	6
Pottery (post-medieval)	123	195	76	1	395
Clay tobacco pipe	8	36	14	0	58
Vessel glass	51	38	16	0	105
Window glass	92	54	6	0	152
Ceramic building material	6	0	0	0	6
Other building material	1	1	0	0	2
Industrial residue	0	5	0	0	5
Coal	0	7	2	0	9
Charcoal	6	0	2	0	8
Iron	21	10	16	0	47
Copper alloy	3	2	0	0	5
Other metal	13	1	0	0	14
Plastic	11	0	0	0	11
Miscellaneous material	0	2	0	0	2
Bone artefact	0	0	1	0	1
Bone	c100	c20	c300	0	c420
Shell	1	1	1	0	3
Wood	2	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	c438	c375	c438	1	c1251

Table 2: Type of finds from excavated contexts

### 5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Six small fragments of medieval pottery were recovered during the evaluation, where they were residual within topsoil **100** and subsoil **101** (Plate 8). Three fragments were gritty ware, of which two were in a local fabric, and these were dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century. A single fragment of lightly-gritted ware was dated to the late 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century, and two fragments of Silverdale-type ware were dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century.

5.2.2 The ceramic assemblage recovered from the site was dominated by post-medieval pottery. In total, 395 sherds were retrieved. All contexts contained a similar, diverse selection of pottery types including large quantities of decorated and

undecorated white earthenware, factory-produced slipware, glazed and unglazed red earthenware and stoneware (see Table 3, below). Small quantities of bone china, porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, and pearlware were also recovered. The decorated earthenware was mainly transfer-printed, although there were some painted and slip-coated sherds.

5.2.3 Most of the material consisted of fragments of earthenware which could only be assigned a relatively broad date. Nineteen percent could have originated between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, 35% between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and 28% between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. This was mainly due to the fact that many of the fragments belonged to locally-produced coarseware vessels whose form and fabric stayed similar for very long periods of time. Eight percent of the assemblage consisted of unglazed red earthenware, some of it in poor condition, and therefore could not be closely dated. The remaining ten percent was dominated by decorative tableware, or sherds with distinctive decoration methods, and could therefore be more accurately dated.

Pottery type	Fragment count	% of assemblage
Glazed red earthenware	87	22%
Unglazed red earthenware	56	14%
Stoneware	23	6%
Factory-produced slipware and slip-coated earthenware	30	8%
Bone china	6	2%
Decorated porcelain	4	1%
White earthenware (undecorated)	99	24%
Transfer-printed earthenware	40	10%
Pearlware (painted and unpainted)	11	3%
Painted earthenware	3	1%
Ceramic with specific decoration (e.g. Willow, Broseley, spongeware)	36	9%

Table 3: The relative quantities of different types of pottery recovered

5.2.4 All contexts contained pottery of definite late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century origin (mainly sherds with recognisable transfer patterns such as Willow or Asiatic Pheasant). Contexts **100** and **101** both contained fragments of 18<sup>th</sup> century date (painted porcelain, salt-glazed stoneware and earth coloured, painted pearlware). Context **100** contained sherds which could have originated in the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century (mottledware and slip-coated earthenware) (see Table 4, below). This suggests that all of the contexts were in use from the 18<sup>th</sup> century until the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, the relative overall abundance of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery over 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery suggests that the latter are more likely anomalies within a 19<sup>th</sup> century context.

Date Range	Number of sherds from each context		
	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century</b>	3	16	9
<b>18<sup>th</sup> century</b>	7	2	0
<b>17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century</b>	3	0	0

Table 4: The pottery sherds which can be assigned a more specific date and the context from which they came

## 5.3 Vessel Glass

5.3.1 Forty-one percent of all the glass found on site was vessel glass (105 sherds). Of this, 36% was composed of glass dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (from mould seams, vessel form, and colour). The rest of the vessel glass could only

be assigned a broader date: around a quarter could date between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and 38% could date between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The fact that many sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century glass were found with these sherds of a broader date, suggests that the latter probably originate from the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century also.

5.3.2 Two glass beads were recovered from context **102** which were painted black and brown to imitate the appearance of animal eyes. These were found associated with a density of animal bones, suggesting that they may have been glass eyes for a stuffed animal.

## 5.4 Building Material

5.4.1 All building material (including window glass, mortar and ceramic building material) was recovered from contexts **100** and **101**. In total, 152 sherds of flat window glass were found (150 of which were colourless). Eight of these were very large sherds of very thick (15mm) glass. In addition to this, one small fragment of brick, a fragment of drainpipe, four roof/floor tile fragments and two fragments of mortar were discovered. The mortar, brick and two of the tile fragments are not closely datable. From the form and fabric of the other tile and drainpipe fragments, and from the colourless nature of the window glass, it seems likely that this material dates from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5.5 Iron

5.5.1 In total, 47 iron objects were recovered from the site. Twenty-three of these were amorphous masses which had been so badly corroded that the objects' original shape and age was impossible to determine by eye. Nineteen objects were again heavily corroded and not easily datable but appeared to be long, thin objects resembling nails or large pins. Five 20<sup>th</sup> century nails were also discovered, less affected by corrosion. All of the latter were recovered from context **102**.

## 5.6 Copper Alloy

5.6.1 In total, five copper alloy objects were recovered from the site. From context **100** a fragmented button with two holes in the centre, and a circular disk plated by a silvery metal, were found. These both could date to anywhere between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. This complements the pottery evidence from this context. An amorphous lump of corroded copper was also recovered from context **100**. From context **101** a partially corroded door-hinge and a ring of some description (not decorative) were recovered. These could date from the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, again complementing the pottery evidence.

## 5.7 Other Metal

5.7.1 Fourteen other metal objects were discovered, all but one from context **100**. These included a metal comb with many teeth missing, possibly copper alloy; six 20<sup>th</sup> century nails with some corrosion, and six snuff tins (two of these whole). From context **101** an aluminium pie tin was recovered. The comb could date from anywhere between the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The nails and pie tin are certainly 20<sup>th</sup> century.

5.7.2 The snuff tins were all containers for 'Camphorated Menthol Snuff' produced by Gawith Hoggarth and Co Ltd. This company was founded at 27 Lowther Street, Kendal, in 1887 and is still in operation today (Dunderdale 2003, 117-172). The nature of the snuff tins and the fact that they are made from a light metal such as aluminium suggests that they are late 20<sup>th</sup> century in origin.

## 5.8 Clay Tobacco Pipe

5.8.1 Fifty-eight fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the excavations from three contexts. Whilst two or three fragments may date to the later 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the remainder are of 19<sup>th</sup> century types. The earlier material appears to be residual in 19<sup>th</sup> century contexts. A 19<sup>th</sup> century plain bowl fragment with leaf-moulded seams (from context **101**) shows evidence of having been subject to very high temperatures after it had been broken with an ash like concretion over all surfaces, including the broken ones. On the outside of the bowl close to the rim there are jets of quartz stuck to the fabric. A further, slightly larger plain 19<sup>th</sup> century bowl fragment (from context **102**) has a similar concretion and traces of flash glaze adhering to it. These fragments have been in conditions very much in excess of a domestic fire so have probably been caught up in some industrial process involving high temperatures. It is just possible that they represent waste from a clay pipe kiln. There is a single stamped pipe.

5.8.2 **Stamped fragment from context 101:** expanded heel and stem fragment; off-white coarse fabric with many opaque quartz inclusions; poorly impressed heel stamp in a circular frame with two letters, applied at an angle to the long axis of the stem; the second letter is certainly a B, the first is very faint consisting of a certain vertical element with, possible horizontal elements representing an E (Plate 9). Stem bore = 6/64".

5.8.3 This type of expanded heel is typical of later 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> products from the Rainford area of south Lancashire, say 1690 to 1720. The type of clay used is also normal for an industry based on Coal Measures Clays, rather than imports from south-west England, such as arrived early at ports such as Chester and Lancaster. A very similar pair of EB marks in circular frames on expanded heels was recovered from field walking in Rainford in the 1970s (Davey 1978, 4-5, fig 2, Nos 14 and 15). A number of known Rainford makers with the initials EB fit the period of the pipe. An Edmund Bostock married a Deborah Birchall in 1686, an Edward Brownbill's daughter Jane was buried on 1 March 1723 and an Edward Barnes was buried on April 22 1720. Any of these three might have made the Kendal find.

5.8.4 A Rainford pipe 1690-1720 produced by one of three possible makers.

5.8.5 It is worth remembering that there are few published pipes from Cumbria and that at least one Rainford maker moved up to work on the Lowther estates at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. A review of pipes in collections in Cumbria undertaken by Peter Davey with David Higgins some years ago noted that whilst in the north of the county the pipe industry was most closely related to the north-east of England, in the south Rainford forms and marking styles were predominant. The stamped pipe has a southern origin, whether actually or psychologically, and may represent a regional sub-grouping within a wider Rainford 'province'.

## 5.9 Coal, Charcoal, and Industrial Residue

5.9.1 Nine fragments of coal were recovered from the site. Seven of these came from context **101**, and two came from context **102**. These cannot be closely dated.

5.9.2 Eight fragments of charcoal and partially burnt wood were recovered; six from context **100**, and two from context **102**. These cannot be closely dated.

5.9.3 Five fragments of industrial residue were recovered from context **101**. These included some kind of burnt mineral material and a piece of mortar-like substance with a high iron content, and some nondescript slag. These, again, cannot be closely dated.

## 5.10 Plastic

5.10.1 In total, 11 plastic objects were recovered from the site and all were found within context **100**. These included a bird-tag, a cigarette lighter, a price-tag for a plant, a plastic vial, and a number of unidentifiable fragments. This shows that this context was either partially deposited or disturbed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5.11 Miscellaneous Material

5.11.1 Two miscellaneous objects were discovered within context **101**. One was a carbon rod with the words 'Noris Vacuum' embossed on one side, invariably originating in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The other was a curtain ring (?) which was made from some kind of unidentifiable, hard, natural material similar to bone or ivory. This could date to anywhere between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5.12 Marine Shell, Bone and Wood

5.12.1 Three fragments of oyster shell were found in the trench. One from context **100**, one from **101**, and the other from **102**. These cannot be closely dated.

5.12.2 Two small splinters of wood were recovered from the site. One probably belongs to an elder tree. They are not decomposed and are probably modern.

5.12.3 One small bone button was found in context **102**. This could date to anywhere between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

5.12.4 Approximately 420 fragments were recovered during the evaluation although not this many individual bones were represented (*Appendix 5*). Species represented were cattle, rabbit, sheep, pig, dog, chicken, goose and possibly duck and corvid. The preservation of the bone assemblage was fair to good and it was considered that most bone had undergone little or no post-depositional movement. Husbandry information was well evidenced by cut, chop, and saw marks to some of the bone as well as carnivore gnawing by cat and dog. Two complete skeletons were recovered, that of a dog and a rabbit, both of which were assumed to be pets due to the lack of butchery or gnawing marks. No further work on the assemblage was deemed necessary.

## 6. Discussion

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The evaluation revealed no cut features within the trench, the finds were largely confined to the topsoil (**100**) and subsoil (**101**) and the majority of the pottery was post-medieval, dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Some small sherds of medieval pottery were recovered which were clearly residual.

### 6.2 Phasing

6.2.1 **Phase 1:** the earliest deposits within the trench are the mid-yellowish sandy clays (**105**) which were found at 57.87m O.D. These drift deposits are glacially derived.

6.2.2 **Phase 2:** deposit **104**, a naturally derived colluvium that contained no finds. This deposit overlies the natural drift geology and was thickest at the southern end of the trench where it was a minimum of 0.15m thick.

6.2.3 **Phase 3:** deposits **102** and **101**, mid-brown firm silty-clay subsoils from which the majority of finds were post-medieval. Deposit **103** was a lense of stone within **102** from which a single piece of post-medieval pottery was recovered. The glass eyes recovered from the possible animal burrow within **102** indicate that this too is probably post-medieval in date.

6.2.4 **Phase 4:** topsoil **100** contained a range of finds that can date this layer as modern.

### 6.3 Discussion

6.3.1 The lack of medieval features on site is probably a direct result of the topography of the study area which would have made the land difficult to utilise and consequently marginal. While being part of a medieval burgage plot it is likely that the land nearer the street frontage was most intensely used and this hilly area at the rear was probably used for growing fruit as the early maps suggest.

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## 8. Illustrations

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Figure 2: Trench location

Figure 3: Plan and sections of Trench 1

### 8.2 List of Plates

Plate 1: Extract from Todd's map of 1787

Plate 2: Extract from Wood's map of 1833

Plate 3: Extract from Hogarth's map of 1853

Plate 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1859

Plate 5: Looking north at stony lense **103**

Plate 6: Looking downslope to the east

Plate 7: Looking south at section with mortar lense

Plate 8: Medieval and post-medieval pottery – Northern gritty ware from subsoil **101** (three fragments on left), Silverdale-type ware and lightly-gritted ware from subsoil **102** (three fragments on right), and painted white salt-glazed stoneware from subsoil **101** (top centre)

Plate 9: Stamped clay tobacco pipe heel from subsoil **101** (possibly with maker's initials EB)

## **Appendix 1: Project Brief**

### **BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**AT NEW INN YARD, KENDAL**

**CUMBRIA**

Issued by the

**County Historic Environment Service**

Environment Unit, Economy, Culture and Environment



**Date of Brief: 05 May 2006**

This Design Brief is only valid for 1 year after the above date. After this period the County Historic Environment Service should be contacted. Any specification resulting from this Brief will only be considered for the same period.

## 1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

**Site:** New Inn Yard, Kendal

**Grid Reference:** SD 51370 92465

**Area:** approximately 180 square metres

*Detailed proposals and tenders are invited from appropriately resourced, qualified and experienced archaeological contractors to undertake the archaeological project outlined by this Brief and to produce a report on that work. The work should be under the direct management of either an Associate or Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or equivalent. Any response to this Brief should follow IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 1994. No fieldwork may commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the County Historic Environment Service.*

## 2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has been consulted by John Yeadon regarding a proposed scheme for 3 dwellings at New Inn Yard, Kendal.
- 2.2 The scheme affects an area considered to have a high archaeological potential and consequently the County Historic Environment Service has advised that the applicant provides information concerning the potential impact of the proposal on archaeological remains. In order to provide this information an archaeological evaluation of the site is necessary. This Design Brief sets out the requirements for the adequate archaeological evaluation of the site.
- 2.3 This advice is given in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) and with policy C19 of the South Lakeland Local Plan.

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site lies close to Castle Howe, Kendal's original 11<sup>th</sup> century castle, and is in an area designated by the Extensive Urban Survey as of high archaeological importance. Kendal was laid out as a planned medieval town, developing throughout the 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Recent archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Highgate have revealed extensive remains of the medieval town.

## 4. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

### 4.1 Objectives

- 4.1.1 The evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.

### 4.2 Work Required

- 4.2.1 A desk-based assessment of the existing resource, to be undertaken before any work commences on site. This should include an assessment of primary and secondary maps and documents relating to the site, to set the evaluation results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. Records held by the County Historic Environment Record and the County Records Office in Kendal should be consulted.

- 4.2.2 A visual inspection of the site. This should include a walkover of the site noting any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site (including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths).
- 4.2.3 The excavation of a single linear trial trench measuring at least 8m in length located in the garden at the base of the terracing leading up to Garth Heads, and the investigation and recording of deposits and features of archaeological interest identified within the trench. All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the County Historic Environment Service. Initial topsoil removal can be undertaken by machine, but subsequent cleaning and investigation must be by hand.
- 4.2.4 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. An impact assessment should also be provided, wherever possible.
- 4.2.5 The following analyses should form part of the evaluation, as appropriate. If any of these areas of analysis are not considered viable or appropriate, their exclusion should be justified in the subsequent report.
- A suitably qualified specialist should assess the environmental potential of the site through the examination of suitable deposits, including: (1) soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and; (2) the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits.
  - Advice is to be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in faunal remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme should be undertaken. Faunal remains, collected by hand and sieved, are to be assessed and analysed, if appropriate.
  - The advice from a suitably qualified soil scientist should be sought on whether a soil micromorphological study or any other analytical techniques will enhance understanding site formation processes of the site, including the amount of truncation to buried deposits and the preservation of deposits within negative features. If so, analysis should be undertaken.

## 5. SPECIFICATION

- 5.1 Before the project commences a project proposal must be submitted to, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Service.
- 5.2 Proposals to meet this Brief should take the form of a detailed specification prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991, and must include:
- ❖ A description of the excavation sampling strategy and recording system to be used
  - ❖ A description of the finds and environmental sampling strategies to be used
  - ❖ A description of the post excavation and reporting work that will be undertaken
  - ❖ Details of key project staff, including the names of the project manager, site supervisor, finds and environmental specialists and any other specialist sub-contractors to be employed
  - ❖ Details of on site staffing, expressed in terms of person days
  - ❖ A projected timetable for all site work and post excavation work
- 5.3 The specification should identify the proposed location of trial trench. Final trench location will however be determined following the desk-based assessment and must be agreed with the County Historic Environment Service.

- 5.4 Any significant variations to the proposal must be agreed by the County Historic Environment Service in advance.

## 6. REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

- 6.1 The archaeological work should result in a report, this should include as a minimum:
- ❖ A site location plan, related to the national grid
  - ❖ A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site
  - ❖ The dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
  - ❖ A concise, non-technical summary of the results
  - ❖ An explanation of any agreed variations to the brief, including justification for any analyses not undertaken (see 4.2.5)
  - ❖ A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results obtained
  - ❖ Plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located
  - ❖ A list of, and dates for, any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified
  - ❖ A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained
- 6.2 Three copies of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within two months of completion of fieldwork. This will be on the understanding that the report will be made available as a public document through the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3 Should further archaeological work result from the evaluation, the results of the evaluation will need to be made available for inclusion in a summary report to a suitable regional or national archaeological publication.
- 6.4 Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation should **not** be included in the report. Such recommendations are welcomed by the County Historic Environment Service, and may be outlined in a separate communication.
- 6.5 Cumbria HER is taking part in the pilot study for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> must therefore also be completed as part of the project. Information on projects undertaken in Cumbria will be made available through the above website, unless otherwise agreed.

## 7. THE ARCHIVE

- 7.1 An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991, and arrangements made for its deposit with an appropriate repository. A copy shall also be offered to the National Monuments Record.
- 7.2 The landowner should be encouraged to transfer the ownership of finds to a local or relevant specialist museum. The museum's requirements for the transfer and storage of finds should be discussed before the project commences.
- 7.3 The County Historic Environment Service must be notified of the arrangements made.

## 8. PROJECT MONITORING

8.1 One weeks notice must be given to the County Historic Environment Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

8.2 Fieldwork will be monitored by the Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of John Yeadon.

## 9. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

9.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to establish safe working practices in terms of current health and safety legislation, to ensure site access and to obtain notification of hazards (eg. services, contaminated ground, etc.). **The County Historic Environment Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this Brief or subsequent specification.**

9.2 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct* and the IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

9.3 Human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted beyond that necessary to establish the date and character of the burial, and the County Historic Environment Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. If removal is essential, it can only take place under appropriate Department for Constitutional Affairs and environmental health regulations.

9.4 The involvement of the County Historic Environment Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

## 10. FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information regarding this brief, contact

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*As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the Assistant Archaeologist at the above address.*

## **Appendix 2: Project Design**

# **NEW INN YARD, KENDAL, CUMBRIA**

Archaeological Evaluation Project Design



Client: Hamdon Homes

June 2006

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Hamdon Homes (hereafter 'the client') propose to construct three dwellings at New Inn Yard, Kendal (NGR SD 51370 92465) and they made enquiries with Jeremy Parsons, Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, about the likely archaeological implications. A pre-determination archaeological evaluation was recommended, and a brief for the works was issued on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2006 (CHES 2006). Following this the client contacted Greenlane Archaeology Ltd and Greenlane Archaeology submitted a price and proposals acceptable to the client, who commissioned them to undertake the work.

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation is to include a desk-based assessment, which is intended to establish the location, extent, survival and significance of any known archaeological remains on the site, and assess the likelihood of additional, unknown remains being present, and, more particularly, identify areas to target for evaluation. The scope for the location of the evaluation trench is, however, fairly limited, since the site is on a steep slope, and is terraced. It has been suggested by Jeremy Parsons that the trench should be located on the lowest terrace of the site, and this will be formally confirmed once the desk-based assessment and visual inspection have taken place. The evaluation is intended to establish, where possible, whether any remains of archaeological significance are present on the site, their nature, degree of survival, extent, significance, and date.

1.1.3 The site lies close to Castle Howe, Kendal's original 11<sup>th</sup> century castle, and is in an area designated by the Extensive Urban survey as of high archaeological importance (CHES 2006, 2). Kendal was laid out as a planned medieval town, developing throughout the 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (*ibid*). Recent archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Highgate have revealed extensive remains of the medieval town (*ibid*).

### 1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Although a new company, its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of 13 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) Code of Conduct. The desk-based assessment and evaluation will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001a; 2001b).

### 1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Jo Dawson (MA (Hons), AIFA)**, who will also carry out the desk-based assessment. Since graduating from the University of Glasgow in 2000 with a joint honours degree in Archaeology and Mathematics, Jo has worked continuously in commercial archaeology. Her professional career started at Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD), for whom she worked for six months, following which she worked for Headland Archaeology, in Edinburgh, for two years, and for Oxford Archaeology North, in Lancaster, for three years. During this time she has been involved in a range of different archaeological projects, and, over the past few years, has concentrated on desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments, as well as finds reports. She has extensive experience of both planning and pre-planning projects, and has undertaken assessments of all sizes. She has managed projects in Cumbria, including two recent evaluations (Greenlane Archaeology forthcoming a and b), both of which included rapid desk-based assessments.

1.3.2 The evaluation will be supervised by **Daniel Elsworth (MA (Hons), AIFA)**, with assistance from a suitably experienced individual. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in 1999, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North

West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently supervised evaluations in Cumbria (Greenlane Archaeology forthcoming a and b).

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Finds of earlier date will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate, and in this case it is envisaged that these may include Ian Miller or Jeremy Bradley, both of Oxford Archaeology North, for medieval pottery. CCCHES will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any specialist contracts are awarded, and the approval of CCCHES will be sought.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains (with the exception of waterlogged deposits) will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by Elizabeth Huckerby or Denise Druce at Oxford Archaeology North, and faunal remains by Steve Rowland or Andy Bates, also at Oxford Archaeology North. Tim Holden of Headland Archaeology Ltd may assess the charred plant remains instead, depending on timetabling constraints. CCCHES will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

## **2. Objectives**

### *2.1 Desk-Based Assessment*

2.1.1 To examine information held in the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), early maps of the proposed development site, and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand its development, set it in its historic context, and assess the significance of any existing and potential archaeological remains.

### *2.2 Visual Inspection*

2.2.1 To carry out a brief visit and walkover survey of the site in order to provide additional information for the desk-based assessment, in particular regarding any factors likely to have impacted upon the archaeological resource and the likely extent of modern disturbance, as well as the degree of survival of standing remains. Any constraints to carrying out further work on the site, particularly regarding issues of health and safety, will also be identified.

### *2.3 Archaeological Evaluation*

2.3.1 To excavate a single evaluation trench at least 8m in length. This will assess the presence or absence of features of archaeological interest within the area, their extent, date and significance.

### *2.3 Report*

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation, that will outline the historic development of the site, list the known sites of archaeological interest, present the results of the evaluation, and assess the potential of the site and significance of the remains.

### *2.4 Archive*

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation.

## **3. Methodology**

### *3.1 Desk-based Assessment*

3.1.1 An examination of both primary and secondary sources, particularly maps, but also published and unpublished local histories, pieces of research, articles and studies relating to the proposed development site and a suitable area around it (the 'study area') will be carried out. These sources will be consulted at the following locations:

- **Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all of the recorded sites of archaeological interest recorded in the county, and is the primary source of information for a study of this kind. Each site is recorded with any relevant references, a brief description and location related to the National Grid. All of the references relating to sites identified in the HER will be examined in order to verify them and add any necessary background information. In addition, relevant secondary sources,

particularly previous archaeological investigations in the immediate area, will also be examined;

- **Cumbria Record Office (Kendal):** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal. Of principal importance are early maps, especially those produced by the Ordnance Survey. These will be examined in order to trace the origin and development of any buildings or other structures on the site, and, where possible, their function. In addition, information relating to the general history and archaeology will also be consulted, in order to establish the context of the sites identified within the study area, and the potential for further, as yet unknown, sites of archaeological interest;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps, local histories, unpublished reports, and journals are held in Greenlane Archaeology's library. These will be consulted in order to provide further information about the development of the site, and any other elements of archaeological interest.

3.1.2 The results of this assessment will be used to establish the location, extent, date and development of any sites of archaeological interest demonstrated to be present within the study area. The extent of all of the sites identified will be shown on an appropriately scaled map. In addition, areas of archaeological interest or significance will be shown and the extent or level of their potential expressed.

3.1.3 Recommendations for areas to be targeted by evaluation trenching will be presented based on the results of the assessment. This will take into consideration the areas in which there is evidence for the presence of archaeological remains, the significance of known remains, or areas of high potential.

### 3.2 *Visual Inspection*

3.2.1 A brief site visit will be carried out in order to identify areas of modern activity that are likely to have adversely affected areas of archaeological interest. In addition, areas that might present hazards, particularly those relating to health and safety, will also be assessed. Areas that might constrain further work, such as the excavation of trial trenches, will also be identified. In addition, the presence of any standing remains of historic interest will also be recorded.

### 3.3 *Archaeological Evaluation*

3.3.1 A total of 9m<sup>2</sup> of evaluation trenching is required in order to examine 5% of the site area (c180m<sup>2</sup>). Depending on the results of the desk-based assessment it is envisaged that this will be covered by excavating a single trench 9m long by 1m wide, until significant archaeological deposits or the natural geology are reached, or to a depth of 1.2m. This trench will, depending on the constraints on site, target the areas identified during the desk-based assessment as having the greatest archaeological potential, following consultation with the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). It is anticipated that the evaluation will take five days with two people on site, plus assistance from John Yeadon and Phil Ham of Hamdon Homes with moving spoil. The client will undertake all the back-filling.

3.3.2 The excavation methodology will be as follows:

- The site will be checked with a Cable Avoiding Tool (CAT) in order to establish the presence of live electrical services. Any existing service plans will also be consulted in order to identify the presence of other services;
- The trench will be excavated with regard to the position of any services, focussing on the areas of high archaeological interest or potential, and avoiding areas which are likely to have been severely damaged or truncated by later activity, unless they are considered to have a high potential;
- The overburden (which is likely to largely comprise backfill deposits sat against the retaining wall) will be removed by hand by staff from Greenlane Archaeology, with assistance from the client where necessary, until the first deposit beneath it is reached;

- All deposits below the overburden will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner by archaeologists, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by the CCCHES, with the intention of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in both 35mm black and white print and digital format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, which are based on systems commonly used during archaeological excavations and derived from MoLAS (1994);
- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the excavation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have preserved environmental remains will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 10 and 40 litres in volume, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the evaluation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The CCCHES will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and secured stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Each evaluation trench will be backfilled by John Yeadon and Phil Ham following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.3.3 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the evaluation these will immediately be brought to the attention of the CCCHES so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work and ensuing costs will be agreed with the client and according to the requirements of the CCCHES, and subject to a variation to this project design.

### 3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation will be compiled into a report, which will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);

- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the desk-based assessment including historical background, map regression and appropriate details relating to any sites of archaeological interest identified within the study area or areas of archaeological potential;
- Results of the evaluation including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the evaluation, and the potential for examination of the soil micromorphology;
- Discussion of the results including an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains present within the study area, areas of further archaeological potential, areas in which further work is recommended, and appropriate types of further work;
- Bibliography, including both primary and secondary sources;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
  - a site location plan related to the national grid;
  - a plan showing the location of the study area in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
  - copies of early maps, plans, drawings, photographs and other illustrations of elements of the site, annotated with the extent of the proposed development area where appropriate;
  - a plan showing the position of the evaluation trenches;
  - plans and sections of the evaluation trenches showing any features of archaeological interest;
  - photographs of the evaluation, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trenches;
  - illustrations of individual artefacts as appropriate.

### 3.4 *Archive*

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the desk-based assessment and evaluation, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal (CRO(K)). A copy will also be offered to the National Monuments Record (NMR). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Ferguson and Murray n.d.), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal, one will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, three copies will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and digital copies will be deposited with the NMR and OASIS scheme as required.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the evaluation will be offered to the Kendal Museum, but as it is currently at close to full capacity, and it is unlikely that it would be willing to take anything

unless it was of exceptional importance. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

#### 4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on **30<sup>th</sup> June 2006**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will take 17.5 person days to complete, spread over the following tasks and including any necessary management time:

- **Task 1:** desk-based assessment and visual inspection, including compilation of this element of the report – 2 person days;
- **Task 2:** submission of proposed evaluation trench location plan to Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service for approval;
- **Task 3:** archaeological evaluation – 10 person days (2 people for 5 days);
- **Task 4:** post-excavation work on archaeological evaluation, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations – 4.5 person days;
- **Task 5:** feedback, editing and production of final report, completion of archive - 1 person day.

#### 5. Other matters

##### 5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site for the site visit will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s).

##### 5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

##### 5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£250,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

##### 5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op, is even decorated with organic paint, and has floors finished with recycled vinyl tiles. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

#### 6. Bibliography

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### **Appendix 3: Summary Context List**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>100</b>	Deposit	1	Dark brown clay silt	Topsoil
<b>101</b>	Deposit	1	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil
<b>102</b>	Deposit	1	Mid orange-brown silty clay	Subsoil
<b>103</b>	Deposit	1	Mid orange-brown silty clay, 95% angular stones	Stoney layer
<b>104</b>	Deposit	1	Dark brownish purple sandy clay	Natural
<b>105</b>	Deposit	1	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	Natural

## Appendix 4: Finds Summary

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1058	<b>100</b>	2	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware tile	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware fragment - damaged brick (?).	Not closely datable
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Ceramic building material	Brown-glazed fireclay drainpipe fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Ceramic building material	Earthenware tile fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Ceramic building material	Earthenware tile (?) fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1060	<b>100</b>	1	Building material	Fragment of mortar (?)	Not closely datable
1032	<b>100</b>	6	Charcoal	Charcoal and fragments of partially burnt wood	Not closely datable
1026	<b>100</b>	6	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragments, narrow bore	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century
1026	<b>100</b>	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragment, wide bore	17 <sup>th</sup> century
1027	<b>100</b>	1	Copper alloy	Fragmented button with two holes in the centre	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1031	<b>100</b>	1	Copper alloy	Circular disk with no distinguishing features, plated with a silvery metal	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1051	<b>100</b>	1	Copper alloy	Corroded amorphous green-coloured lump	Not closely datable.
1037	<b>100</b>	3	Glass	Dark olive-green bottle fragments	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1038	<b>100</b>	1	Glass	Olive-green bottle fragment	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1039	<b>100</b>	9	Glass	Dark olive-green bottle fragments	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1039	<b>100</b>	1	Glass	Dark green bottle fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1039	<b>100</b>	10	Glass	Green bottle fragments	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1054	<b>100</b>	1	Glass	Base of a colourless jar or bottle	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1054	<b>100</b>	1	Glass	Fragments of a colourless square bottle	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1054	<b>100</b>	1	Glass	Screw-top jar, rim fragment	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1054	<b>100</b>	1	Glass	Colourless bottle rim	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1054	<b>100</b>	24	Glass	Flat colourless fragments	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1054	<b>100</b>	4	Glass	Light turquoise-blue curved fragments	18 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1054	<b>100</b>	9	Glass	Colourless curved fragments (one fragment possible painted)	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1054	<b>100</b>	1	Glass	Light blue curved fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1054	<b>100</b>	2	Glass	Light green flat fragments	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1054	<b>100</b>	2	Glass	Rough, molten-looking colourless lumps fragments	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1055	<b>100</b>	58	Glass	Transparent colourless window pane fragments	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1057	<b>100</b>	3	Glass	Thick, light turquoise-blue vessel fragments	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1057	<b>100</b>	8	Glass	Very thick, flat, colourless fragments (approx. 1.5cm thick)	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	4	Glass	White fragments	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1049	<b>100</b>	3	Iron	Large, heavily corroded nails (longer than 10cm)	Not closely datable
1050	<b>100</b>	7	Iron	Small nails (corroded)	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1051	<b>100</b>	6	Iron	Amorphous rusted lumps with stones attached	Not closely datable
1051	<b>100</b>	4	Iron	Long and thin corroded masses	Not closely datable
1051	<b>100</b>	1	Iron	Corroded nail with large amorphous lump at one end	Not closely datable
1029	<b>100</b>	1	Other metal	Thin metal strip with comb-like 'teeth'. Some teeth are broken or missing, originally would have had 18 'teeth'. Possibly copper alloy	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1030	<b>100</b>	2	Other metal	Complete snuff-tins (circular) with writing: "BEACON BRAND OF-CAMPHORATED MENTHOL SNUFF-GAWITH HOGGARTH & Co Ltd KENDAL"	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1030	<b>100</b>	4	Other metal	Fragments of snuff tins identical to the others which share this object number	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1050	<b>100</b>	5	Other metal	Modern nails with iron corrosion fused onto them	20 <sup>th</sup> century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1050	<b>100</b>	1	Other metal	Modern nail with little corrosion	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1028	<b>100</b>	1	Plastic	Fragment of a small plastic colourless vial - appears to have been multi-chambered	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1034	<b>100</b>	4	Plastic	Assorted fragments of unidentified objects	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1036	<b>100</b>	1	Plastic	Pink/ purple coloured modern cigarette lighter (empty) with sparking device missing	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1040	<b>100</b>	1	Plastic	Black with evidence of an embossed pattern	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1054	<b>100</b>	1	Plastic	White fragment	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Plastic	Black fragment with an L-shaped profile	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1035	<b>100</b>	1	Plastic/ metal	Ring- probably a 'pigeon ring' for tagging birds. On it is written the following: R70105GB91.	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1034	<b>100</b>	1	Plastic/ paper	Plastic-coated paper or very thin plastic ticket with the writing: 'hyperic... Leave... green... with re... £3.95' Probably a plant label	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	30	Pottery	Unglazed red earthenware	Not closely datable
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Pottery	Unglazed red earthenware base of small cylindrical vessel	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	8	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	9	Pottery	Dark-brown-glazed red earthenware	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	2	Pottery	Mottledware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> - early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	2	Pottery	Red/brown- glazed stoneware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Pottery	White- glazed stoneware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	2	Pottery	Spongeware	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	3	Pottery	White salt-glazed stoneware	18 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Pottery	Slip-coated earthenware decorated with white slip.	17 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Asiatic Pheasant' transfer-printed pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Pottery	Slip-coated earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	2	Pottery	Bone china	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1058	<b>100</b>	5	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	3	Pottery	Decorated porcelain	mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Pottery	Green-glazed stoneware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	5	Pottery	Factory-produced slipware	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	26	Pottery	White earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	14	Pottery	Transfer-printed white earthenware	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Pottery	Transfer- printed white earthenware fragments of a handle	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Pottery	Burnt(?) fragment of a cylindrical white earthenware vessel	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Pottery	White earthenware fragment with part of a transfer-printed makers mark: '...ILL...'	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Pottery	Buff coloured earthenware with white glaze on one side	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1058	<b>100</b>	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed stoneware	18 <sup>th</sup> century
1025	<b>100</b>	1	Shell	Fragment of oyster shell	Not closely datable
1033	<b>100</b>	2	Wood	Fragments of wood (one possible elder wood) - not decomposed- natural	Modern
1059	<b>101</b>	1	Building material	Mortar for fixing a tile to a wall (?)	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
1021	<b>101</b>	4	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragments, wide bore (7/64")	17 <sup>th</sup> century
1021	<b>101</b>	3	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragments, fairly wide bore (6/64")	17 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1021	<b>101</b>	19	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragments, fairly narrow bore (5/64")	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century
1021	<b>101</b>	5	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragments, narrow bore (4/64")	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1021	<b>101</b>	2	Clay tobacco pipe	Thin stem fragments, narrow bore, green-glazed	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1021	<b>101</b>	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragment with bowl base and expanded heel. Makers mark stamped on the bottom including the letter 'B'	c1690-1720
1021	<b>101</b>	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl fragment with glassy substance attached to rim	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	2	Clay tobacco pipe	Small bowl fragments - badly damaged	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1023	<b>101</b>	6	Coal	Coal	Not closely datable
1046	<b>101</b>	1	Coal	Coal	Not closely datable
1042	<b>101</b>	1	Copper alloy	Ring, approx 3cm diameter	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1045	<b>101</b>	1	Copper alloy	Partially corroded door-hinge with a copper alloy pin	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1047	<b>101</b>	5	Glass	Olive-green bottle fragments	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1047	<b>101</b>	14	Glass	Dark olive-green bottle fragments	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1052	<b>101</b>	54	Glass	Flat colourless fragments	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1052	<b>101</b>	3	Glass	Curved colourless fragments	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1052	<b>101</b>	5	Glass	Turquoise-blue bottle fragments	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1052	<b>101</b>	1	Glass	Green bottle base with a solid dimple	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1052	<b>101</b>	1	Glass	Light turquoise-blue base fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1052	<b>101</b>	2	Glass	Light turquoise-blue bottle neck fragments	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1052	<b>101</b>	1	Glass	Light blue squared bottle fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1052	<b>101</b>	1	Glass	Light turquoise-blue pellet	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1052	<b>101</b>	1	Glass	Light turquoise-blue bottle fragment with 'WHIT[EHAVEN]' embossed upon it	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1052	<b>101</b>	2	Glass	Colourless vessel fragments	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1052	<b>101</b>	1	Glass	Colourless neck and rim of small bottle	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	1	Glass	White fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1022	<b>101</b>	2	Industrial residue	Nondescript slag / burnt material	Not closely datable
1043	<b>101</b>	2	Industrial residue	Burnt mineral material	Not closely datable
1044	<b>101</b>	1	Industrial residue	Some kind of mortar with iron content	Not closely datable
1022	<b>101</b>	3	Iron	Amorphous rusted lumps	Not closely datable
1056	<b>101</b>	5	Iron	Amorphous lumps of corroded iron	Not closely datable
1056	<b>101</b>	2	Iron	Large corroded pins / nails	Not closely datable
1016	<b>101</b>	1	Miscellaneous material	Some kind of bone or other hard natural material made into a curtain ring(?).	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1041	<b>101</b>	1	Miscellaneous material	Carbon rod (possible graphite), 1.5cm thick- words 'NORIS VACUUM' embossed on the side	20 <sup>th</sup> century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1053	<b>101</b>	1	Other metal	Aluminium(?) foil pie tin	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1000	<b>101</b>	2	Pottery	Northern gritty ware, local Kendal fabric	12 <sup>th</sup> - 13 <sup>th</sup> century
1000	<b>101</b>	1	Pottery	Northern gritty ware, unusual fabric	12 <sup>th</sup> - 13 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	22	Pottery	Unglazed red earthenware including 6 rim fragments and 1 base fragment	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	32	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	3	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware with yellow-striped decoration	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	11	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	2	Pottery	Black-glazed stoneware with imprinted decoration	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	1	Pottery	Painted porcelain	18 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	4	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	2	Pottery	Fragments of a bone china plate	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	1	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Fibre' transfer-printed pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	1	Pottery	White salt-glazed stoneware with painted decoration	18 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	4	Pottery	Pearlware	18 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	9	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	1	Pottery	Pearlware painted with earth colours	18 <sup>th</sup> - early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	3	Pottery	Painted white earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	10	Pottery	Factory-produced slipware	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	40	Pottery	White earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	1	Pottery	White earthenware base fragment from a cylindrical vessel	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	2	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Asiatic Pheasant' transfer-printed pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	3	Pottery	Grey/green-coloured stoneware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	3	Pottery	Brown-glazed grey stoneware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	4	Pottery	White-glazed beige stoneware from a ridged jar	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	1	Pottery	Dark brown-glazed beige stoneware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1059	<b>101</b>	1	Pottery	Yellow/brown-glazed beige stoneware bottle neck and rim fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	3	Pottery	Buff-glazed earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	3	Pottery	White slip-coated red earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	5	Pottery	Yellow/beige slip-coated red earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	2	Pottery	Relief-moulded bone china	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	20	Pottery	White earthenware with assorted transfer patterns	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1059	<b>101</b>	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed buff-coloured earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1024	<b>101</b>	1	Shell	Fragment of oyster shell	Not closely datable
1010	<b>102</b>	1	Bone	Button - originally had four holes in centre	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1014	<b>102</b>	1	Charcoal	Fragment	Not closely datable
1015	<b>102</b>	1	Charcoal	Fragment	Not closely datable
1005	<b>102</b>	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Heel of a bowl with two parallel scratch marks across the heel	17 <sup>th</sup> century
1005	<b>102</b>	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Spur/bowl junction fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1011	<b>102</b>	2	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl fragments, one is very high fired	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1011	<b>102</b>	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Very small bowl fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1011	<b>102</b>	4	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragments, bore width 5/64"	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century
1011	<b>102</b>	3	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragments, bore width 4/64"	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1018	<b>102</b>	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragment, bore width 5/64"	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century
1018	<b>102</b>	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Spur bowl junction, bore width 5/64"	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1014	<b>102</b>	2	Coal	Fragment	Not closely datable
1004	<b>102</b>	2	Glass	Colourless glass fragments	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1004	<b>102</b>	2	Glass	Two beads with brown and black painted backs to give the appearance of animal eyes	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1009	<b>102</b>	5	Glass	Flat colourless fragments	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1009	<b>102</b>	3	Glass	Curved colourless fragments	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1009	<b>102</b>	3	Glass	Olive-green bottle fragments	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1009	<b>102</b>	3	Glass	Dark olive-green bottle fragments including one base	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1013	<b>102</b>	1	Glass	Flakes	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1015	<b>102</b>	1	Glass	Dark olive-green bottle fragment	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1019	<b>102</b>	1	Glass	Flat colourless fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1020	<b>102</b>	1	Glass	Olive-green bottle fragment	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	<b>102</b>	2	Iron	Amorphous corroded lumps with stones attached	Not closely datable
1008	<b>102</b>	2	Iron	Amorphous corroded lumps	Not closely datable
1008	<b>102</b>	2	Iron	Long, thin corroded masses (nails/pins(?))	Not closely datable
1017	<b>102</b>	5	Iron	Amorphous corroded lumps with stones attached	Not closely datable
1017	<b>102</b>	5	Iron	Modern nails with attached rusted lumps	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1002	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Lightly-gritted ware	Late 12 <sup>th</sup> - 13 <sup>th</sup> century
1002	<b>102</b>	2	Pottery	Silverdale-type ware	15 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1003	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Unglazed red earthenware	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1003	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware with yellow-stripe decoration	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1003	<b>102</b>	2	Pottery	Pearlware factory-produced slipware	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1003	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Pearlware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1003	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	White earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1020	<b>102</b>	6	Pottery	White earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1020	<b>102</b>	7	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1020	<b>102</b>	3	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware- one with yellow striped decoration	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1020	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Majolica	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1020	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Blue painted pearlware	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1020	<b>102</b>	2	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1020	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Slip-coated red earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	2	Pottery	Unglazed red earthenware	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1048	<b>102</b>	6	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	6	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Yellow slip-coated red earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Mocha decorated factory produced slipware	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	'Grecian' transfer-printed white earthenware	19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	'Marble' transfer-printed white earthenware	19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	2	Pottery	'Willow' transfer-printed white earthenware	19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	'Broseley' transfer-printed white earthenware	19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	2	Pottery	Painted pearlware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	16	Pottery	White earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Buff-glazed white earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	2	Pottery	Factory-produced slipware	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	4	Pottery	Transfer-printed white earthenware	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Painted and moulded plate fragment with ropework rim	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Slip-glazed stoneware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1048	<b>102</b>	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed grey earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1012	<b>102</b>	1	Shell	Oyster shell	Not closely datable
1007	<b>103</b>	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century

## Appendix 5: Animal Bone

### Methodology

The bone was rapidly sorted and recorded in terms of condition (the state of preservation, angularity and colour, the latter of which provide useful clues concerning the taphonomy of the bone assemblage), taxon and element, together with any evidence for butchery, carnivore gnawing or burning. Those elements with potential for ageing and sexing were also noted. Identifications were made using the OA North Palaeoecology reference collection and recording followed the Environmental Archaeology Unit (EAU) protocol for recording animal bones (Dobney, Jaques and Johnstone 1999) which, to increase speed of analysis and to maximise the potential of the most informative elements, advocates the recording of a specific suite of 'A bones' using the bone zones of Dobney and Reilly (1988). The remaining elements were not identified to taxon, regardless of completeness. Instead, along with less complete elements, these were identified to anatomic element where possible, and recorded generally as bird, medium mammal 2 (dog-, cat- or rabbit-sized), medium mammal 1 (caproid-, pig- and small deer-sized), large mammal (cow-, horse- and large deer-sized) or unidentified.

Sheep and goats were distinguished on the basis of the deciduous fourth premolar, distal humerus and tibia, proximal and distal radius, astragalus, calcaneus and the third phalanx according to the criteria of Boessneck (1969), Payne (1985) and Prummel and Frisch (1986).

### Results

Approximately 420 bone fragments were assessed, many of which had been freshly-broken into a greater number of fragments, whilst others, such as those from Context **102**, represented the remains of complete or near complete skeletons. Preservation was generally fair to good, with some loss of the organic component of the tissue, resulting in the observed brittleness. Most bones were generally spiky, suggesting that they had not been subject to a significant degree of post-depositional movement. Together with the remains of cattle and sheep, skeletons of a juvenile dog and rabbit were also present, together with a high proportion of chicken bones and a single goose tarsometatarsus. Of interest among the bird bone assemblage was a large juvenile bone, probably that of a goose, a carpometacarpus tentatively identified as that of a duck and a humerus, possibly that of a corvid, with clearly apparent cut marks. The bone assemblage contained a high number of juvenile bones (even accounting for the puppy from context **102**), and the proportion of measurable and ageable elements that could be used to provide husbandry information was high. Butchery marks, comprising knife cuts, chops and also saw marks, were well-evidenced, and carnivore gnawing (both cat and dog) was also observed.

### Discussion and Potential

The present assemblage has no potential for further analysis: it is too small, is generally late in date and derives from deposits which are secondary in character and which accumulated over a long period of time, rendering close-dating both impossible and undesirable. The bones from Context **102** were interpreted onsite as deriving from the burrow of a predatory animal (which also seems to have had a predilection for soft toys). Whilst that is possible, the rabbit and puppy are unlikely to represent prey, as the bones show no sign of gnawing, and it is more likely that the puppy was buried with its favourite toy. The rabbits could represent pets, or inedible breeding stock, since they show no butchery marks consistent with food remains. The presence of a butchered corvid bone is of some interest, since such birds can

hardly be considered good eating, but the identification is tentative. The late date and context of both the possible duck and corvid bones means that identification with a more complete reference collection would be of no great value.

### Recommendations

No further work should be undertaken on the present assemblage. It is instead recommended that the material should be disposed of.

### Finds summary

Key: OR No = Object Record Number; C = Context, Condition: the first coded letter refers to Preservation (G = good; F = fair), the second to the angularity (S = spiky; B = battered; R = rounded), and the third to colour (F = fawn; V = variable; W = white); Description: FB = freshly broken; C = calcined; UF = unfused epiphyses); PU = proximal epiphysis unfused; DU = distal epiphysis unfused; DFg = distal epiphysis fusing; M = measurable; A = ageable CG = carnivore gnawed; sh/g = sheep/goat; mm1 = medium mammal 1; lm = large mammal; unid = unidentified.

OR No	C	Quantity	Material	Condition	Description	Date range
	100	c 100	Bone	V,S,F	Bone mostly in good condition, some fair and rather brittle. High prevalence of fresh breakage. Taxa include sh/g (1 ageable molar, unfused tibiae and femora, mandible and maxilla); dog (a small adult distal tibia); rabbit (proximal ulna); chicken (femora, humeri (one juvenile), tibio-tarsi, coracoid, scapula, carpo-meacarpus); goose (tibiotarsus and juvenile long bone); duck? carpo-metacarpus; mm1 (ribs (including one pathological - possible infected fracture), vertebrae (UF), pelvis and skull); lm (rib, vertebrae, caudal vertebrae Butchery marks including knives on both mammal and bird bones. Some cat gnawing	20th+
	101	c 20	Bone	V,S,F	Bone mostly in good condition, some fair. Fresh breakage common. Identified taxa include dog (tooth), sheep/goat (humerus (M), metatarsal, first phalanx (PU)); chicken (humeri (M), cock tarso-metatarsus (M), tibio-tarsi (M), ulna (M); corvid? (humerus, with knife marks). Butchery marks, including chops, knife cuts and sawing well-represented	19th
	102	c 300	Bone	F,S,F	Complete/near complete skeleton of a juvenile dog - all epiphyses unfused, milk teeth in wear, adult teeth developing in crypts. Also complete rabbit skeleton and remains of second rabbit. 1 cattle incisor and rather eroded mandibular molar (A)	19th
	102	5	Bone	F,S,F	Several freshly-broken fragments of medium mammal 2 skull (probably part of above puppy), vertebrae (probably rabbit) and a butchered large mammal rib	19th

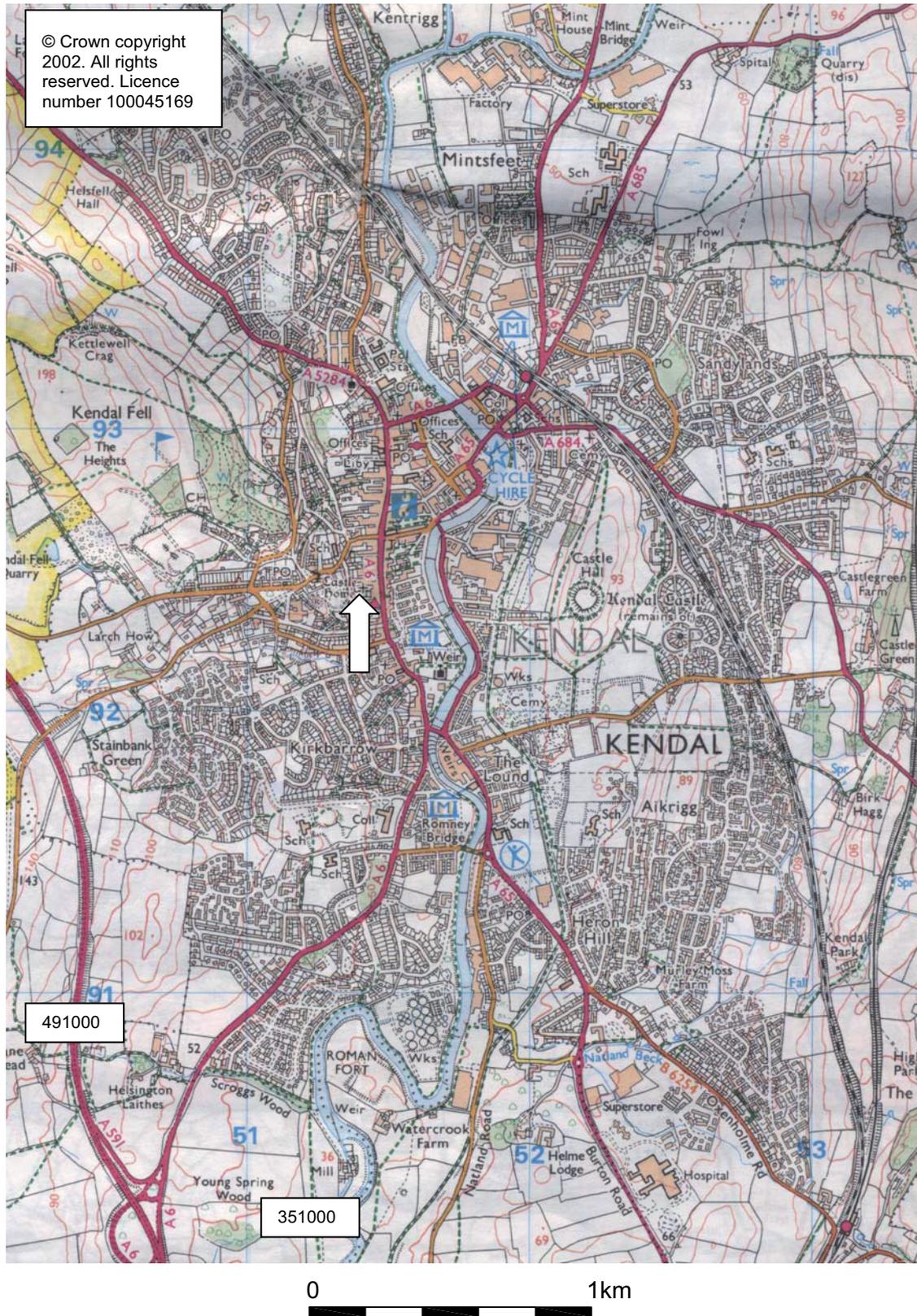
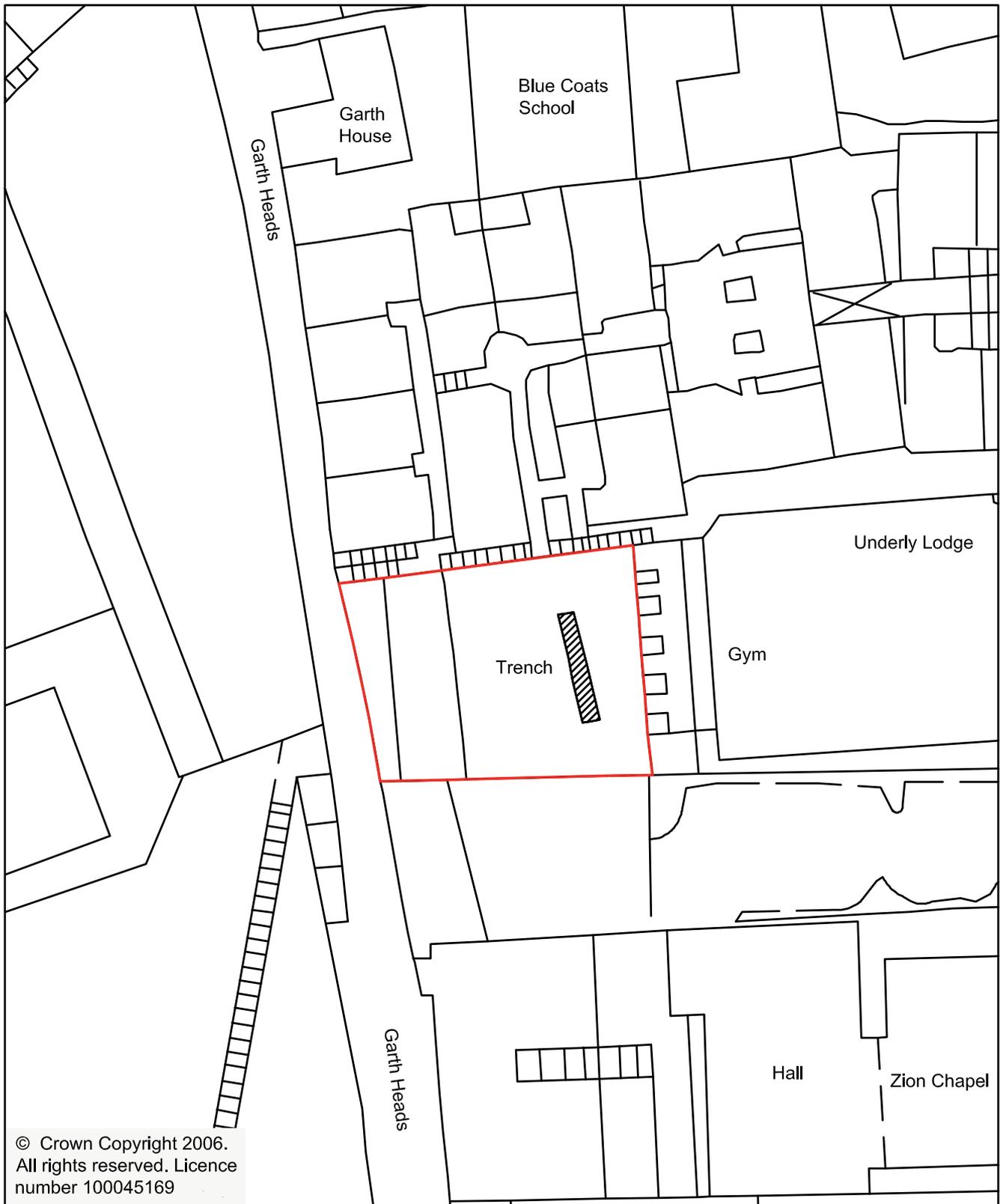


Figure 1: Site location



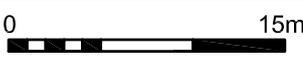
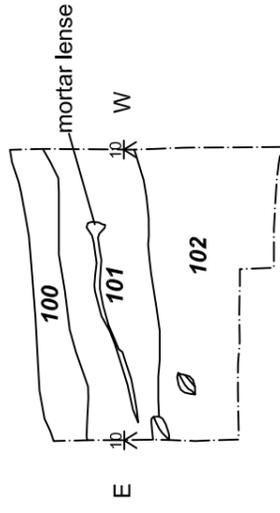
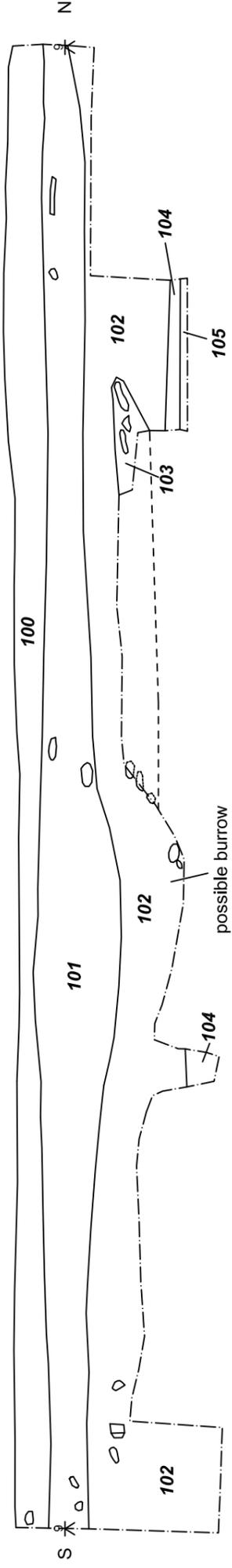
<p>Project: New Inn Yard, Kendal, Cumbria Archaeological Evaluation</p>	<p>Key:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  Trench         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Proposed development area         </div> </div>	<div style="text-align: center;">  0 15m         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  N         </div> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>
<p>Project Code: G1027 Site Code: NI06 Date: October 2006</p>		

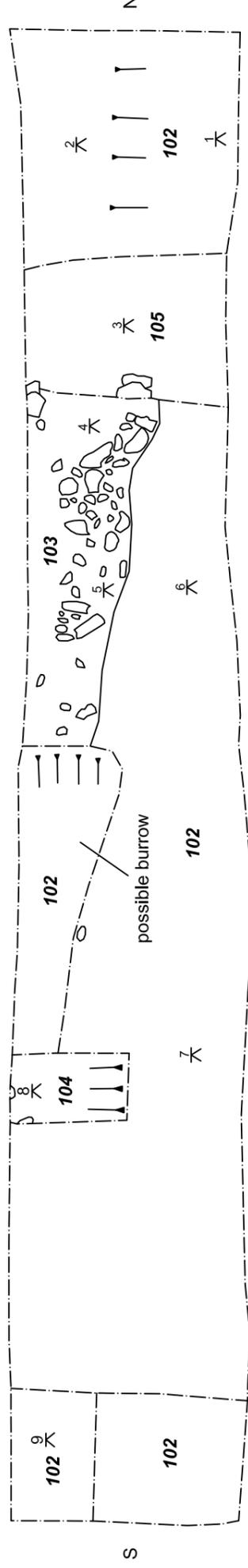
Figure 2: Trench Location



North-facing section



East-facing section



Plan

Project:  
New Inn Yard, Kendal, Cumbria  
Archaeological Evaluation

Project Code: G1027  
Site Code: NI 06  
Date: October 2006

Key:  
102 context number  
--- beam over  
⊗ spot height

Spot heights:  
1 - 58.44m OD 5 - 58.40m OD 9 - 58.76m OD  
2 - 58.59m OD 6 - 58.35m OD 10 - 58.58m OD  
3 - 58.07m OD 7 - 58.36m OD  
4 - 58.39m OD 8 - 57.87m OD



Figure 3: Plan and Sections of Trench 1



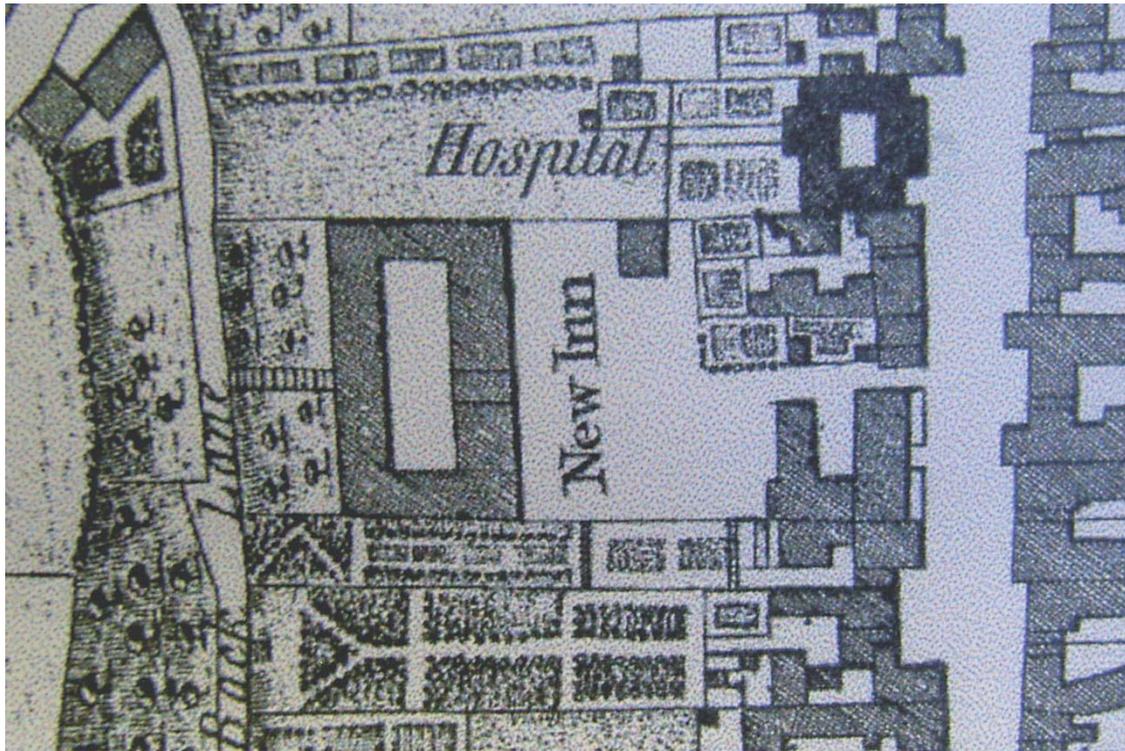


Plate 1: Extract from Todd's map of 1787

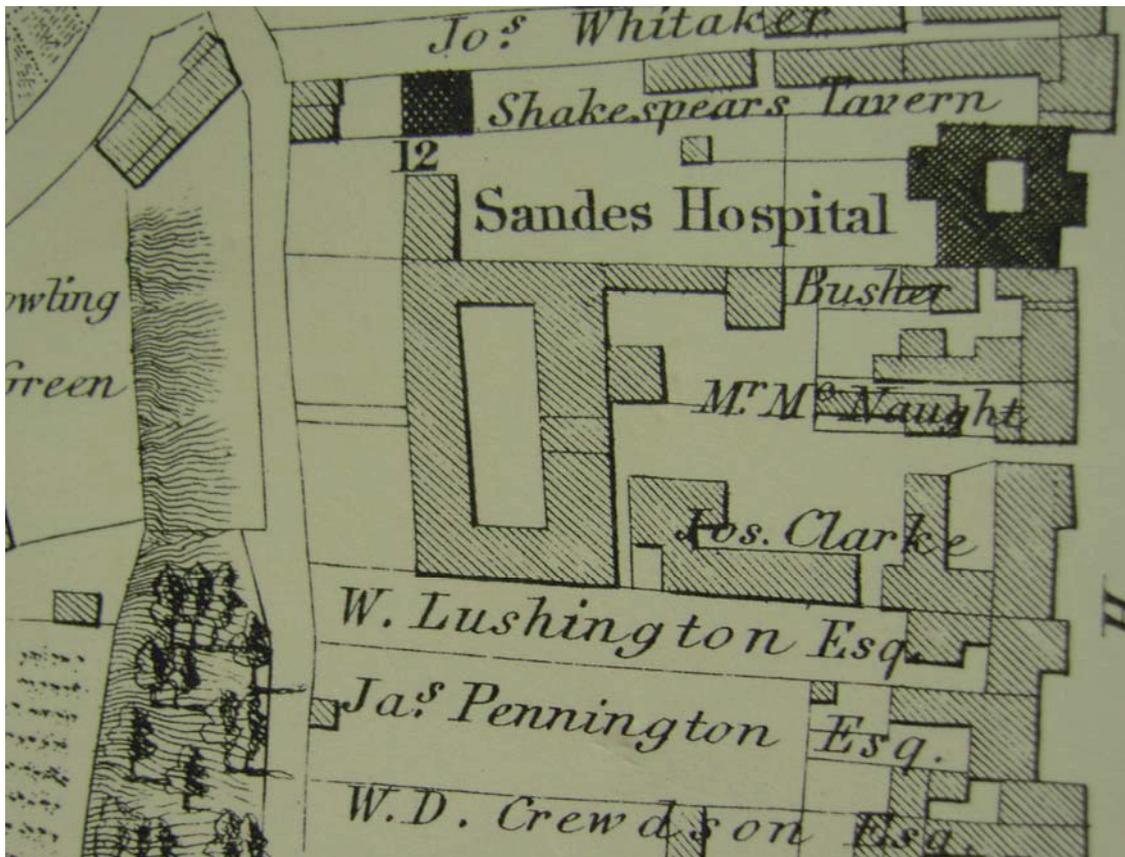


Plate 2: Extract from Wood's map of 1833

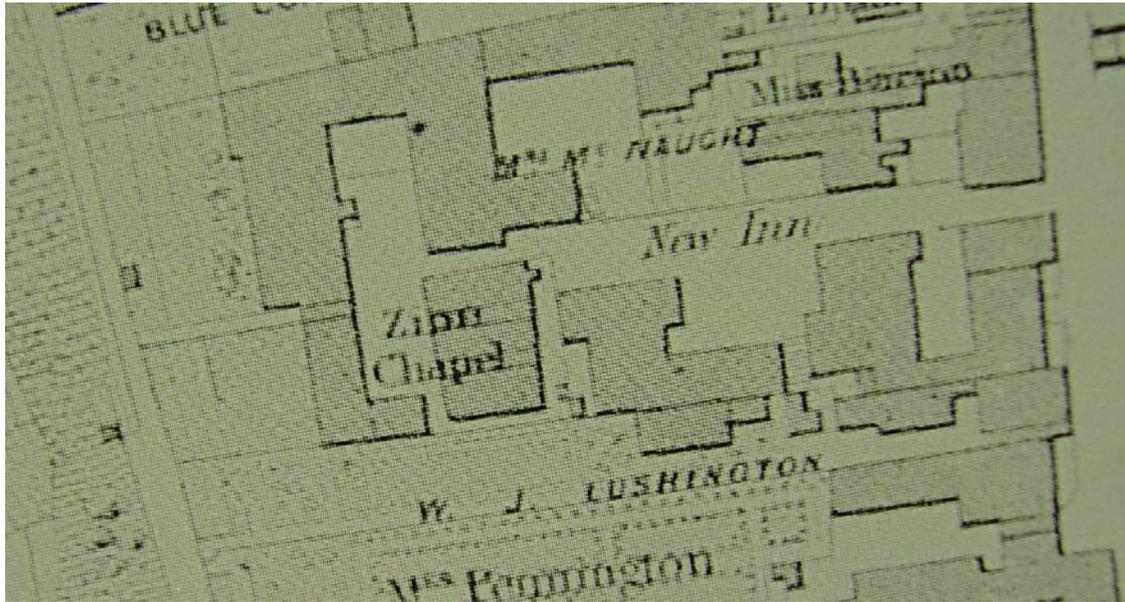


Plate 3: Extract from Hogarth's map of 1853

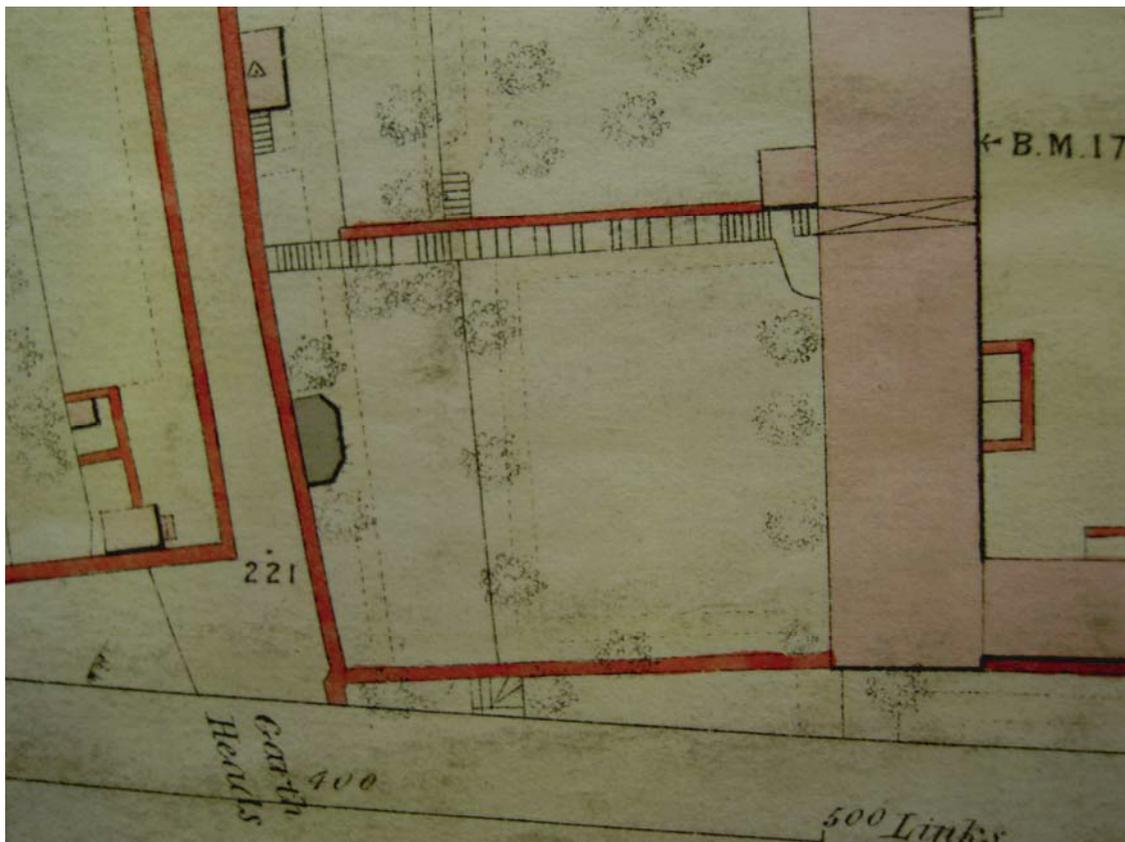


Plate 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1859



Plate 5: Looking north at stony lense **103**

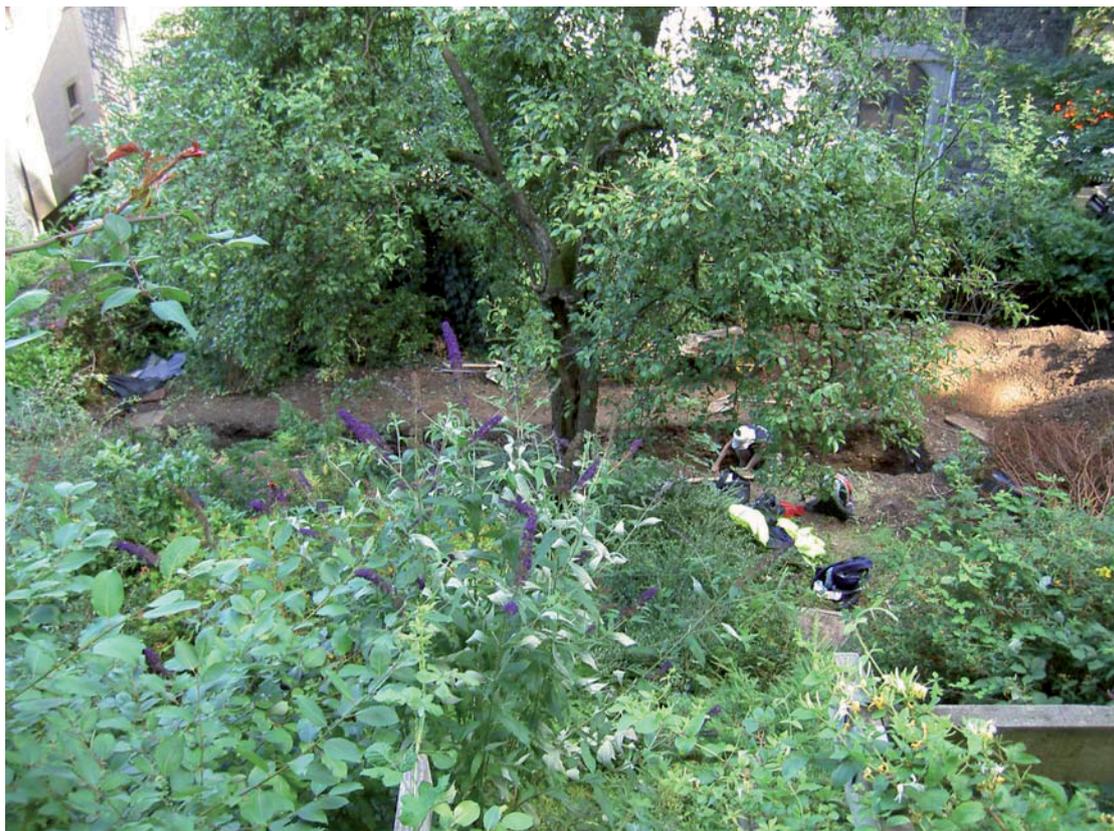


Plate 6: Looking downslope to the east



Plate 7: Looking south at section with mortar lens



Plate 8: Medieval and post-medieval pottery – Northern gritty ware from subsoil **101** (three fragments on left), Silverdale-type ware and lightly-gritted ware from subsoil **102** (three fragments on right), and painted white salt-glazed stoneware from subsoil **101** (top centre)



Plate 9: Stamped clay tobacco pipe heel from subsoil **101** (possibly with maker's initials EB)