

*EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY*



*Archaeological Assessment Report*

**KIRKBY LONSDALE**



**ENGLISH HERITAGE**

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Figure 1. Location of Kirkby Lonsdale

Map A - Study Area

Map B - Archaeological Events in Kirkby Lonsdale

Map C - Medieval Components

Map D - Post-medieval Components

Map E - Recent Development

Map F - Listed Buildings

## 1. INTRODUCTION

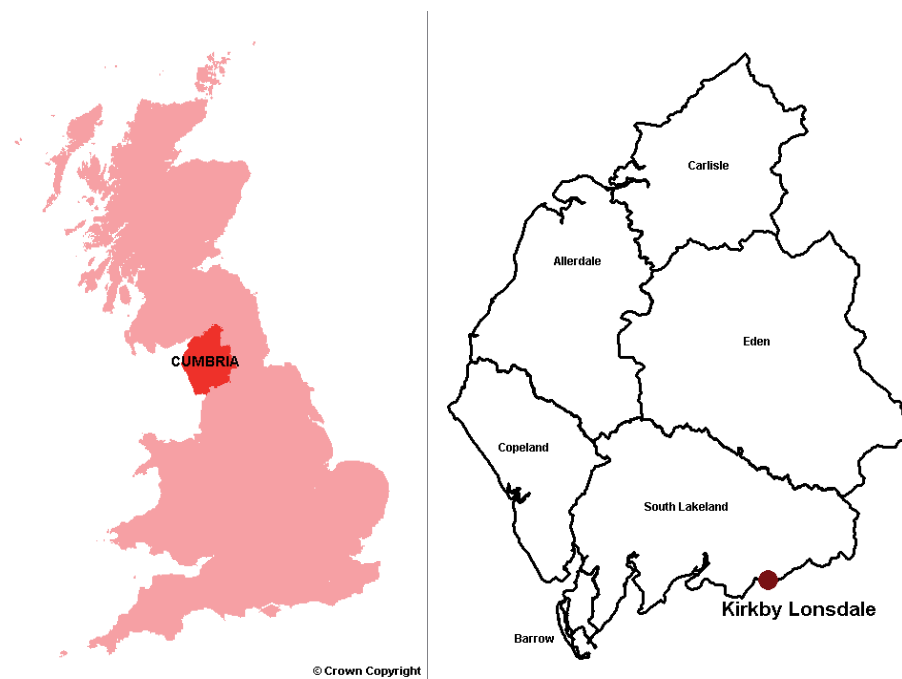
- 1.1 English Heritage has initiated a national series of Extensive Urban Surveys. Several counties have commenced such projects, funded by English Heritage, including Cumbria County Council that is undertaking the survey of the small towns of Cumbria. The survey is intended to provide an up-to-date view of the archaeological resource in each of the towns building on earlier surveys (e.g. Winchester, 1979) and consists of three phases: Data Collection, Data Assessment and Strategy. The first stage, Data Collection, draws together the accessible history of the town, the archaeological knowledge and historic buildings data. The second phase, Data Assessment, leads to the production of a report which presents a brief history of the town, (this document is not intended as a definitive history), an analysis of the plan of the town, an assessment of the archaeological and historic buildings data, and an assessment of the impact recent development on archaeological deposits. This information informs the third phase of the survey and allows for the identification of areas of archaeological importance to be discussed in the Strategy Report.
- 1.2 The results of the survey are available in hard copy and as a digital database held by Cumbria County Council.
- 1.3 The study area is the historic urban core of each town as defined by the extent of the built settlement shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map (Map A).
- 1.4 The primary sources consulted in the preparation of this report include the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition maps and early plans held at Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle. Other documentary evidence, mostly secondary sources, were consulted at the Cumbria Record Office, Kendal and at local libraries. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at County Offices, Kendal was also used. A number of secondary sources were consulted when writing the historical overview of the town. Of particular use in section 4.5 was Pearson, A, Kyle, D, Phillips, A and Gresson, M., 1996, *The Annals of Kirkby Lonsdale and Lunesdale Today*.
- 1.5 New information is being added to the Sites and Monuments Record all the time. This study is, therefore, accurate at the time it was produced and the SMR should always be consulted for changes and additions since that time.

## 2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

### 2.1 Location

- 2.1.1. Kirkby Lonsdale lies approximately 15 miles north-east of Lancaster and 11 miles south-west of Kendal and comprises the greater part of the Lonsdale Ward of present day Cumbria. The parish of Kirkby Lonsdale is divided into nine townships; Barbon, Casterton, Firbank, Hutton Roof, Killington, Kirkby Lonsdale, Lupton, Mansergh and Middleton (Mannex 1851, 347, cited in LUAU, 2001).
- 2.1.2. Kirkby Lonsdale is situated in the south-eastern corner of the medieval county of Westmorland, on the west bank of the River Lune. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Sedbergh and Kendal, on the west by Kendal and Burton, on the south by Burton and Lancashire and by Yorkshire on the east. (LUAU, 2001).
- 2.1.3. The River Lune lends its name to the parish of Lonsdale (the dale or vale of the Lune). It is thought that it is a derivation of the Gaelic *Al-ian* (meaning White River) which the Romans converted to Alauna of which Lune is a corruption (Bulmer 1905, 510, cited in LUAU, 2001).
- 2.1.4. Kirkby Lonsdale lies within South Lakeland District.

Figure 1



## **2.2 Geology**

- 2.2.1. The underlying geology of the Kirkby Lonsdale area comprises carboniferous limestone forming an arc along the rim of Morecambe Bay, producing a variety of brown earths and rendzinas known as the Warton Association (Hogkinson et al, 2000 cited in LUAU, 2001). Some of the carboniferous limestone beds in the area have been found to be 'veined' with red, resulting in its extraction to be worked as 'false' marble. Similarly, the fissile sandstone found in the carboniferous series have been quarried and utilised locally as roofing slates and flagstones (Mary 1909, 94, cited in LUAU, 2001).
- 2.2.2. The overlying drift geology is made up of deposits of a mixture of sand, gravel and clay deposits (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1983, cited in LUAU, 2001).
- 2.2.3. The soil in this area is a highly fertile loam which has been exploited through the ages for agriculture (LUAU, 2001).

## **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN IN KIRKBY LONSDALE (Map B)**

### **3.1 Event 14.01: Former Hartley's Garage, New Road.**

- 3.1.1. An archaeological assessment and evaluation was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU, 2001 and SMR 19784) during March and April 2001 at the Former Hartley's Garage, New Road, prior to development. The desk-based study established that there were two principal landscapes, one of agricultural land use, the other associated with the urban landscape of Kirkby Lonsdale. The trial trenching produced no features of archaeological significance (LUAU, 2001). The levelling process for the construction of the garage within the west part of the site appears to have deposited levelling layers above the natural geology. Any archaeological horizons that may have existed before the garage must have been truncated during its construction. The levelling deposits increased dramatically towards the east of the site, again directly overlaying the natural sub soil. One fragment of worked marble was found in an unstratified context (ibid).

## 4. THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### 4.1 Place-name evidence

- 4.1.1. The name *Cherchebi* first appeared in the Doomesday Book (1086) and the name *Kircabi Lauenedale* appeared in a charter of 1308 (Smith, 1964-5). The first part of the name has the meaning ‘village with a church’, the head of a large ecclesiastical parish. The affix is the name of the valley ‘Lonsdale’, the valley of the river Lune (ibid).

### 4.2 Prehistoric Period

#### Key Points

- ❖ Limited known evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Kirkby Lonsdale.

#### *Core and Outlying Settlement*

- 4.2.1. The geological and topographical nature of the area which gave rise to fertile loams proved attractive to early agriculture. However, there is little evidence of Neolithic settlement in the area, presumably due to the constant practice of agriculture, and finds have been restricted to isolated scatters, and particularly the finding of stone axes (LUAU, 2001).
- 4.2.2. Higham (1986) considers that the Aire Gap was one of the routes used to transport axes which had been quarried in the Lake District to other parts of the country. The numbers of stone axes found in the Kirkby Lonsdale area may support this theory. A polished jadeite axe was found in the 1950s in the Kirkby Lonsdale district (SMR 4644). According to Fell (1978) it is the first imported Jadeite axe in Cumbria. Moorhouse (1907) similarly reports seven stone implements found in the area, including axes and net-sinkers. In addition, a small polished stone axe or adze was found in January 1968, on the surface near the new footbridge over the Barbon Beck (Fell, 1970).
- 4.2.3. The only other prehistoric find of note from Kirkby Lonsdale is an early Bronze Age copper alloy dagger (SMR 19426, Portable Antiquities Database LVPL656).
- 4.2.4. Higham (1983) also notes that there is a paucity of prehistoric farm complexes or settlement enclosures in this area. However, he does note the presence of a large complex of fields and settlements at Eller Beck to the east of Kirkby Lonsdale. The prehistoric landscape consists of nine funerary cairns, two hut circle settlements with associated cairnfields and field systems and a coaxial field system, with later Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval activity and occupation here. The area is a Scheduled Monument and indicates extensive use of the upland areas here during the prehistoric period (SMR 16948).

### 4.3 Roman Period

#### Key Points

- ❖ Evidence of Romano British settlement in the vicinity of Kirkby Lonsdale.
- ❖ Roman fort at Overburrow near Kirkby Lonsdale.
- ❖ Roman road passed close to present day Kirkby Lonsdale.

#### *Core and Outlying Settlement*

- 4.3.1. The Roman occupation of the North West, in the last quarter of the first century AD, established forts at Lancaster, at Overburrow some 2.5km to the south of Kirkby Lonsdale, and Watercrock near Kendal. These policed a network of roads acting as communication and supply routes from the South and East (LUAU, 2001).
- 4.3.2. Hindle (1977) considers that in the Roman period the main route to the south was via Brougham and Low Borrow Bridge to Watercrock, Kendal, though there was also a road from Low Borrow Bridge to Kirkby Lonsdale. Another road led to Brough and across Stainmore into Yorkshire (SMR 2630).
- 4.3.3. Roman finds from the Kirkby Lonsdale area include a Roman altar found at Abbots Brow c.1694 (SMR 4022). The altar was apparently not associated with the military and was probably of an earlier date than the reign of Emperor Severus. Additionally, SMR 19100 records the find of a Roman coin in Kirkby Lonsdale in 1927 dating to the reign of Galerius in the fourth century (Shotter, 1989). The Portable Antiquities Database (LVPL523 and SMR 19401) records that a copper alloy coin dating from the reign of Emperor Trajan was found in 1998 in the district of Kirkby Lonsdale.
- 4.3.4. Close to Kirkby Lonsdale is the Roman fort at Overburrow, now in the county of Lancashire. Little is known about the fort although it appears to have been occupied until the later years of the early 5<sup>th</sup> century (Shotter, 1997).
- 4.3.5. Higham (1983) notes the presence of a large complex of fields and settlements at Eller Beck near Kirkby Lonsdale, where at least nine of these settlements were occupied during the Romano British period (SMR 16948).

#### 4.4 Early Medieval and Medieval Periods

##### Key Points

- ❖ Church and part of the manor of Kirkby Lonsdale given to St Mary's Abbey, York in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century.
- ❖ Present Church dates from at least the 12<sup>th</sup> century.
- ❖ Bridge over the River Lune originates in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
- ❖ Cockpit Hill Motte sited to the north of the Church, no trace of an associated bailey.
- ❖ Site of leper hospital identified outside the town.

##### *Core and Outlying Settlement*

- 4.4.1. Little is known of early medieval society in the North West, although it seems that following the end of Roman rule a number of independent kingdoms developed (Higham 1986, 250-1). It is presumed that by the seventh century, however, the area was part of the kingdom of Northumbria, although this collapsed in the ninth century under the pressure of Scandinavian raiding and subsequent settlement (op cit, 308).
- 4.4.2. Most evidence for activity in this period is dependent on placenames and Kirkby Lonsdale seems to be pre-Norman in origin, its name suggesting that it was a centre of the early church (Mills 1976, 23, cited in LUAU, 2001).
- 4.4.3. Kirkby Lonsdale is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, a reference that highlights the importance of the church. The settlement is known as Cherchebi and seems to form one of a group on the Cumbria/Lancashire border suggesting that the church at Kirkby Lonsdale served much of Upper Lunesdale) (LUAU, 2001).
- 4.4.4. The early Norman kings apportioned seemingly existing landholdings in North Lancashire and what is now South Cumbria to their supporters, and the grouping together of the Baronies of Kendal (in the south) and Appleby (in the north) created the medieval county of Westmorland (subsumed into Cumbria in 1974) (LUAU, 2001).
- 4.4.5. The manor of Kirkby Lonsdale was held by Ivo de Taillebois, baron of Kendal (Chipindall, 1926). Between 1090-1097 Ivo de Taillebois gave the church of Kirkby Lonsdale to the Abbey of St Mary in York with the lands and common which belonged to it. In 1120-1130, Chetel repeated the gift. In the 12<sup>th</sup> century the county of Westmorland was formed and lands continued to be gifted to the abbey of St Mary's. In 1240 the church at Kirkby Lonsdale was given by license of Pope Gregory to the convent of St Mary, York. It was after this date that the vicarage was created and endowed. A portion of the manor of Kirkby Lonsdale would remain in the hands of the abbey of St Mary's until the dissolution of the monasteries.
- 4.4.6. The nave of St Mary's church is only four metres wide and has on the north side a massive arcade of roll moulded arches of c.1110-1115 with round piers and incised trellis patterns set either side of a compound pier (Slater, 1998). This ambitious scheme seems to have been abandoned and work only resumed in the late 12th century with the erection of the south arcade



and the west tower and the west doorway. Pevsner (1967) suggests that the church must have been intended to have a wider nave and be on altogether a different scale. It may have been started with a view to vaulting, this however was not done. The work of c.1115 was no doubt built to the west of a smaller preceding church. Chipindall (1937) considers that the earlier church was probably built and endowed by the Lord of the Manor who was also ordained as a priest. Later in the 12<sup>th</sup> century the south arcade was started. This has two orders of shafts with reeded capitals and arches carved with a saltire crosses with motifs inside including an archer and a dragon (Slater, 1998). In c.1200 the arcades were continued eastwards. Possibly this part replaced the earlier church that existed before c.1110 which had remained in used whilst the new works remained incomplete. The original aisles were widened in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (ibid.). The priest's doorway was created c.1200 and there is also reset Norman work. Further alterations took place in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- 4.4.7. At the east corner of the churchyard is called Abbot-hall. It had belonged to the abbey and is said to have been where the abbots held their courts (Nicholson et al, 1777). Abbots Hall is described by the Elizabethan historian Camden, in *Britannia*, as being then a large building and is the only building in the town which is mentioned. The adjoining house was formerly part of Abbots Hall and the path to the church yard at one time ran not around the edge of the building, but through the front door and along a passage under the house. It was part of the property that at the time of the Reformation passed from the Abbey of St Mary at York to Trinity College, Cambridge (Pearson et al, 1996).
- 4.4.8. The Domesday entry for Kirkby Lonsdale suggests that the area was entirely rural with small farming hamlet. During the thirteenth century, the North West saw the active development of urban centres, the lords of the major baronies all founding towns by the granting of borough charters (Winchester 1987, 126). Other sites were granted markets, but without the creation of a borough did not have full urban status. Kirkby Lonsdale is one such site. In 1227 John de Kirkby, parson of the church, obtained a grant from King Henry III of a fair and market (Chipindall, 1937). However, this charter was awarded during the minority of Henry III and was not subsequently confirmed. In 1292. the right of the Abbot of St Mary's was disputed by Edward I when a *Quo warranto* was brought against him to show why he claimed a market and fair, assized of bread and beer, tumbrel, pillory, infangtheof and gallows (Bulmer 1905, 511, cited in LUAU 2001). The Abbot was known to have replied that he did not claim the last two privileges but that the others were his by right of the Charter of Henry III. However, as no confirmation had been received, the charter was void in law, and consequently the market and fair were seized by the King who subsequently restored them with a confirmatory grant during the twentieth year of his reign (ibid). It is this market that is still held in the town.
- 4.4.9. The creation of a market resulted in Kirkby Lonsdale becoming a nucleated settlement with many of the attributes of urban life and a centre for trade and manufacture. Indeed, very few Cumbrian towns can be classed as truly urban. It seems that the success of Kirkby Lonsdale was at least in part due to its position as a parish centre acting as the natural focus for agricultural produce from the area (LUAU, 2001).
- 4.4.10. Cockpit Hill Motte (SMR 2632) is a scheduled monument (No. 20173) situated on a bluff above the steep bank of the River Lune, north of the church. The east side is damaged and the summit dished, possibly to adapt it for use as a cockpit (Jackson, 1990). There is no trace of a bailey associated with the motte. Curwen (1913) considered that the motte had been formed by cutting deep trenches across the high end of a ridge and the earth being piled into the centre to raise the level of the motte. The motte is considered to be the castle hill of the lord of the district (Collingwood, 1905).
- 4.4.11. The leper hospital of St Leonard's, Tearnside, occasionally referred to as the hospital or chantry of St Leonard, Kirkby Lonsdale occupied a site on or near the present day Spital Farm, between Lupton and Kirkby Lonsdale (SMR 4128, Wiseman, 1987). The earliest reference to the hospital is found in a grant c.1240, by the widow of Godit Prihince, of four acres of land in Newbiggin near Hutton Roof to the abbot and convent of Cockersand. Further evidence again relating to the land is revealed in a charter dating c.1300 when a grant was made with one part

of the advowson of the land '*hospitalis sancti leonardi de Tenelshend*' (Wiseman, 1987). The hospital was still functioning in 1467 when Robert Kirkby, warden of the hospital of St Leonard of Teyneshead is named as a member of the inquisition enquiring into the right of patronage of the parish church of Thornton in Lonsdale.

4.4.12. The Devils Bridge lies to the south-east of Kirkby Lonsdale. This scheduled monument (SMR 5461) dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century. However, grants of pontage were issued in both 1275 and 1365 indicating the presence of a much earlier structure at this site.

## 4.5 Post-medieval and Industrial Period

### Key Points

- ❖ Kirkby Lonsdale School established in 1591.
- ❖ St Mary's Church refurbished in the post-medieval period.
- ❖ Market place moved from Market Street to Market Place in 1822.
- ❖ Industry included textile and leather production.

### *Core and Outlying Settlement*

- 4.5.1. After the dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII, the vicarage and lands of Kirkby Lonsdale were granted in 1553 by Queen Mary to Trinity College, Cambridge, to which the institution still belonged in the nineteenth century (Mannex 1849, 349, cited in LUAU, 2001). This tenurial upheaval does not seem to have upset the continuing prosperity of Kirkby Lonsdale. Indeed, many of the buildings in the town centre date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There was much post-medieval activity based around industries relating to the surrounding rural community, suggesting expansion of the town in the nineteenth century. The site of the old market place (known as the little market) is now marked by the ancient market cross and was, following the construction of the new market in 1822, devoted to the sale of fish and fuel. Before this it was the main market site in the town for the sale of livestock and produce since the medieval period. Further activities around the town were the manufacture of carpets and blankets, along with the weaving of coarse linen, gingham and calicoes.
- 4.5.2. By the eighteenth century, the growth of the medieval market centre had grown into a town as is evident from a grouping of buildings along the line of Main Street. Market Sheet and Mitchelgate. Only the church and the Tollgate (probably constructed during 1752 when a Turnpike Trust was established for the road from Kendal through Kirkby Lonsdale to Keighley) are marked as individual buildings on the Jeffery's map of 1770. This toll was responsible for raising funds in order to encourage the development of industry in the area (Rollinson 1996, 97, cited in LUAU, 2001). Study of the cartographic records can identify the function of areas within the town by the fact that names are also descriptive either of their function, their size, their location (Beck Head, Market Place), or of topographical features such as Lune Fields, Cress Brook and Lune Cottage. By 1824 (Greenwood's map), the expansion of the town can be clearly seen. The surrounding fields were probably the result of ancient enclosure, demonstrated by the names, for example, elements such as hey, croft and fold, all of which mean enclosure (LUAU, 2001).
- 4.5.3. Mr Justice Carus purchased the manor of Kirkby Lonsdale c.1557 (Chipindall, 1930). The Manor House at the time was situated down Mill Brow. It was a small building which had previously been used by the monks who attended to the manorial affairs for the Abbey of St Mary, but it was not large enough for the family who would be seated here in future. Carus therefore decided to build a new larger house on the south side of the Market Street (Chipindall, 1930). At the back of the hall was an extensive garden. The Hall is now used as the King's Arms Hotel (ibid).
- 4.5.4. Queen Elizabeth's School was founded in 1591 by a charter granting the town the right to establish a Grammar School. It was situated near Mill Brow, the industrial area of Kirkby Lonsdale. Edward Godsalve had given £100 towards a 'Free School' to be applied at the

discretion of the Rector of Whittington, the Reverend Mr Bland. Since Kirkby Lonsdale and Whittington are less than two miles apart, the Rector proposed that a school be established in Kirkby Lonsdale, provided that the inhabitants of the town found a further £100 (Rice, 1983). In 1609 Lady Elizabeth Curwen gave a house and land in Mill Brow for the School where it remained until 1846. In 1628 Henry Wilson pulled down the Grammar School House which was in bad repair and re-built it. Between 1848 and 1850 the new Grammar School was built on a new site outside the town centre and the old school house was turned into cottages (Pearson et al, 1996).

- 4.5.5. In 1619 St Mary's Church was thoroughly restored and the chancel refitted (Pearson et al, 1996). In the mid-1800s the church again underwent refurbishment and the foundations of all the pillars, which were defective, were underpinned in 1866 and fresh foundations inserted (Ware, 1874). The church was also called Our Lady suggesting the origin of the name of Our Lady's Well, the spring or well located at the bottom of Church Brow at Sandybeds (Pearson et al, 1996).
- 4.5.6. In 1822 the new Market Place was formed. Until then Market Street with the Horse Market and Swine Market at one end of it was the chief market place of the town. The medieval Cross was removed from Market Street to the Swine Market in 1819 to allow greater room for traffic (Pearson et al, 1996). In front of the cross, and facing Main Street, stood the pillory and the stocks. The stocks too were relocated in Swine Market at the same time as the cross was moved, although they have since been removed.
- 4.5.7. The pseudo-medieval Market or Butter Cross in the centre of the present Market Place was erected in 1905 by a former vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale (Rice, 1983). The Market House was not built in 1854, in place of a row of small shop and the Market Hall was originally open on the ground floor (Pearson et al, 1996). In 1821 the New Road out of the Market Place was constructed after great opposition by the local people (ibid.).
- 4.5.8. By the eighteenth century the growth of the medieval market centre into a town is evident from a grouping of buildings along the line of Main Street. Market Sheet and Mitchelgate (Fig 3). Only the church and the Tollgate (probably constructed during 1752 when a Turnpike Trust was established for the road from Kendal through Kirkby Lonsdale to Keighley) are marked as individual buildings on the Jeffery's map of 1770. This toll was responsible for raising funds to encourage the development of industry in the area (Rollinson 1996, 97). Study of the cartographic records can identify the function of areas within the town by names that are descriptive either of their function, their size, or their location (Beck Head, Market Place). By 1824 (Greenwood's map), the expansion of the town can be clearly seen. The surrounding fields were probably the result of ancient enclosure, demonstrated by the names, for example, elements such as hey, croft and fold, all of which mean enclosure.
- 4.5.9. In a deed dating to the late 1600s, Sir John Lowther renewed the leases of two water mills and a kiln in Kirkby Lonsdale, and those undertaking the lease promised to keep the dam below the mills in repair (Pearson et al, 1996). A document of 1738 shows that Lord Viscount Lonsdale signed the contract for the erection of two new water corn mills and drying kiln in the place of an old mill.
- 4.5.10. The pinfold is believed to have stood at the top of Mill Brow, which was formerly a commercial area. Below the upper tan yard and on the north side of Mill Brow was a succession of mills, four of which were originally corn mills and one a bark grinding and saw mill with a water wheel. These mills were later turned to different kinds of uses such as thrashing, grinding and woolcarding, and for the blanket and carpet making business. There was also a snuff mill and a fulling mill (Pearson et al, 1996).
- 4.5.11. In the same area, the Old Manor House had a bone mill attached to the house and this was later

used as a printing works. On the south side of Queen's Square there was a twine maker who had his twine walks in the fields behind his house (Pearson et al, 1996). Until the middle of the 1800s carpet and blanket manufactory was carried out in Kirkby Lonsdale and gave employment to many of the inhabitants many of whom were also employed in weaving coarse linen cloth, gingham and calicoes (Whellan, 1860).

4.5.12. Opposite the old manor was the workhouse (Pearson et al, 1996).

4.5.13. In 1849 the railway between Lancaster and Wennington opened and in 1850 the Kirkby Lonsdale Gas Company was established (Pearson et al, 1996).

## 5. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF KIRKBY LONSDALE

Each of the identified components has been given a unique reference number that relates to an associated map. For example the reference number 14.001 is comprised of a town code (14 for Kirkby Lonsdale) and a unique number, (.001 for St Mary's Church). See Appendix A for a list of all components.

### 5.1 Medieval Components (Map C)

#### 5.1.1. Church

##### *Component 14.001*

The nave of St Mary's church is only four metres wide and has on the north side a massive arcade of roll moulded arches of c.1110-1115 with round piers and incised trellis patterns set either side of a compound pier (Slater, 1998). This ambitious scheme seems to have been abandoned and work only resumed in the late 12th century with the erection of the south arcade and the west tower and the west doorway. Pevsner (1967) suggests that the church must have been intended to have a wider nave and be on altogether a different scale. It may have been started with a view to vaulting, this however was not done. The work of c.1115 was no doubt built to the west of a smaller preceding church. Chipindall (1937) considers that the earlier church was probably built and endowed by the Lord of the Manor who was also ordained as a priest. Later in the 12<sup>th</sup> century the south arcade was started. This has two orders of shafts with reeded capitals and arches carved with a saltire crosses with motifs inside including an archer and a dragon (Slater, 1998). In c.1200 the arcades were continued eastwards. Possibly this part replaced the earlier church that existed before c.1110 which had remained in use whilst the new works remained incomplete. The original aisles were widened in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (ibid.). The priest's doorway was created c.1200 and there is also reset Norman work. Further alterations took place in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### 5.1.2. Castle

##### *Component 14.002*

Cockpit Hill Motte (SMR 2632) is a scheduled monument (No. 20173) situated on a bluff above the steep bank of the River Lune, north of the church. There is no trace of a bailey associated with the motte. Curwen (1913) considered that the motte had been formed by cutting deep trenches across the high end of a ridge and the earth being piled into the centre to raise the level of the motte. The exact nature of the use of the Motte is uncertain.

#### 5.1.3. Market Place

##### *Component 14.003*

In 1822 the new Market Place was formed. Until then Market Street with the Horse Market and Swine Market at one end of it, was the chief market place of the town. The medieval cross was originally in Market Street.

#### 5.1.4. Tenements

##### *Components 14.005, 14.007-13, 14.015*

The exact nature and extent of the medieval town is uncertain. Although Kirkby Lonsdale is not an example of a planned foundation, there is a regular layout of burgage plots along the main streets. The layout of the burgage plots is generally well preserved. Due to the few early sources for Kirkby Lonsdale, it is difficult to determine with the extent of the medieval town. However

it was probably similar to the extent of the town as shown on Greenwood's map of 1824 and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1860.

#### 5.1.5. Industrial

*Component 14.006, 14.039*

Mill Brow leads to an area of former industrial activity. Prior to the construction of the tanyards, as shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map, there were a succession of mills here, four of which were originally corn mills and belonged to the Lord of the Manor.

#### 5.1.6. Road Network

*Component 14.014*

The road network (with the omission of New Road) is thought to have remained unchanged since the medieval period.

### 5.2 **Post-medieval Components (Map D)**

#### 5.2.1. Church

*Component 14.016*

In 1619 St Mary's Church was thoroughly restored and the chancel refitted (Pearson et al, 1996). Again, in the mid 1800s the church underwent refurbishment, for example, the foundations of all the pillars were underpinned in 1866 and fresh foundations inserted (Ware, 1874).

#### 5.2.2. Castle

*Component 14.017*

This area contains Cockpit Hill Motte, a scheduled monument. During the post-medieval period, the summit may have been used as a cockpit.

#### 5.2.3. Vicarage

*Component 14.018*

The present building was built in 1783 on the site of an earlier parsonage. In the 1830s a third floor of attic rooms with overhanging gables was added. The oldest existing part of the vicarage is what is now known as St. Mary's Lodge, formerly the kitchen and stable quarters (Rice, 1983).

#### 5.2.4. Tenements

*Components 14.021-29, 14.034-35, 14.040*

All the identified medieval tenement plot components remained in use in the post-medieval period (14.021-29, 14.040). However, the occupied area grew in certain areas, it was in this period that expansion occurred in (14.034-35).

### 5.2.5. Workhouse

*Component 14.030*

The workhouse is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1860, although the date of its construction is unknown.

### 5.2.6. Industrial

*Components 14.031, 14.037-8*

At the bottom of Mill Brow was an area of former industrial activity (components 14.031, 14.038). The upper and lower tanyards were in use till c.1900, and there were a number of mills including corn mills, a bark grinding and saw mill, and mills for wool carding, fulling and for the manufacture of blanket, carpet and snuff.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map shows a smithy in component 14.037, the building is indeed still retains this use.

### 5.2.7. Market Place

*Components 14.032-3*

In 1822 the new Market Place was formed (component 14.032). Until then Market Street with the Horse Market and Swine Market at one end of it (component 14.033), was the chief market place of the town. The medieval cross was removed from Market Street to the Swine Market in 1819 to allow greater room for traffic (Pearson et al, 1996). In its original position in Market Street the cross had stood on top of an underground lock-up with steps leading down to it. In front of the cross and facing Main Street stood the pillory and the stocks. The stocks too were relocated in Swine Market at the same time as the cross was moved, although they have since been removed. The pseudo-medieval Market or Butter Cross in the centre of the present Market Place was erected in 1905, by a former Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale (Rice, 1983).

### 5.2.8. Road Network

*Component 14.036*

The road network remained unchanged in the post-medieval period, although in 1821 the New Road out of the Market Place was constructed after great opposition by the local people (Pearson et al, 1996).



## **6. RECENT DEVELOPMENT (Map E)**

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

Some redevelopment has taken place since the Second World War within the Kirkby Lonsdale study area. This has been mostly small scale housing development.

## **7. LISTED BUILDINGS (Map F)**

There are a number of Listed Buildings in Kirkby Lonsdale, in fact the majority of the buildings along Market Street and Main Street are listed. The majority of the buildings date to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, although there are some dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Listed Buildings are represented on Map F and in Appendix C. The information used in compiling this data set is based on the listing descriptions provided by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and its predecessors.

## **8. THE POTENTIAL OF KIRKBY LONSDALE**

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

### **8.1 Research Framework**

- ◆ Little archaeological work has been undertaken within the historic core of Kirkby Lonsdale. Consequently, further archaeological work is required here in order to understand the nature of any archaeological deposits.
- ◆ The date and purpose of the castle are uncertain. Archaeological work is recommended to understand the castle's function.
- ◆ Further work is recommended to further understand the different phases of the church construction in the medieval period.

### **8.2 Archaeological Preservation**

- 8.2.1. Very little archaeological work has been undertaken in Kirkby Lonsdale. The trial trenching undertaken at the former Hartley's garage in 2001 produced no features of archaeological significance. Any archaeological horizons that may have existed before the garage must have been truncated during its construction. Consequently, further archaeological work is required in Kirkby Lonsdale in order to understand the nature of any archaeological deposits.
- 8.2.2. In 1776 a serious fire in Kirkby Lonsdale broke out and caused extensive damage. Recent experiments by geoarchaeologists from the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology have demonstrated bonfires have little effect on the underlying soil deposits. Similarly, studies of forest fires indicate that the fire moves very swiftly, devastating matter above ground, but rarely making much impact on underlying soils and sediments. Although there are likely to be a few spots where fires lingered for a day or two, these will be localised, and it is unlikely that much damage, if any, was done to below ground archaeology. Standing structures and artefacts lying on the surface may have been completely consumed by the fire but larger items at ground level, such as sill beams for timber houses, may, in fact, have gained enhanced preservation: if these were charred, then they may have survived when they would normally have rotted in situ.

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### Maps

From Kendal Record Office:

*Articles of Agreement about the 'Devil's Bridge', Kirkby Lonsdale WD/CW Kirkby Lonsdale Bundle I*

Jeffrey's map of 1770

Greenwood's maps of 1824

1st edition map of 1860 (Sheet 47.8)

2<sup>nd</sup> edition map of 1901

**APPENDIX A****LIST OF COMPONENTS**

<b>Component number</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Type of Site</b>	<b>Page number</b>
C14.001	Medieval	Church	12
C14.002	Medieval	Castle	12
C14.003	Medieval	Market Place	12
C14.005	Medieval	Tenements	12
C14.006	Medieval	Industrial	13
C14.007	Medieval	Tenements	12
C14.008	Medieval	Tenements	12
C14.009	Medieval	Tenements	12
C14.010	Medieval	Tenements	12
C14.011	Medieval	Tenements	12
C14.012	Medieval	Tenements	12
C14.013	Medieval	Tenements	12
C14.014	Medieval	Road Network	13
C14.015	Medieval	Tenements	12
C14.016	Post-medieval	Church	13
C14.017	Post-medieval	Castle	13
C14.018	Post-medieval	Vicarage	13
C14.021	Post-medieval	Tenements	13
C14.022	Post-medieval	Tenements	13
C14.023	Post-medieval	Tenements	13
C14.024	Post-medieval	Tenements	13
C14.025	Post-medieval	Tenements	13
C14.026	Post-medieval	Tenements	13
C14.027	Post-medieval	Tenements	13
C14.028	Post-medieval	Tenements	13
C14.029	Post-medieval	Tenements	13
C14.030	Post-medieval	Workhouse	14
C14.031	Post-medieval	Industrial	14
C14.032	Post-medieval	Market Place	14
C14.033	Post-medieval	Market Place	14
C14.034	Post-medieval	Expansion Tenements	13
C14.035	Post-medieval	Expansion Tenements	13
C14.036	Post-medieval	Road Network	14
C14.037	Post-medieval	Industrial	14

C14.038	Post-medieval	Industrial	14
C14.039	Medieval	Industrial	14
C14.040	Post-medieval	Tenements	13

**APPENDIX B****LIST OF SELECTED SMR ENTRIES**

<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>
4644	Casterton Axe Find	Axe	Prehistoric
19426	Kirkby Lonsdale Copper alloy Dagger Find	Dagger Find	Prehistoric
2630	Lune Valley Road	Roman Road	Roman
4022	Abbots Brow	Altar Find	Roman
19100, 19401	Kirkby Lonsdale	Coin Find	Roman
2632	Cockpit Hill Motte	Motte	Medieval
2768	Lupton Reservoir	Slip	Medieval
4024	Casterton Chapel House & Well	Chapel House and Well	Medieval
5461	Devils Bridge	Bridge	Medieval, Post- medieval
6857	High Biggins Old Hall	House and Barn	Medieval
13616	Brakenthwiate	Half Groat Coin Find	Medieval
17400	Casterton Mill	Watermill, Fishponds and Weir	Medieval
19051	Kirkby Lonsdale Stone Coffin	Coffin	Medieval
19784	Kirkby Lonsdale	Town Hazard Area	Medieval
5447	Town End house and Courts	House (Listed Building)	Post-medieval
5448	Royal Hotel/Jackson Hall	House (Listed Building)	Post-medieval
17389	Raygarth Lane Quarry	Quarry	Post-medieval
17393	Biggins Quarries	Quarry	Post-medieval
17394	Biggins Lodge	Lime Kiln	Post-medieval
17395	Mill Brow Tannery	Tannery	Post-medieval
17399	Home Farm Mill	Watermill, Dam, Leat, Weir	Post-medieval
17492, 17493	Catholes Quarries	Quarry, Lime Kiln	Post-medieval
17948	High Biggins Quarry	Quarry	Post-medieval
17001	Home Farm, Underley Park	Model Farm	Post-medieval

**APPENDIX C**

**LISTED BUILDINGS**

<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>	<b>BUILDING TYPE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CENTURY</b>	<b>GRADE</b>
26608	SD 6178 NW 5/1	Cottage	1 Beck Head	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26609	SD 6178 NW 5/2	House	2 & 4 Beck Head	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26610	SD 6178 NW 5/3	House	3 Beck Head	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26611	SD 6178 NW 5/4	House	5 Beck Head	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26612	SD 6078 NE 5/5	House	8 Beck Head	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26623	SD 6178 NW 5/16	House	Rose Cottage, Chapel Lane	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26624	SD 6178 NW 5/17	Library	Library Chapel Lane	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26625	SD 6178 NW 5/18	House	4 Church Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26626	SD 6178 NW 5/19	Houses	2, 6, 8 & 10 Church Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26627	SD 6178 NW 5/20	Gates	Church Gates, Church Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26628	SD 6178 NW 5/21	House	1 Fairbank	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26629	SD 6178 NW 5/22	House	3 Fairbank	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26630	SD 6178 NW 5/23	House	5 & 7 Fairbank	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26631	SD 6178 NW 5/24	Public House	Fleece Inn, 9 Fairbank	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26632	SD 6178 NW 5/25	House	11 Fairbank	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26633	SD 6178 NW 5/26	Houses	13 Fairbank	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26634	SD 6178 NW 5/27	House	15 Fairbank	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26635	SD 6078 NE 5/28	Houses	17 & 19 Fairbank	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26636	SD 6078 NE 5/29	House	The Gables, Fairbank	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26637	SD 6178 NW 5/31	Stables	To the south west at The Gables	1866	II
26638	SD 6078 NE 5/30	House	Abbeyfield Lodge, Fairbank	1825	II
26639	SD 6178 NW 5/32	House and Wall	Fairbank Cottage and Wall, Fairbank	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26640	SD 6078 NE 5/33	Houses	4 & 6 Fairbank	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26641	SD 6078 NE 5/34	Cottages	8 & 12 Fairbank	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26642	SD 6078 NE 5/35	Cottages	14 & 16 Fairbank	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26643	SD 6078 NE 5/36	Cottage	18 and Smithy, Fairbank	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26645	SD 6178 NW 5/37	Cottage	2 Horse Market	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26646	SD 6178 NW 5/38	House	4 Horse Market	1797	II
26647	SD 6178 NW 5/39	Cottages	6 & 8 Horse Market	18 <sup>th</sup>	II



26648	SD 6178 NW 5/40	Cottages	10 & 12 Horse Market	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26649	SD 6178 NW 5/41	Cottages	14 & 16 Horse Market	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26650	SD 6178 NW 5/42	House	Jingling End, Jingling Lane	1829	II
26664	SD 6178 SW 5/54	Summer House	To the south of Green Close, Main Street	1668	II
26665	SD 6178 NW 5/55	Houses	Town End House and The Courts, Main Street	1777	II
26666	SD 6178 NW 5/56	House	10 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26667	SD 6178 NW 5/57	House	16 & 16A Main Street	1765	II
26668	SD 6178 NW 5/58	Houses	18 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26669	SD 6178 NW 5/59	House	20 & 22 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26670	SD 6178 NW 5/60	Inn/House	Royal Hotel, 30 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26671	SD 6178 NW 5/61	Houses	32 & 34 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26672	SD 6178 NW 5/62	House	36A Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26673	SD 6178 NW 5/63	Houses	40, 42A, 42B & 44 Main Street	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
26674	SD 6178 NW 5/64	Shops	48, 50 & 52 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26675	SD 6178 NW 5/65	Houses	54 & 56 Main Street	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
26676	SD 6178 NW 5/66	House	58 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26677	SD 6178 NW 5/67	Houses	62 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26678	SD 6178 NW 5/68	Milestone	South East of Town End House, Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26679	SD 6178 NW 5/69	House and wall	9 Main Street	c.1800	II
26680	SD 6178 NW 5/70	Shops	11 & 13 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26681	SD 6178 NW 5/71	Houses	17 & 19 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26682	SD 6178 NW 5/72	Houses	21 & 23 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26683	SD 6178 NW 5/73	House	25 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26684	SD 6178 NW 5/74	Houses	29 & 31 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26685	SD 6178 NW 5/75	Inn	Snooty Fox Tavern, 33 Main Street	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
26686	SD 6178 NW 5/76	House	35 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26687	SD 6178 NW 5/77	House	37 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26688	SD 6178 NW 5/78	House	39 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26689	SD 6178 NW 5/79	House	41 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II

26690	SD 6178 NW 5/80	House	45 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26691	SD 6178 NW 5/81	Houses	47 & 49 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26692	SD 6178 NW 5/82	House	51 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26693	SD 6178 NW 5/83	Bank	National Westminster Bank, 55 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26694	SD 6178 NW 5/84	House	57 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26695	SD 6178 NW 5/85	Hotel	Red Dragon Hotel, 59 Main Street	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
26696	SD 6178 NW 5/86	Houses	63 & 65 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26697	SD 6178 NW 5/87	House	67 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26698	SD 6178 NW 5/88	Shop	69 Main Street and adjoining range along Mill Brow	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26701	SD 6178 NW 5/90	Houses	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13 and 15 Market Square	1822	II
26702	SD 6178 NW 5/91	House	2 Market Square	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26703	SD 6178 NW 5/92	House	6 Market Square	1847	II
26704	SD 6178 NW 5/93	Cross	Market Cross, Market Square	1905	II
26705	SD 6178 NW 5/94	House	1 Market Square	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26706	SD 6178 NW 5/95	Houses	5, 7 & 9 Market Square	16 <sup>th</sup>	II
26707	SD 6178 NW 5/96	House	11 Market Square	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26708	SD 6178 NW 5/97	House	13/15 Market Square	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26709	SD 6178 NW 5/98	Market House	17 Market Street	1854	II
26710	SD 6178 NW 5/99	House	2 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26711	SD 6178 NW 5/100	House	4 Market Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26712	SD 6178 NW 5/101	Inn and House	6 Market Street (Sun Inn) and the block to the rear of the Sun Inn	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
26713	SD 6178 NW 5/102	House	8 Market Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26714	SD 6178 NW 5/103	Shops	10 & 12 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26715	SD 6178 NW 5/104	House	14 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26716	SD 6178 NW 5/105	Houses	16 & 18 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26717	SD 6178 NW 5/106	House	20 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26718	SD 6178 NW 5/107	House	2 Mill Brow and attached stable	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26719	SD 6178 NW 5/108	House	4 Mill Brow	19 <sup>th</sup>	II

26720	SD 6178 NW 5/109	House	6 Mill Brow	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26721	SD 6178 NW 5/110	House	8 Mill Brow	Unknown	II
26722	SD 6178 NW 5/111	House	10 Mill Brow	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26723	SD 6178 NW 5/112	Cross	Market Cross, Mill Brow	Medieval and 19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26724	SD 6178 NW 5/113	House	Former Weigh House, Mill Brow	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26725	SD 6178 NW 5/114	Manor House	Manor House 14 Mill Brow	14 <sup>th</sup>	II
26726	SD 6178 NW 5/115	House	3 Mill Brow	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26727	SD 6178 NW 5/116	Former Workhouse	Mill Brow House, Mill Brow	1811	II
26728	SD 6178 NW 5/117	House	2 Mitchelgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26729	SD 6178 NW 5/118	House	4 Mitchelgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26730	SD 6178 NW 5/119	House	6 & 8 Mitchelgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26731	SD 6178 NW 5/120	House	10 Mitchelgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26732	SD 6178 NW 5/121	House	14 Mitchelgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26733	SD 6178 NW 5/122	House	16 Mitchelgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26734	SD 6078 NW 5/123	House	17 Mitchelgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26735	SD 6078 NW 5/124	Cottages	19 & 21 Mitchelgate	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26736	SD 6078 NW 5/125	House	31 Mitchelgate	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26737	SD 6078 NW 5/126	House	Abbot Hall, Mitchelgate	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
26738	SD 6178 NW 5/127	House	1 New Road	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26739	SD 6178 NW 5/128	Houses	5,7,9 & 11 New Road	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26740	SD 6178 NW 5/129	House	13 New Road	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26741	SD 6178 NW 5/130	Houses	5 & 7 Queen's Square	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26742	SD 6178 NW 5/131	House	12 Queen's Square	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
23608	SD 6178 NW 5/152	Church	Church of St Mary East of Queen's Square	12 <sup>th</sup>	I
26743	SD 6178 NW 5/153 (a)	Grave slab	Burrow family, churchyard to the east of the Church of St Mary	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26744	SD 6178 NW 5/153 (b)	Table tomb	Rowland Tarham, churchyard to the east of the Church of St Mary	1716	II
26745	SD 6178 NW 5/153 (c)	Table Tomb	Dorothy Cartwright	1742	II
26746	SD 6178 NW 5/153 (d)	Grave slab	John Dent churchyard to the east of the Church of	1709	II

			St Mary		
26747	SD 6178 NW 5/153 (e)	Table tomb	Unknown churchyard to the east of the Church of St Mary	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26748	SD 6178 NW 5/154 (a)	Table Tomb	Thomas Newby, churchyard to the south of the Church of St Mary	1775	II
26749	SD 6178 NW 5/154 (b)	Table tomb	Richard Turner and family, churchyard to the south of the Church of St Mary	1790s	II
26750	SD 6178 NW 5/154 (c)	Table tomb	Christopher and Achilles Preston churchyard to the south of the Church of St Mary	1763	II
26751	SD 6178 NW 5/155 (a)	Table tomb	Thomas Tiffin, churchyard to the west of the Church of St Mary	1787	II
26752	SD 6178 NW 5/155 (b)	Table tomb	Edward Theobalds, churchyard to the west of the Church of St Mary	1818	II
26753	SD 6178 NW 5/155 (c)	Tombstone	Obelisk, churchyard to the west of the Church of St Mary	1821	II
26766	SD 6178 NW 5/144	Houses	2 & 8 Vicarage Lane	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26767	SD 6178 NW 5/145	Houses	Rectory and St Mary's Lodge, Vicarage lane	1783	II
26768	SD 6178 NW 5/146	Cottage	Church Brow Cottage, east of Vicarage Lane	19 <sup>th</sup>	II*
26769	SD 6178 NW 5/149	Gazebo	Gazebo in churchyard to the north of St Mary's Church	18 <sup>th</sup>	II