

18-22 WOOLPACK YARD, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client:
Maplegrove Developments Ltd

Planning ref.: SL/08/0682

NGR: 351430 492815

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Non-Technical Summary

Following a planning application submitted by Maple Grove Developments Ltd for the demolition of buildings at 18-22 Woolpack Yard, Kendal, Cumbria and construction of a new retail and residential unit a programme of archaeological investigation was recommended by South Lakeland District Council following consultation with the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service. The Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council confirmed this recommendation was to comprise a desk-based assessment followed by a Level 2 recording of the standing buildings to be affected. The work was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in December 2008.

While few early records pertaining to these buildings could be found the map regression illustrated that cottages were present on the site from at least as early as 1787, when Todd's map of Kendal was produced.

The building recording revealed that despite their poor condition much of the original arrangement of the buildings could still be ascertained, although the majority of the original features had been removed. At some time, probably fairly recently, doorways were knocked through the partition walls of the cottages and the building converted into a hostel or possibly Bed and Breakfast accommodation. No. 20 and 22 were quite heavily modified with new rooms added and staircases removed and repositioned. The cottage at the west end, No. 18, retained most of its original features and offered a good opportunity to record the living arrangements and conditions of 18th century working class Kendal residents.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Maple Grove Developments for commissioning the project and Stephen Holden of Eric Wright Construction Ltd for providing access and information about the site. Additional thanks are due to the staff of Cumbria Record Office in Kendal for help with accessing their archives. Further thanks are also due to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for providing the brief, approving the project design, and commenting on the report.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Steve Clarke who also compiled the report. The building recording was carried out by Steve Clarke and Tom Mace. Dan Elsworth managed the project and edited the report, which was also edited by Jo Dawson.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 An archaeological condition was imposed on planning consent granted to Maple Grove Developments Ltd (hereafter 'the client') to demolish a row of cottages to make way for commercial development in Woolpack Yard, Kendal (NGR 351430 492815, SL/08/0682). The planning condition, imposed by South Lakeland District Council, following a recommendation by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CHES), stated that:

Condition (3) No development shall commence within the site until there has been secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The written scheme will include the following components:

- (i) A record of the existing buildings occupying the site in accordance with a Level 2 survey as described by English Heritage's document *Understanding Historic Buildings a Guide to Good Recording Practice*, 2006
- (ii) An Archaeological evaluation to be undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of investigation;
- (iii) Where appropriate, an archaeological recording programme the scope of which will be dependant upon the results of the evaluation and will be in accordance with the agreed written scheme of investigation;
- (iv) Where appropriate, a post-excavation assessment and analysis, preparation of a site archive ready for deposition at a store approved by the Planning Authority, completion of an archive report, and publication of the results in a suitable journal.

Reason (3)

To Accord with Policy C19 of the South Lakeland Local Plan and the advice of Planning Policy Guidance 16 by affording reasonable opportunity for:

- (i) a record to be made of the buildings of historic interest prior to their demolition as part of the proposed development: and
- (ii) an examination to be made to determine the existence of any remains of archaeological interest within the site and for the preservation, examination or recording of such remains.

1.1.2 After further consultation with CHES a brief for the building recording was issued (CHES 2008), in response to which a project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology (Greenlane Archaeology 2008a). Following the acceptance of this by CHES the building recording was undertaken in December 2008. It was requested by CHES that the building recording be carried out and reported separately from the evaluation element of the work, which will be undertaken following the demolition of the standing buildings.

1.1.2 None of the buildings recorded are Listed, although they fall within Kendal's Conservation Area and are considered to be of historic importance. In addition, the brief states that they are likely to date to the middle of the 19th century (CHES 2008) The building recording is intended to provide a permanent record of each building's

fabric, arrangement, and relationship to the other buildings in the immediate vicinity, thereby providing an understanding of the development of the site over time.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Woolpack Yard is located in Kendal's commercial centre, on the west side of Stricklandgate, which forms the town's main thoroughfare and runs roughly north/south (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The site lies on relatively flat ground and is approximately 50m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2002). The river Kent is located some 450m to the west and drains the higher ground to the north-west of Kendal into Morecambe Bay to the south-west. The solid geology comprises Bannisdale slates but is situated on the edge of a large area of Carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), with overlying drift deposits of glacial gravel (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structures, in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006), and the guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001a). In addition a desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design (*see accompanying CD*) prior to the building recording, and 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; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with IFA guidelines (IFA 2001b). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (CRO(K))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library**: additional secondary sources, used to provide information for the site background, were examined.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2 type standards (English Heritage 2006). These are largely descriptive investigations, with only a limited level of interpretation of the phasing and use of the buildings. The recording comprised several parts:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the buildings were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the buildings, their general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are presented on the accompanying CD;
- **Drawings**: drawings were produced by hand-annotating 'as existing' illustrations of the buildings drawn by the previous owner's architect. These comprised:
 - i. 'as existing' ground, first, and second floor plans of the building at 1:50;
 - ii. 'as existing' elevations of all accessible external aspects at 1:50.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*see accompanying CD*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; 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, one with the client, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital copy will be supplied to the client's agent, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment Results

3.1 Background History

3.1.1 The earliest record of Woolpack Yard is apparently only from 1738 (Smith 1967, 119; citing Curwen 1900, 127), although it undoubtedly has earlier origins. It is clearly depicted on Todd's map of 1787 (see *Section 3.2.1* below). At the entrance to Woolpack Yard on Stricklandgate was the Woolpack Inn, with its large stabling area to the rear. The yard consisted mainly of cottages with warehouses towards the west end (OA North 2005, 9). There were a variety of small industries in operation in the late 18th and 19th century, as recorded in the census (*Appendix 1*) and advertised in the directories of the time. At the end of the 18th century there was a theatre in the Yard, built in 1790 (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1894), which by 1823 had been converted for use as a Presbyterian chapel (Pigot and Co 1829, 641) until its closure in 1897 (Bingham 1995, 76). Pigot and Co's directory for 1828-1829 also lists a school run by one Charles Davis, and, unusually for the time, a smith by the name of Sarah Bellwood (Pigot and Co 1829, 850). There were some well established businesses in the yard, amongst them William Wilson who was an engineer and smith manufacturing and trading in a wide variety of goods, Thomas Kendal, soda water and ginger beer manufacturer, and William MacDonald, wool merchant (*ibid*).

3.2.1 **Employment in Woolpack Yard 1861-1891:** the census shows that Woolpack Yard was a working class area, the employment of the tenants reflecting the typical types of industries present in Kendal (see *Appendix 1*). In 1861 there is a prominence of shoe makers, agricultural workers and labourers, along with workers in the wool industry as well as servants, grooms, and porters. There are, however, also what might be considered higher status occupants such as teachers, tax-collectors, accountants, and some merchants. It was not possible to trace the yard easily in the 1871 census so this information is missing. In 1881 the census shows a predominance of people employed in the wool trade and shoe making, though there are fewer labourers. Other employment includes servants and porters, and craft trades such as plumbing, carpentry, wheel making, workers in brass, and printers. There are less of the higher status occupants and more hawkers and general dealers, suggesting the area has decreased slightly in social standing. The 1891 census shows that shoe making and the wool industry is still giving employment to a large number of the residents of Woolpack Yard. There are also a high proportion of labourers lodging in the street (who seem likely to be working on a pipeline that is being laid locally); the census mentions gangers, general labourers, and wallers. The service industry is still an important employer with grooms, ostlers, charwomen, and servants living in the street.

3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 **Todd's map of 1787:** this map (Plate 1) shows a row of buildings containing 18-22 running east/west between Woolpack Yard to the north and Entry Lane to the south. Cottages 18-22 are situated just west of the building marked as an inn. There is a small projecting structure, perhaps an outshut, on the south side of the west end of the buildings.

3.2.2 **Wood's map of 1833:** this map (Plate 2) shows the same row of properties in similar detail. It is evident that the area has changed very little, although some buildings do appear to have been added to the west.

3.2.3 **Hoggarth's map of 1853:** this map (Plate 3) again shows little change in Woolpack Yard in the area since the late 18th century, although some detail of the individual properties is shown and there has been some evident minor reorganisation within the general area.



Plate 1: (left) Todd's map of 1787

Plate 2: (right) Wood's map of 1833

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey c1859:** this map is the first to show the individual properties in Woolpack Yard in detail, and all three cottages are depicted (Plate 4). It also shows an outshut or yard to the rear of No. 22 and on the cottages at the west end of the row. This appears to correspond to that shown on both Todd and Wood's maps but not on Hoggarth's.

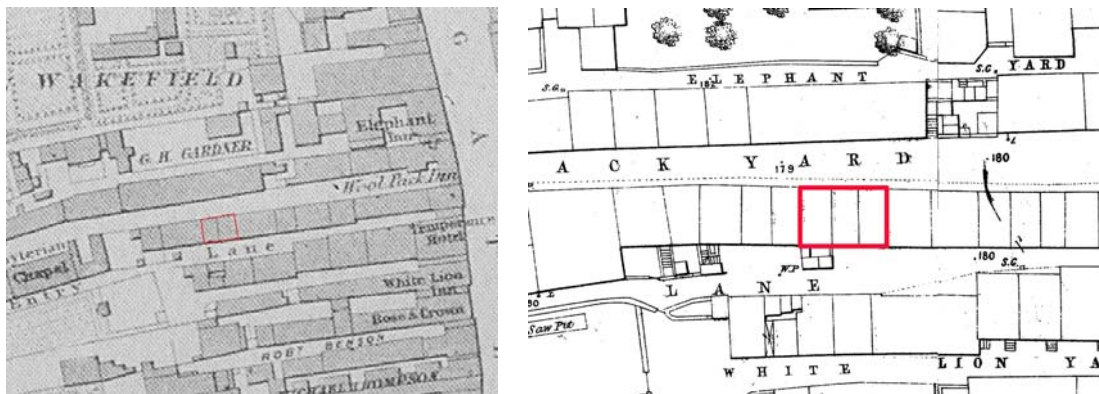


Plate 3: (left) Hoggarth's map of 1853

Plate 4: (right) Ordnance Survey map of c1859

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey 1910:** this is the map showing details of the land valuation tax of 1910 (Plate 5). The red numbers refer to the owners of the property; unfortunately these are illegible on the buildings concerned. The lean-to against No. 22 is no longer extant, but the detail is otherwise similar to that on the previous map.

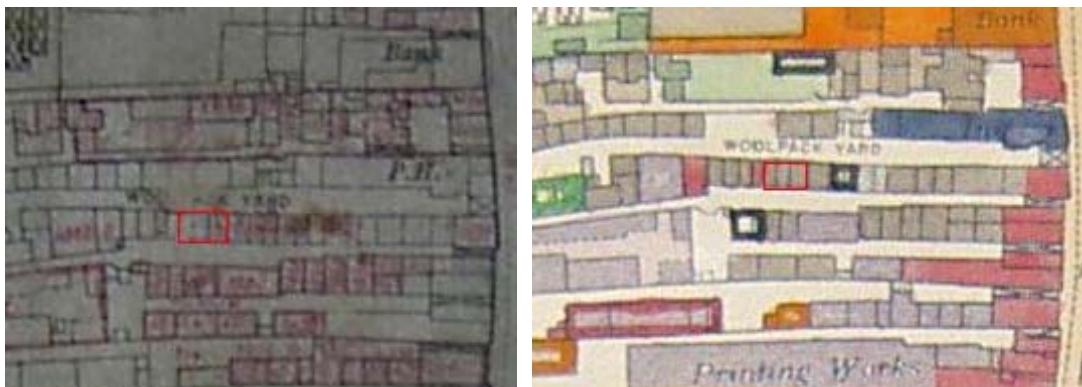


Plate 5: (left) Ordnance Survey map of 1910

Plate 6: (right) Ordnance Survey map of 1938

3.2.6 **Ordnance Survey 1938:** this map is map shows Nos. 18-22 as still forming three properties. The building outlined in black just to the east may indicate that there is now a gap due to demolition in the row of cottages.

3.2.7 **Ordnance Survey 1975:** this map shows that there has been considerable demolition in the area since 1938 (Plate 7). The row of cottages to the south of Woolpack Yard has been demolished, as have buildings to the north. A building to the east of No. 18 has also been demolished leaving a gap in the once continuous row.

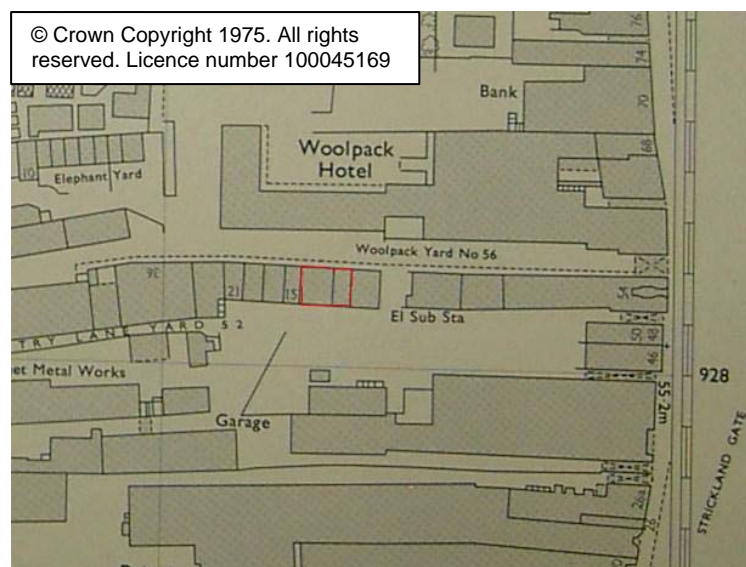


Plate 7: Ordnance Survey map of 1975

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The building is rectangular, orientated east/west and three storeys tall, the front facing north onto Woolpack Yard and the rear facing south onto Entry Lane (Plate 8 and Plate 9). The buildings comprise a row of three cottages numbered 18, 20, and 22 (although, curiously they are labelled 9, 11, and 13 on the current Ordnance Survey mapping; see Figure 1). The external walls are constructed from limestone rubble while the internal walls are brick. The roof is battened and felted but the slates are no longer extant. Internally the ground floor has been concreted and the rooms have been partitioned with timber and lath and plaster or plasterboard. All the doorways have modern timber architraves, although no internal doors remain. The building is split into three cottages, which are separated by brick partition walls. The partition wall between No. 18 and No. 20 is constructed of a single-skin brick wall. The partition wall between No. 20 and No. 22 is of a much sturdier construction but also brick. The north end of this wall is 0.5m thick before returning to a width of 0.25m for the remaining part. All windows have a single-light modern timber casement and a painted timber sill unless otherwise stated. The elevations are shown in Figure 2 and the plans in Figure 3.



Plate 8: (left) West end of Woolpack Yard

Plate 9: (right) Rear of cottages from Entry Lane

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 *North elevation:* (Figure 2, Plate 10 and

Plate 11) the ground floor of the elevation has three windows and three doorways, one of which is blocked. The windows are rectangular in shape, although two have been altered with the sills being raised approximately 0.5m. The window at the east end is unaltered and retains its original stone sill; the other two having been replaced with concrete sills. Of the three doorways the middle one is blocked using limestone rubble. The remaining doorways have a stone doorstep and timber doorframes with recently boarded timber doors. The first and second floor windows are situated directly above the ground floor windows, with the second floor windows being shorter; their lintels flush with the roof line. The first floor windows have also been altered in a similar fashion to those on the ground floor, although the east end window is unaltered. The ground floor and first floor windows and the doorways have flat-based shallow arches of stone with a slate string course directly above. This string course runs the length of the cottages and probably acted as a drip course.



Plate 10 (left) West side of north elevation of cottages

Plate 11 (right) East side of north elevation of cottages

4.2.2 **South elevation:** (Fig 2, Plate 12) this elevation also has nine windows although these are shorter than those on the north elevation. There is one doorway situated at the east end between two windows on the ground floor, which has been blocked with limestone rubble. All the windows and the doorway have exposed timber lintels, which are irregular in length. The windows at the east end of the building retain their original stone sills while the other sills have been replaced with concrete.



Plate 12: (left) South external elevation of cottages

Plate 13: (right) East external elevation

4.2.3 **East elevation:** this is the gable end of the cottages. It has a modern concrete render and is otherwise plain (Plate 13).

4.2.4 **West elevation:** this elevation is the gable end of the building which butts the neighbouring cottage and so is not visible from the outside. The wall is constructed of stone rubble and is approximately 0.6m thick.

4.3 Internal Detail: Ground Floor

4.3.1 **Introduction:** the partition wall between No. 20 and No. 22 has had a doorway knocked through at the north end. The floors have been replaced with concrete throughout and the ceilings are of lath and plaster, except for Room 4 which is plasterboard. All the ground floor windows have a single-light modern timber casement and a painted timber sill.

4.3.2 **Room 1:** this room is situated in the north-east corner of the ground floor. The north elevation (Plate 14) has an external doorway with over-light accessing Woolpack Yard on the west side and a window with splayed jambs and timber sill on the east side. The external door is constructed of modern timber with a single light. The wall is plastered and has a modern skirting board. The south elevation (

Plate 15) is a timber and plasterboard partition wall with two doorways, one leading to the stairway on the east, the other, on the west side, to the kitchen. The east elevation has a centrally situated chimney breast with a tiled fireplace and mantelpiece of mid-20th century type (Plate 16). The west elevation is the partition wall to No. 20, and is plastered, with a beaded skirting board.



Plate 14: (left) North elevation of Room 1

Plate 15: (right) South elevation of Room 1

4.3.3 **Room 2:** this room is situated behind, and accessed from, Room 1. The north elevation is a timber and plasterboard partition with a doorway to Room 1. The east elevation is also a timber and plasterboard partition and partially tiled above a sink unit at the south end. The south elevation has a window with splayed jambs which is at the east end and extends beyond the partition wall of the east elevation. The west elevation is finished with plaster and the remnants of wallpaper.

4.3.4 **Room 3:** this room is a stairwell situated in the south-east corner of No. 18. The north elevation is a plasterboard partition wall with a doorway to Room 1. The east elevation is the external wall of the building and is plastered. This elevation also supports the upper section of the staircase to the first floor. The south elevation is the external wall and is plastered and also supports the turn of the staircase. The west elevation is a timber and plasterboard partition and supports the lower section of the staircase. The staircase is supported by a centrally placed stud wall which also creates a storage space under the stairs return. The staircase is of a plain design constructed in timber with rounded treads. There are no handrails, newels, or banisters.

4.3.5 **Room 4:** this room is situated in the north-west corner of the ground floor and has been partitioned into three cubicles and a hallway. The north elevation is an external wall with a doorway on the east side leading to Woolpack Yard. There is a window with splayed jambs on the west side. The east elevation is a brick partition

wall, finished with plaster and the remnants of wallpaper, and with an opening giving access to Room 6. The south elevation is a timber and plasterboard partition with a door to Room 5 at the east end. The west elevation is the partition wall to No. 20 and is plastered and wallpapered. The cubicles, Rooms 4a, 4b, and 4c, are situated along the west elevation and are constructed from timber and plasterboard partitions. Room 4a at the north end is a water-closet and has a lavatory and the walls are tiled. Room 4b contains a shower and is also tiled. Room 4c houses a boiler. In Room 4a the west elevation (the external wall) has a window, of which the east jamb is slightly splayed.

4.3.6 **Room 5:** this room is situated at the west end of the building behind Room 5. The north elevation is a timber and plasterboard partition with a doorway on the east side to Room 4. The east elevation is the partition wall to No. 18 and is plastered and wallpapered. The south elevation is an external wall with a centrally situated window with splayed jambs and a painted timber sill. The west elevation is an external wall, also plastered and wallpapered. The ceiling is no longer extant and the exposed structure reveals that the joists and boards have been replaced at some time on the west side of the above floor.

4.3.7 **Room 6:** this room is a stairwell situated on the north side of the building between Room 1 and Room 4. The north elevation is an external wall with a window at the west end, which has splayed jambs and a painted timber sill. The elevation also supports an upper section of a modern timber staircase to the first floor. The east elevation is a single skin brick wall which has been plastered. The turn of the staircase is supported by this wall. The south elevation is a timber and plasterboard partition which supports the lower section of the staircase.

Plate 17). At the west end is a doorway to Room 7. The west elevation is plastered and painted with a doorway to Room 6 at the south end. The stairwell is constructed of timber and is painted. There is a plain newel on the turn and a plain timber handrail, a plain timber batten runs in parallel between the string and handrail. This is repeated on the first floor.



Plate 16: (left) East elevation of Room 1

Plate 17: (right) Staircase in Room 6

4.3.8 **Room 7:** this room is situated to the south of the building between Room 2 and Room 5. The north elevation is a timber and plasterboard partition with a doorway at the west end leading to Room 6. The east elevation is the partition wall to

No. 18 and is plastered. The south elevation is an external wall, plastered, with a centrally situated window with splayed jambs.

4.4 Internal Detail: First Floor

4.4.1 **Introduction:** the partition wall between No. 20 and No. 22 has had a doorway knocked through at the north end, at the same point as the doorway on the ground floor. The floors are of timber boards which run east/west on timber joists. The ceilings are lath and plaster where they still exist.

4.4.2 **Room 8:** this room is situated in the north-east corner of the building and is the main bedroom of No. 18. The north elevation (Plate 18) is an external wall, and is finished with plaster and wallpaper. At the east end is a window, the west jamb of which is splayed, that has been fitted with a modern two-light timber casement frame. The east elevation is plastered and painted and a chimney breast is centrally situated, its fireplace blocked. The south elevation is a timber and lath and plaster stud wall with a doorway to the staircase (Room 9) at the east end. The west elevation is the brick partition wall to No. 20, which is plastered and painted.

4.4.3 **Room 9:** this room, situated in the south-east corner of the building, is the stairwell leading to the ground floor and second floor. The north elevation has a doorway with a modern timber frame. The east elevation is the external gable wall and supports the lower section of the staircase. The south elevation has a window with splayed jambs which extends beyond the west elevation to the adjacent room (Room 10). The west elevation is a timber and lath and plaster stud wall. The staircase is constructed of timber and is possibly original.



Plate 18: (left) Window in north elevation of Room 8

Plate 19: (right) South-east corner of Room 10

4.4.4 **Room 10:** this room is situated at the south end of the building and the fixtures indicate it was used as a water closet. The north and west elevations are timber stud walls with lath and plaster, the north elevation having a doorway to Room 8. The west elevation is the brick partition wall to No. 20, which is plastered. The south elevation (

Plate 19) is an external wall with a window at the east end, which extends past the east elevation into the next room (Room 9).

4.4.5 **Room 11:** this room is the stairwell from the ground floor (Room 6) and also continues up to the second floor (Room 16). The north elevation is the external wall and has a window at the west end, of which the east jamb is splayed. The west elevation is the partition wall to No. 18 and is plastered. The south elevation is a

timber stud wall with most of its lath and plaster missing, which supports the lower half of the staircase. There is a doorway to Room 12 at the west end. The west elevation is the partition wall to No. 22 with a doorway knocked through.

4.4.6 **Room 12:** this room forms a large space taking up the remainder of the first floor of No. 20. The north elevation is a stud wall with a doorway to Room 11 at the west end. The east and west elevations, the partition walls to No. 18 and No. 22, are plastered and wallpapered. The south elevation is an external wall, the window positioned just off centre to the west. All walls have a modern chamfered skirting board, and pipes and other fittings suggest that wash basins were attached.

4.4.7 **Room 13:** this large room covers the majority of the first floor of No. 22. The north elevation is a stud wall with a doorway to Room 14. The east elevation, which is plastered and wallpapered, is the partition wall to No. 22. The west elevation is an external wall and also plastered and wallpapered (Plate 20). There is also a centrally fixed radiator and a pair of wall lights. The south elevation is an external wall, plastered and wallpapered, with a window with splayed jambs and a radiator underneath. In the south-east corner of the room are a pair of taps and a small area of tiles with a mirror. All the walls have chamfered modern skirting board.



Plate 20: (left) South and west elevation of Room 13

Plate 21: (right) South elevation of Room 17

4.4.8 **Room 14:** this is a small room which is situated in the north-west corner of No. 22. The north elevation has a window which is slightly splayed on the west side. The south elevation is a painted lath and plaster wall. The east elevation is solid wall but the north part comprises a stud wall that returns to the east to create the south elevation of Room 15 and the doorway to the landing and stairs (Room 11). A bath is set against the north elevation.

4.4.9 **Room 15:** this is a small water closet in the north-east corner of No. 22 with a doorway in the south elevation to Room 14. The north and east elevations are plastered and painted with a chamfered timber skirting. There is a vent with metal grill situated on the north elevation near the ceiling.

4.5 Internal Detail: Second Floor

4.5.1 **Introduction:** the partition wall between No. 20 and No. 22 has had a doorway knocked through at the north end, at the same point as the doorway on the floor below. The partition between No. 18 and No. 20 has a doorway towards the north end of the elevation. The floors are constructed of timber boards running in an east/west direction on timber joists.

4.5.2 **Room 16:** this is a small landing and stairwell for the staircase from the first floor (Room 11). The north elevation supports the staircase, and the space between the stairs and the south elevation, which is a stud wall, is a cupboard containing two

plastic water tanks and associated pipe work. There is no floor as the rear wall is the ceiling to the staircase and slopes from the floor of the doorway to the back of the ceiling. The east and west elevations are the brick partition walls.

4.5.3 **Room 17:** this is the main room on the second floor of No. 20. The east and west elevations are the brick partition walls. Both elevations are plastered and wallpapered. The west elevation has a scar from a fitted wardrobe in the return of the wall as well as a small area of tiling, mirror, and pipe work for a wash basin. Centrally positioned is a two panel radiator. The east elevation has a doorway to Room 19. Between the doorway and the end of the wall are two wall-lights and at the east end is a wash basin. The south elevation (Plate 21) is plastered and painted and has a centrally situated window with splayed jambs. All the elevations have modern chamfered timber skirting boards. The ceiling is no longer extant revealing the roof timbers (Plate 21).

4.5.4 **Room 18:** this room (Plate 22) takes up the whole second floor of No. 22 and is accessed from the landing (Room 16). The elevations are plastered and painted except for the east elevation which is wallpapered. There is also a pair of wall lights attached to the east elevation and a small tiled area and mirror at the east end. All elevations have a chamfered timber skirting board. The north elevation has a window at the west end with east jamb splayed and no window frame. Part of the wall has been coated with a cement render and the north-east corner has been boxed in. The south elevation has a centrally placed window with splayed jambs but the window frame is no longer extant. The ceiling is no longer extant revealing the roof timbers and remnants of insulating material (Plate 23). A fluorescent light fitting hangs from the ceiling.



Plate 22: (left) South elevation of Room 18

Plate 23: (right) Roof timbers in Room 18

4.5.5 **Room 19:** this room runs the length of No. 18. The window in the north elevation is situated on the east side with the west jamb splayed. The two-light window frame is of the modern timber casement type. The west elevation has a chimney breast and is plastered and wallpapered. The south elevation has a centrally positioned window with splayed jambs. Positioned in the middle of the window is a lath and plaster stud wall which projects out and the returns to meet the west elevation. There is doorway in this stud wall to a stairwell (Room 20). The ceiling is no longer extant revealing the roof timbers and remnants of insulating material.

4.5.3 **Room 20:** this room, situated in the south-east corner of No. 18, is the stairwell which runs down to the first floor and is separated from the rest of the floor by a lath and plaster stud wall. Installed in the ceiling is a fire detection device.

5 Discussion

5.1 The development of 18-22 Woolpack Yard

5.1.1 The three cottages comprising 18-22 Woolpack Yard appear to have been built at the same time. The original layout of the cottages was probably a large room on each floor with a staircase in a corner to the rear of the cottage with a smaller room adjacent. The staircase in No. 18 is probably original, and the partition walls are of lath and plaster and so are likely to be early but it is not possible to say conclusively that they were part of the original construction. The staircases have been removed from Nos. 20 and 22, being replaced by a central staircase at the front of No. 20, giving access to the first floor of both cottages. The original staircase for No. 22 was probably in the south-west corner as there is evidence of the floorboards being replaced on the first floor. There is, however, no similar evidence in No. 20, but the stairs would probably have been at the rear (south) of the cottage.

5.1.2 No. 18 is the least modified of the three properties, keeping its original layout. At a later date, doorways were knocked through the partition of Nos. 20 and 22 on all three floors and a doorway knocked through the second floor between Nos. 18 and 20. It is not clear whether this work was done at the same time or when, but the map evidence suggests a period between 1938 and 1975. The thicker north end of the wall between No. 20 and 22 was probably originally a chimney breast with a fireplace on either side. A new staircase was also built at the front of the middle cottage (Room 14), probably at the same time. Three rooms were added on the ground floor of No. 22 (Rooms 4a, 4b and 4c), a boiler room, shower, and toilet. A toilet was also added on the first floor and radiators installed. Throughout this, however, No. 18 remained largely unchanged. The timber ground floors of the cottages were also replaced with concrete, perhaps relatively recently, and the roof was modernised, although the original purlins were left *in situ*. Again these changes were probably made in the latter part of the 20th century. It is probable that the windows, door frames, and skirting boards in the cottages were also replaced around this time. The plumbing on all floors indicates that wash basins were fitted in most of the first and second floor rooms. These modifications point to a change of use, possibly to a hostel or bed and breakfast.

5.1.3 The map regression has revealed that buildings have been on this site since at least 1787, and it is quite probable that these are the same buildings. Between 1853 and 1859 an outshut or lean-to was added to No. 22 on the south side, which projected into Entry Lane. By 1910 this outshut was no longer extant. There was no evidence to help determine the function of this outshut as no remains of it could be identified within the present building.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The project provided the chance to record the construction and layout of three late 18th century cottages within Kendal town centre and record the living arrangements of working class families during the 18th and 19th century. The project also highlighted the development and change occurring within one of Kendal's many yards within the last two hundred years, as evidenced by the map regression, in particular the dense growth in dwellings at this time. The results are also interesting when viewed in comparison with similar buildings that have been recorded (e.g. Greenlane Archaeology 2008b), and show at least a degree of similarity of not only arrangement and structure, but also yard development and resulting topography.

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Appendix 1: Employment in Woolpack Yard 1861-1891

Census 1861

Census ref. no.	(No house numbers recorded for this year) RG9/Piece 3971/Folio 72/Page 2		
193	Publican	211	Joiner
194	Shoemaker		Errand boy
	Factory hand	212	Carpenter
195	Agricultural labourer		Ironmongers assistant
196	Agricultural labourer		Carpenters' boy
	Woollen factory operative	213	? manufacturer
197	Agricultural labourer	214	Porter
	House servant		Accountant
198	Charwoman		House servant
199	Marine store dealer		Weaver
200	Worsted Spinner		Chaise Driver
	Warehouse girl		Nail maker
	Painters assistant		Farm servant
	Weavers assistant		Blacking maker
201	Agricultural labourer	215	Shoe maker
	Woollen weaver x2		Rag gatherer
	Errand boy		Groom
202	House keeper		Hawker x2
	Schoolmaster		House servant
	House servant	216	Corn dealer
203	Muffin baker		General Servant
	Groom	217	Inland revenue officer
	Coachman	218	Grocer
205	Shoe maker		Wine merchants clerk
	Whitesmith	219	Boot maker
	Teacher		Sewing machine hand
206	Blacksmith		Shoemaker
207	Chimney sweep		Drapers assistant
	Hawker		Boot binder
208	Woodcutter	220	Stone mason
	Charwoman		Coffee house keeper
209	Ostler		Printer
	Charwoman	221	Cabinetmaker
210	Household nurse		Milliner
	Hawker		

Census 1881

Census ref. no.	RG11/Piece 5213/Folio 27/Page 6	No.	
	Hotel Keeper	19	Hawker of jewellery
	Domestic servant x3	20	Labourer (excavator)
2	Coffeehouse keeper		Machinist to shoemaker
	Printer - compositor	21	Girth weaver (worsted)
	Dressmaker		Coach wheel maker
4	Brass maker (fancy goods)	22	Labourer to engineer
	Girth weaver (worsted)		Apprentice of manufacturer
6	Manager (shoe trade)	23	Tobacconist
	Plumber		Labourer (excavator)
	Shopman (shoe trade)	24	Joiner
	Machinist (boots?)		Gardener
	Apprentice to plumber		Coachman
8	House carpenter & builder	25	Hawker

Census ref. no.	RG11/Piece 5213/Folio 27/Page 6	No.	
	House carpenter	27	Labourer
	Domestic		Farm labourer
10	Domestic		Woollen mill
11	Porter	29	General dealer x3
	Railway labourer		Hawker of earthenware 2
	Mill hand		Hawker of pots and china
12	Wool stapler & corn & flour dealer	30	Quarryman (limestone)
	Domestic	31	Charwoman
14	Scavenger		Dressmaker
16	Knitter	32	Woollen weaver x2
	Labourer to horse labourer	32a	Housekeeper
	Labourer to market gardener		Sawyer
17	Domestic servant		Tweed finisher wool
	Itinerant musician x3	34	Hawker of earthenware
18	Joiner		Rag gatherer
	Dressmaker	36	Factory hand
	Machinist to shoemaker		Comb maker
	Woollen weaver		Baker
			General labourer

Census 1891

Census ref. no.	RG12/Piece 4332/ Folio 128/Page 4	No.	
1	Inn Keeper	20	Waller's labourer
	Domestic servant x3		Tweed weaver
	Ostler	21	Lodging-house keeper
	General servant		General labourer
2	Coffeehouse keeper		Hotel groom
	Agricultural labourer	22	Shoe smith
	Labourer on pipe track	23	Hotel groom
	Woodsman	24	Cab driver x2
4	Brass maker (fancy goods) x2		Boots at hotel (shoe shine?)
	Girth web weaver	25	Ganger on pipe track
	Woollen winder		Labourer on pipe track
6	Dentist	27	Bobbin turner
	Knitting machinist		General labourer
	Watchmaker & jeweller		Woollen weaver
8	Railway ganger		Woollen winder
10	Waller's labourer x2		Tobacco packer
	Heald knitter	29	Woollen weaver
11	Saddler		Labourer for spirit merchant
	Builder's labourer		Tobacconist
12	Charwomen		Paper box maker
	Pipe fitter on pipe track	34	Quarryman
14	General labourer	30	General labourer
16	Labourer on pipe track	40	Charwoman
17	Girth weaver		Paper bag maker
	Rope spinner	38	Corporation labourer
	Farm labourer		Errand boy
	Iron worker	36	Waller's labourer
18	Boot fitter		
	Tailor's machinist		
	Printer - compositor		
	Shoe machinist		
	Errand girl		

