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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING  
EIA AND HERITAGE CONSULTANCY



PKF PLANNING

**5 & 6 CROFT STREET,  
KIRKBY STEPHEN  
CUMBRIA**




**Archaeological Building Survey**

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**PFK PLANNING**

**5 & 6 Croft Street, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria**

**Archaeological Building Recording**

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## SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong (WA) was commissioned by PKF Planning to undertake a programme of archaeological building recording of a converted barn at 5 & 6 Croft Street, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria. The work was required as a condition of planning consent. The building recording covered the three storey barn, which has been converted into two residential properties.

The barn comprises two structures, the north to south aligned main building and the east to west aligned, two storey garage building. The barn has been in existence since at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was grade II listed in 1983.

The building was recently redeveloped for residential purpose. This included minor alterations to the exterior and major changes to the interior of the barn.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wardell Armstrong thanks PFK Planning who commissioned the project. Wardell Armstrong are grateful to the staff of Kendal Archives for their assistance.

The building survey and the documentary research was undertaken by Ariane Buschmann.

The report was written by Ariane Buschmann and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. Frank Giecco managed the project and David Jackson edited the report.

## 1 INTRODUCTION AND POLICIES

### 1.1 Project circumstances and planning background

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by PFK Planning, to undertake a programme of archaeological building recording of No 5 and 6 Croft Street, Kirkby Stephen, CA17 4QJ (NY 77447 08579), as a condition for planning permission (Planning Application Ref: 16/0839).

1.1.2 Full planning permission has been granted. Condition No 4 states: *Prior to the occupation of development, the building shall be recorded in accordance with a Level 2 survey as described by English Heritage's document – Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Practice 2006.* This is to create a permanent record of the building.

1.1.3 The building has been redeveloped into two residential dwellings stretching across three storeys, with a two storey garage building to the east. Access to the building and garage is via Croft Street from Faraday Road and Market Street.

### 1.2 Location

1.2.1 The site is situated in Kirkby Stephen, in the historic county of Westmorland, approximately 9 miles south-east of Appleby. The former barn is located at the crossing of Faraday Road and Croft Street in the western section of Kirkby Stephen. The building is surrounded by residential and former agricultural structures to the north, east and south, while to the west is a large open field (Figure 1 and 2).

### 1.3 Planning Context

1.3.1 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*, which was published by the *Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG)* in March 2012. This is supported by *National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)* which was published in March 2014.

1.3.2 The policy and guidance documents emphasize that all heritage assets should be conserved *“in a manner appropriate to their significance” (NPPF para 126)*. *Sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as ‘heritage assets’; ‘heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource’, the conservation of which can bring ‘wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits...’ (NPPF*



para 126). The policy framework states that the *'significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting'* should be understood in order to *'assess the potential impact'* (NPPF para 128). In addition to standing remains, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site that *'includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest'* (NPPF para 128).

1.3.3 The NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; *'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be; substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings and grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional'* (NPPF para. 132). Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exceptional circumstances exist.

1.3.4 It is normally accepted that non-designated assets will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to or loss of the site as a result of the proposals, to *'avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposals'* (NPPF para. 129). Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets, if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments (NPPF para. 132).

## 1.4 Local Planning Policies

1.4.1 The Eden District Core Strategy Development Plan was implemented in March 2010. The relevant policy is CS17: 'Principles for the Built (Historic) Environment'. It states six principles for the built historic environment:

- *Conserve and enhance buildings, landscapes and areas of cultural, historic or archaeological interest including conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, areas of archaeological interest and listed buildings and their settings.*
- *Promote the enhancement of the built (historic) environment through the use of high standards of design and careful choice of sustainable materials for all development.*

- *Encourage the sympathetic and appropriate re-use of existing buildings, especially those which make a contribution to the special character of their locality.*
- *Promote design that ensures a safe and secure environment.*
- *Promote improvements in accessibility in the built historic environment for all people regardless of disability, age, gender or ethnicity.*
- *Promote the development of public art, particularly as part of significant new developments (Eden District Council 2010, 62).*

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Standards and Guidance**

2.1.1 A Level 2 Historic Building Survey, as described by English Heritage (now Historic England), is a descriptive record of a building or buildings, which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use (English Heritage 2016, 26). The survey was also undertaken following the appropriate standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

### **2.2 Level 2 Building Survey**

2.2.1 The building survey comprised internal and external observation of the buildings and structures to produce a photographic and written record. Photographs were taken, with a graduated scale of all external elevations and internal rooms, including structural architectural details, details of fixtures and fittings, and more general views showing the structures in their urban context. In summary, the photographic survey included:

- General view or views of the exteriors and interiors of the buildings;
- The scaled external appearance of the buildings, typically as a series of oblique views which show all external elevations and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate;
- The overall appearance of the internal areas, where accessible, including any evidence for historic fixtures and fittings.
- Photographs of all exterior and interior details, whether structural, functional or decorative, which is relevant to the design of the buildings, and to their development and use;
- The relationship of the buildings to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.

2.2.2 The written record comprised:

- The precise location of all structures subjected to the building and topographic

survey, as a National Grid reference and in address form;

- The location of the project archive;
- A historical background to set the structures into their historical context, with information derived as a result of the desk-based research;
- A description of the form of the structures and their date and construction phases.

2.2.3 The purpose of the archaeological building recording was to produce a photographic and written record of the existing structures. The aim was to identify sequences of development and modification within the buildings, to create a detailed record of the current state of the buildings and record any fixtures and fittings of historical significance.

### 2.3 Reporting and Project Archive

2.3.1 A digital copy of the report will be deposited with the Cumbria County Council Archive at Kendal.

2.3.2 An archive will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in *'Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation'* (Brown 2011). The project archive will be deposited with the Cumbria County Council Archive at Kendal.

2.3.3 Wardell Armstrong supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project (<http://www.oasis.ac.uk>). The aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of developer-funded fieldwork. Details of this project have been included on the OASIS database under the identifier **wardella2-288091**.

### **3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 This historical background has been compiled from information derived from historical mapping consulted at the Kendal Archive Centre as well as readily-available documentary sources such as local histories. A Heritage Statement had been prepared for the proposed development site by PFK Planning in 2012.

#### **3.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation**

3.2.1 The site is situated within 'Character Area 17: Eden Valley' of the Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation, produced in 2009. It is a mixed pattern of modern and older settlements and field enclosure with strong legibility of landscape elements of medieval origin including extensive earthwork remains. The western portion of the area is located within the Lake District National Park, and there are registered park and gardens at Appleby Castle, Askham Hall, Lowther Castle and at Reagill.

3.2.2 The Cumbria County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation describes the area as follows: *It is one of the largest character areas, stretching from Penrith in the north to Kirkby Stephen in the south. It includes the whole of the upper valley of the River Eden and its tributaries to the west. The eastern edge lies within the North Pennines AONB, and part of the western edge, south of Penrith between Askham and Rosgill, is within the Lake District National Park. The area also crosses the old county boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland. The landscape is one of rolling hills and enclosed low fells around the river valleys* (Cumbria County Council 2009, 60).

3.2.3 *The pre-1770 settlement pattern was largely nucleated, with most of the villages and towns originating in the medieval period. Only 29% of the discrete settlements pre-date 1770, which indicates that the settlement pattern has become more dispersed in the past 200 years, in part following the enclosure of open wastes. It is one of the best arable farming areas in Cumbria, which probably encouraged the nucleated settlement development and was a factor in the development of small market towns* (Cumbria County Council 2009, 60).

3.2.4 *The small towns of Kirkby Stephen and Brough lie at the southern end of the character area. Many of the large and small nucleations show elements of medieval planning, either as row settlements or as settlements around a village green. In general, the settlement pattern shares similarities with the nucleated settlements on the Pennine dip slope of County Durham* (Cumbria County Council 2009, 60).

3.2.5 *The nucleated settlements are surrounded by extensive areas of former common arable fields. The low ridges, upon which much of the dispersed settlement is found, consist generally of planned enclosures post-dating 1770. There is relatively little ancient enclosure but where it occurs, there is generally a medieval interpretation for it. The largest area is to the east of Appleby, where it seems to be associated with a former deer park. Along the south-western edge of the character area, the patches of ancient enclosure are associated with monastic granges, as at Reagill Grange and Asby Grange. The area is sparsely wooded, though there are areas of modern plantation around Maulds Meaburn Moor. Ancient woodland consists of gill woodland, apart from Flakebridge Wood, which lies within a possible former medieval deer park, but has mainly been replanted (Cumbria County Council 2009, 60).*

### 3.3 Historic England Listing

3.3.1 The barn was grade II listed on 21<sup>st</sup> October 1983 under entry number 1145028. It is referred to as 'Barn on south corner with Croft Street, Faraday Road'. Its inscription reads as follows: *'Barn, early C19 with later alterations. Coursed rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof with stone flags to eaves. Original segmentally-arched head to main door survives, with later door and window inserted. Other window insertions to ground floor and 2 original semicircular-headed openings with keystones to upper floor. Included for group value'* (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1145028>).

### 3.4 Historic Background

3.4.1 The site is situated in Kirkby Stephen, in the historic county of Westmorland, approximately 9 miles south-east of Appleby. The former barn is located at the crossing of Faraday Road and Croft Street in the western section of Kirkby Stephen. The building is surrounded by residential and former agricultural structures to the north, east and south, while to the west is a large open field.

3.4.2 Although there is documentary evidence for Roman activity in Kirkby Steven, only little direct evidence has been found so far. During the Anglo-Saxon period, the responsible lords and deputy warden of the march for Kirkby Stephen were the Clifford, Wharton and Musgrave families. The town was part of the barony of Westmorland, which was held by the Clifford family with their seat in Appleby Castle. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Musgrave and Wharton families had significant land holdings in the town, although the Wharton estate passed to the Lowther family in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (McWilliam 2015,

36).

- 3.4.3 In 1754, Kirkby Stephen was described as a small village with only one main street, in the form of a row settlement. Although there used to be a larger market place, the area had been built up by that time, and the market was moved to an area at Market Street in front of Croft House (McWilliam 2015, 93).
- 3.4.4 Two quarries were located in close proximity to Kirkby Stephen. They were most likely used to replace the earlier, single storey medieval buildings with stone buildings in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. These buildings were more substantial, and by the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it became more common for buildings to be two storeys high, with farm and residential building separate (Birkbeck 2000, 27). Smaller fields in the surrounding area were often rented out to tradesmen within town.
- 3.4.5 A turnpike was established at Kirkby Stephen in 1762. Kirkby Stephen was noted as a stop point for the stage coach traffic, prior to the establishment of the railway system. It is assumed that the row of outbuildings at Faraday Road may have been used as stabling for the horses (Birkbeck 2000, 59).
- 3.4.6 The building has been recently redeveloped into two residential properties, with only small alterations to the exterior. Prior to its alteration, the structure consisted of three sections, the main, north to south aligned barn building parallel to Faraday Street, a lower, two storey building to the east, and a small, single storey lean to at the east elevation of the main building. The barn was retained, while the lean to has been removed, and the two storey extension has been altered into a two storey garage building (PFK Planning 2012, 4).

### 3.5 Map regression

- 3.5.1 The barn has been in its position since at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. On the 1839 tithe appointment map (Figure 3), the L-shaped building fronted an unnamed road, now Faraday Road, to the west, and a courtyard to the south. A narrow structure abuts the building to the east. This structure was not recorded in the 1854 enclosure map (Figure 4).
- 3.5.2 The outline did not change by 1859 (Figure 5), although the previously unnamed road was referred to as Back Lane. A clear separation into two structures is shown. By 1898, several outbuildings abut the building to the east (Figure 6). No partition between the main barn to the west and the smaller storage unit to the east is shown on the 1915 OS map (Figure 7). This may, however, be cartographic inaccuracy.

3.5.3 By 1974 (Figure 8), Back Road has been renamed Faraday Road. The outbuildings that abutted the north-east corner of the building disappeared, widening Croft Street. A small outbuilding was added to the east elevation of the western section of the building.



## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological building recording was undertaken on the 19<sup>th</sup> June 2017. The building is located at Faraday Road and Croft Street (Figure 2). The building is in very good condition. A recent redevelopment was undertaken to transform the barn into two dwellings, referred to as No 5 and 6 Croft Street. There were no restrictions in access to the building.

### 4.2 Building exterior

4.2.1 The exterior comprises roughly coursed rubble stone walls with ashlar sandstone quoins and decorative elements. The windows contain modern fenestration and glazing. The north to south aligned saddle roof of the main building and the east to west aligned saddle roof of the garage building are tiled with slate tiles. Both contain modern skylights. All of the masonry has been recently repointed and repaired. Some putlog holes are visible on all elevations, although some have been filled in.

4.2.2 *North Elevation:* The north facing gable end elevation is blind (Plate 1). Five rows of stones protrude slightly from the elevation, possibly as a watercourse. A modern chimney has been installed at the upper western corner of the elevation.

4.2.3 *East Elevation:* The east facing elevation contains the two entrance doorways to the buildings (Plate 2). A two storey garage building abuts the southern corner of the elevation (Plate 5). On the ground floor level is a modern, simple doorway to the southern section of the building. The northern section of the building contains a two light window with yellow sandstone lintel, followed by the restored doorway with segmental arch formed of ashlar red sandstone (Plate 3), and another, two light window to the north of it.

4.2.4 On first floor level, a two light window has been inserted above the modern doorway to the south. A round arched opening with key stone above the northern doorway has been converted into a large window (Plate 4). A cast iron safety guard has been installed in front of it. Two modern, two light windows have been inserted at second floor level.

4.2.5 *South Elevation:* The south facing elevation was not clearly visible at the time of the survey (Plate 6). The elevation is abutting a garden of a neighbouring property. A modern chimney has been attached at the upper level of the elevation. Three rows of

protruding stones are visible, at approximately the same level as on the north facing elevation.

4.2.6 *West Elevation:* The west facing elevation is the main front elevation towards Faraday Road (Plate 7). There are some modern alterations. Two windows at ground floor level are associated with the northern section of the building. The cart entrance has been reopened, and transformed into a large window with wood panelling in the southern section of the building (Plate 8). This is followed by two glazed, narrow ventilation slits and a two light window. Both the window and the ventilation slits have been slightly repositioned further down the elevation (Plate 9). A cast-iron ring is situated at the south-western corner, between the building and the abutting boundary wall of a neighbouring property (Plate 10).

4.2.7 The two large, round-arched openings at first floor level have been converted into windows. A cast-iron safety guard has been installed at the northern window. The red-sandstone arch and quoins have been partially replaced. Two modern windows have been inserted in between the original openings. A singular two light window has been inserted at third floor level. Various small putlog holes have been glazed as additional light source.

### 4.3 **Building interior**

4.3.2 The entire interior has been recently altered during the redevelopment of the barn into two separate residential dwellings. Each property extends over three storeys, with the southern section also including the second storey of the garage building. Both houses are accessible via doorways at the east facing elevation.

4.3.3 The internal structures have been created with modern timber partition walls, plasterboard walls and timber flooring. All fittings are modern. Each house contains a wood-burner on first floor level, with chimneys at the south and north elevation (Plate 11 and 13). Some masonry has been left exposed as decorative elements, mainly on first floor level (Plate 11-14). The masonry has been repointed. Small openings such as putlog holes and the two ventilation slits visible at the exterior west facing elevation have been repurposed as small windows or air vents.



Plate 1: North facing elevation



Plate 2: East facing elevation



Plate 3: Detail, east elevation segmental arched doorway



Plate 4: Detail, east facing elevation round arched window



Plate 5: Partially rebuilt garage building



Plate 6: South facing elevation



Plate 7: West facing elevation



Plate 8: Detail west facing elevation, segmental arch and round arched opening



Plate 9: Detail, west facing elevation, narrow ventilation slit, modern glazed



Plate 10: Detail, west facing elevation, iron ring





Plate 11: Interior northern property, exposed masonry in first floor living room



Plate 12: Interior northern building, exposed masonry and glazed opening



Plate 13: Interior southern building, exposed masonry at first floor living room



Plate 14: Interior southern building, exposed masonry with sandstone lintel

## 5 THE REDEVELOPMENT OF THE BUILDING

- 5.1.1 The old barn was recently redeveloped into two new dwellings. The development retained the main north to south aligned building and parts of the east to west aligned structure. Prior to the redevelopment, a new timber roof structure was installed on the main building (Plate 20). The roof of the east to west aligned section was partially derelict. Restorative and conservative measures were undertaken to retain and improve the exterior fabric of the grade II listed building. However, some alterations were made.
- 5.1.2 All windows were replaced with modern fenestration and are now of a uniform size. The loft doors at first floor level have been altered into large windows. A large number of the open putlog holes were filled in.
- 5.1.3 Most noticeable are the changes to the east, at Croft Street (Plate 16 and 17). Beside the removal of the modern lean to, the two storey east to west aligned section of the building has been partially demolished and rebuilt to accommodate two garages on ground floor level, as well as living space on first floor level. The material used for the external elevations of this two storey structure correlates with the original fabric of the barn, thus creating a more uniform appearance than the previous structure. The building can only be accessed via the doorways at the east elevation. The driveway area has been paved with red and grey stones.
- 5.1.4 The reopening of the carriage entrance at the west facing elevation restored some of the original character of the barn (Plate 8 and 18). However, the entrance has been repurposed as a large window front with timber panelling, instead of its original use as a doorway. There are now an additional three windows at the upper two storeys of the elevation. Almost unnoticeable is the repositioning of the window and two ventilation slits at the southern corner of the west-facing elevation (Plate 9 and 19).
- 5.1.5 The main changes have occurred within the interior. Prior to the redevelopment, the main barn building comprised a large, open area. The interior elevations were partially covered in plaster and the windows were boarded up (Plate 20). The interior appeared to be in mediocre condition. With the redevelopment, the large open space was partitioned into two separate buildings, with living space over three storeys.
- 5.1.6 The interior of the east to west aligned structure was in poor condition prior to the redevelopment. It appears to have previously been in use as barn and hayloft (Plate 21). The elevations were whitewashed, with several boarded up windows and a

doorway towards the south. The floor of the hayloft and the roof appeared partially derelict.

- 5.1.7 Sections of the structure have been demolished to create two separate garages, accessible from Croft Street, and living space on the first floor associated with the southern building. None of the original windows were retained (Plate 22). The original doorway at first floor level from the main building towards the garage building has been retained. Some of the masonry has been left exposed (Plate 14 and 23).



Plate 15: North facing elevation prior to development, by Graham K Norman Architect



Plate 16: East facing elevation prior to development, by Graham K Norman Architect



Plate 17: East facing elevation and east-west aligned extension prior to development, by Graham K Norman Architect



Plate 18: West facing elevation prior to development, by Graham K Norman Architect



Plate 19: Detail south end of west facing elevation prior to development, by Graham K Norman Architect



Plate 20: Interior view of barn main building prior to development, by Graham K Norman Architect



Plate 21: Interior view of building prior to development, by Graham K Norman Architect



Plate 22: Interior north elevation of garage building prior to development, by Graham K Norman Architect



Plate 23: Interior of garage building, doorway to main building prior to development, by Graham K Norman Architect



## 6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 Until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and later in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the barn complex remained relatively unchanged. Cartographic evidence shows the barn was in its current layout since at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was grade II listed in 1983 for its group value. Only minor changes were made to the structure until the recent redevelopment into two residential dwellings.
- 6.1.2 The building complex appeared to be in a mediocre to poor state prior to the redevelopment. While the modern redevelopment impacted on the external and especially internal fabric of the building, it took the original appearance of the barn into consideration and restricted its major alteration to an area of reduced intervisibility at the backyard facing Croft Street.
- 6.1.3 Most external features of historic value were retained and stone features such as arches were restored. The roughly coursed rubble stone masonry has been repointed. The interior underwent substantial alterations, and only a low amount of original fabric was visible.
- 6.1.4 Overall, the modern redevelopment had a positive impact upon the structure. Although some changes were made, the aesthetic value of the exterior was improved by retaining the original features and the removal of previous, modern alteration, as well as the use of comparable material and building methods in the new additions. While the building lost its original purpose as a barn, its new use as residential properties is relatively unobtrusive and improves its value as a heritage asset.

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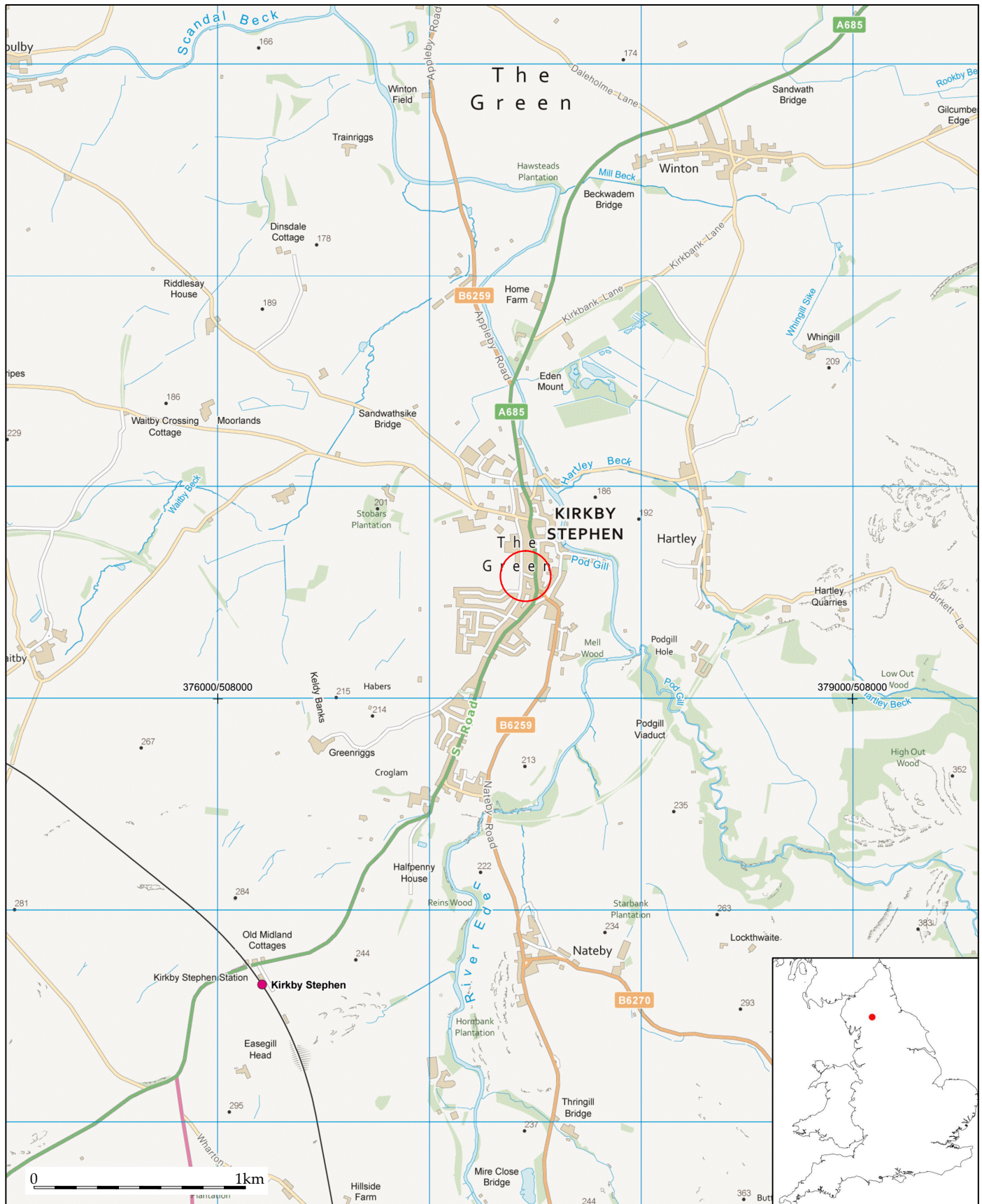
Eden District Council 2010, *Core Strategy Development Plan*, Penrith: Eden District  
Council

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McWilliam P 2015, *Kirkby Stephen: Essay on the history of town and landscape*,  
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## FIGURES






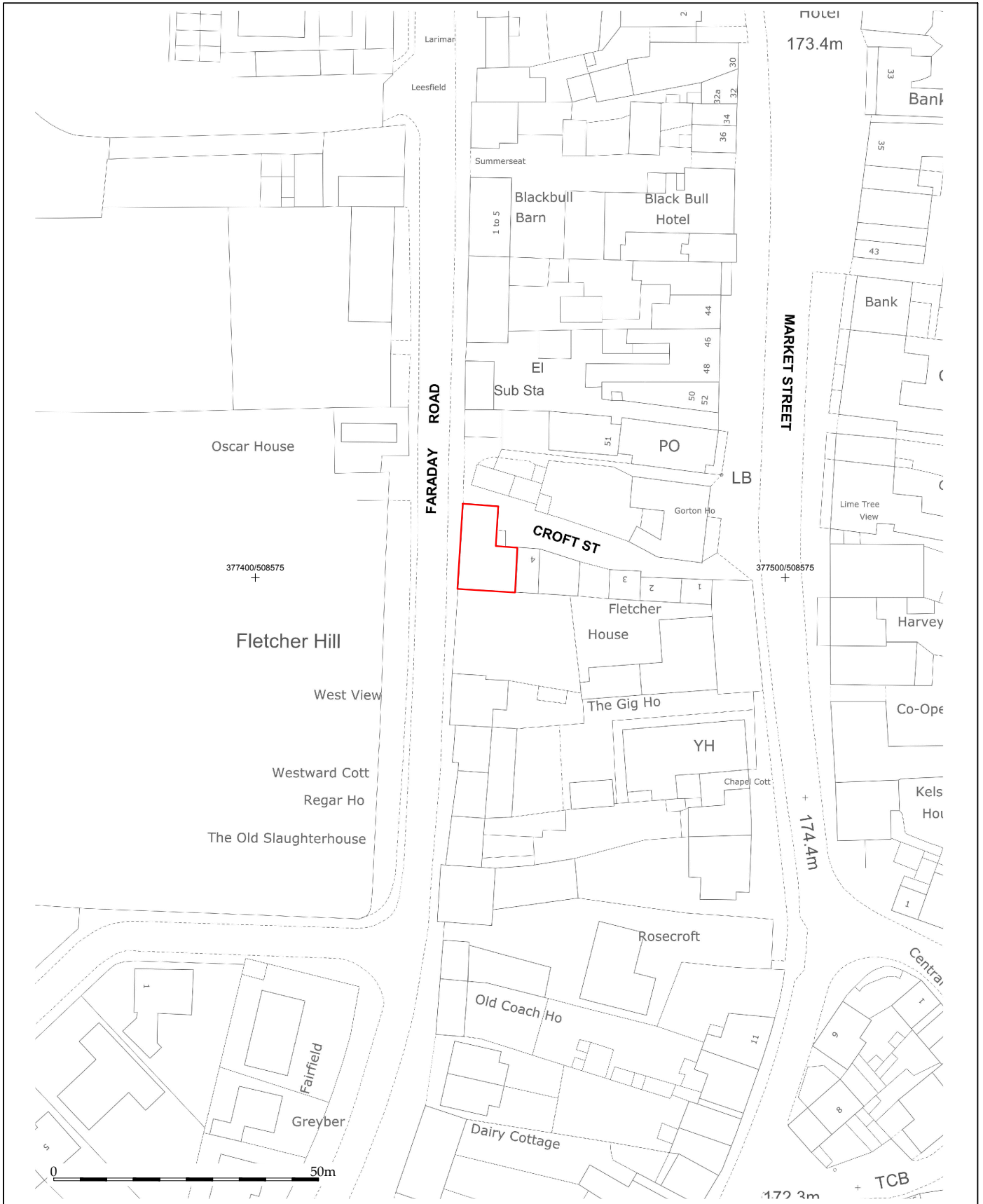
 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	PROJECT:	5 & 6 Croft Street, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	
	CLIENT:	PFK Planning		
	SCALE:	1:25,000 at A4		
	DRAWN BY:	AB		
	CHECKED BY:	AB		
	DATE:	June 2017		
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Figure 1: Site location.



	<p><b>PROJECT:</b> 5 &amp; 6 Croft Street, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria</p> <p><b>CLIENT:</b> PFK Planning</p> <p><b>SCALE:</b> 1:1,000 at A4</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> AB</p> <p><b>CHECKED BY:</b> AB</p> <p><b>DATE:</b> June 2017</p> <p><b>REPORT No:</b> CL12004</p>	<p><b>KEY:</b></p> Site location	<p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076.</p>
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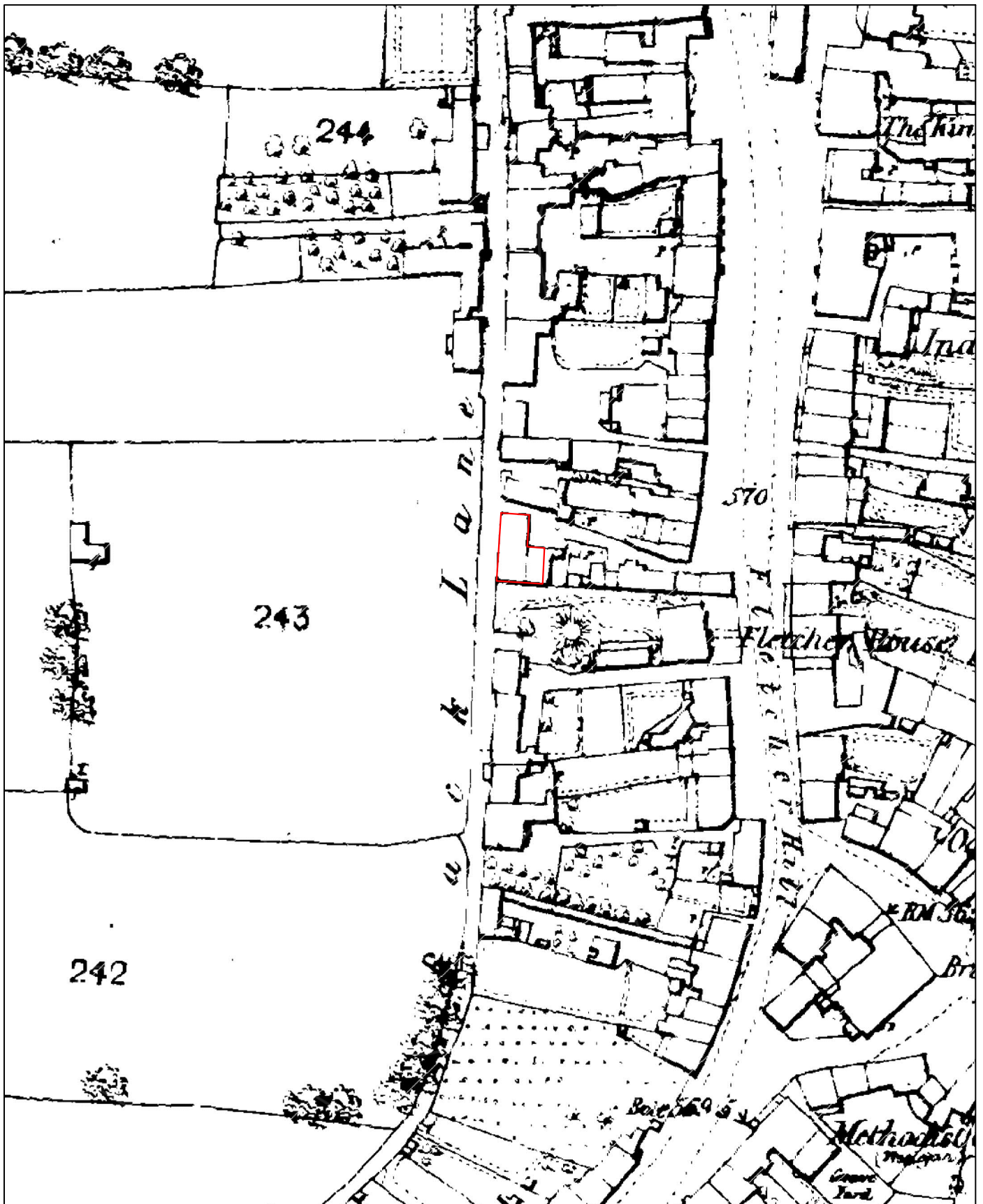
Figure 2: Detailed site location.



Figure 3: The Kirkby Stephen Tithe Map, 1839.



Figure 4: Plan of the Township of Kirkby Stephen, 1854.






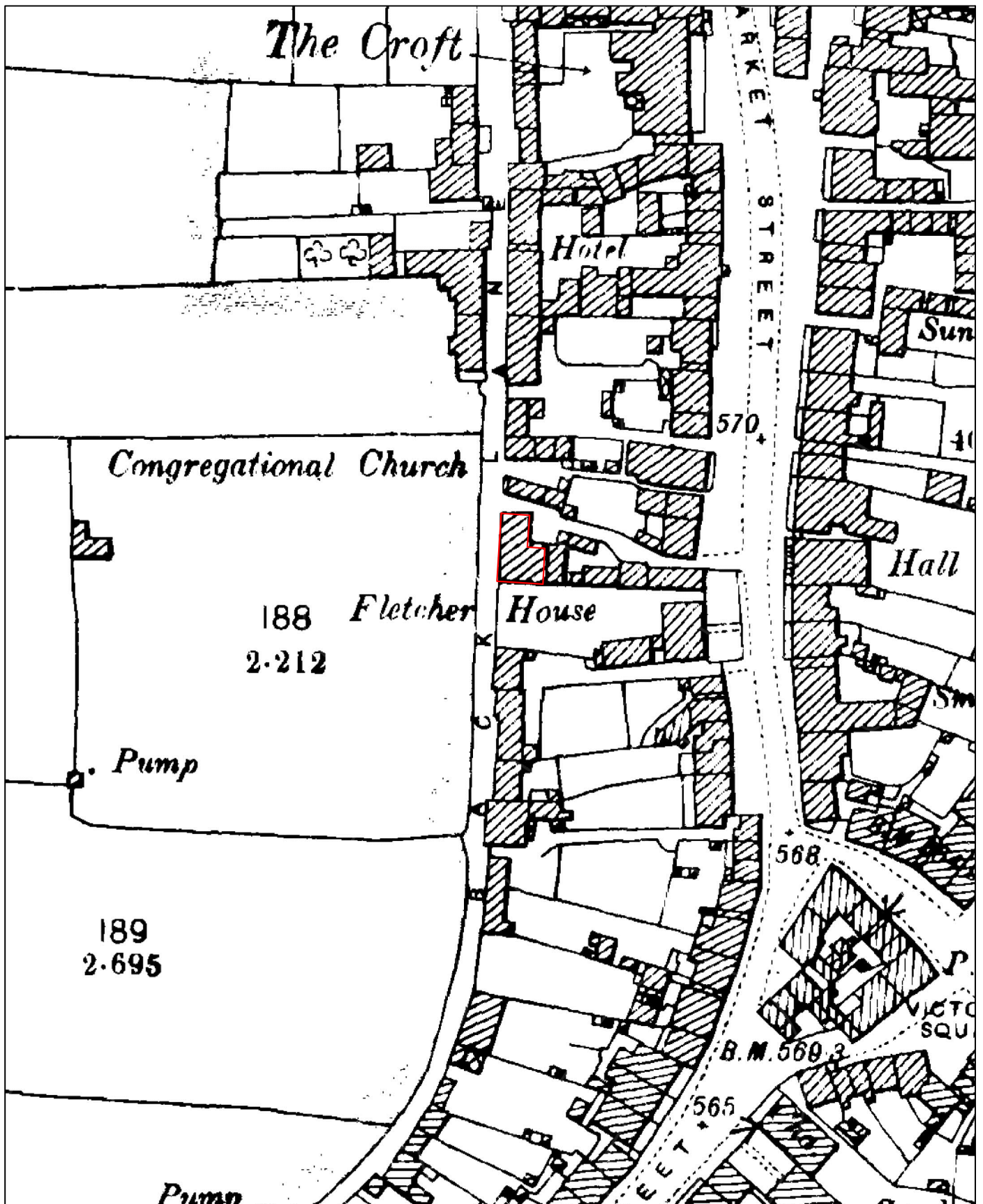
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Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1859 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).








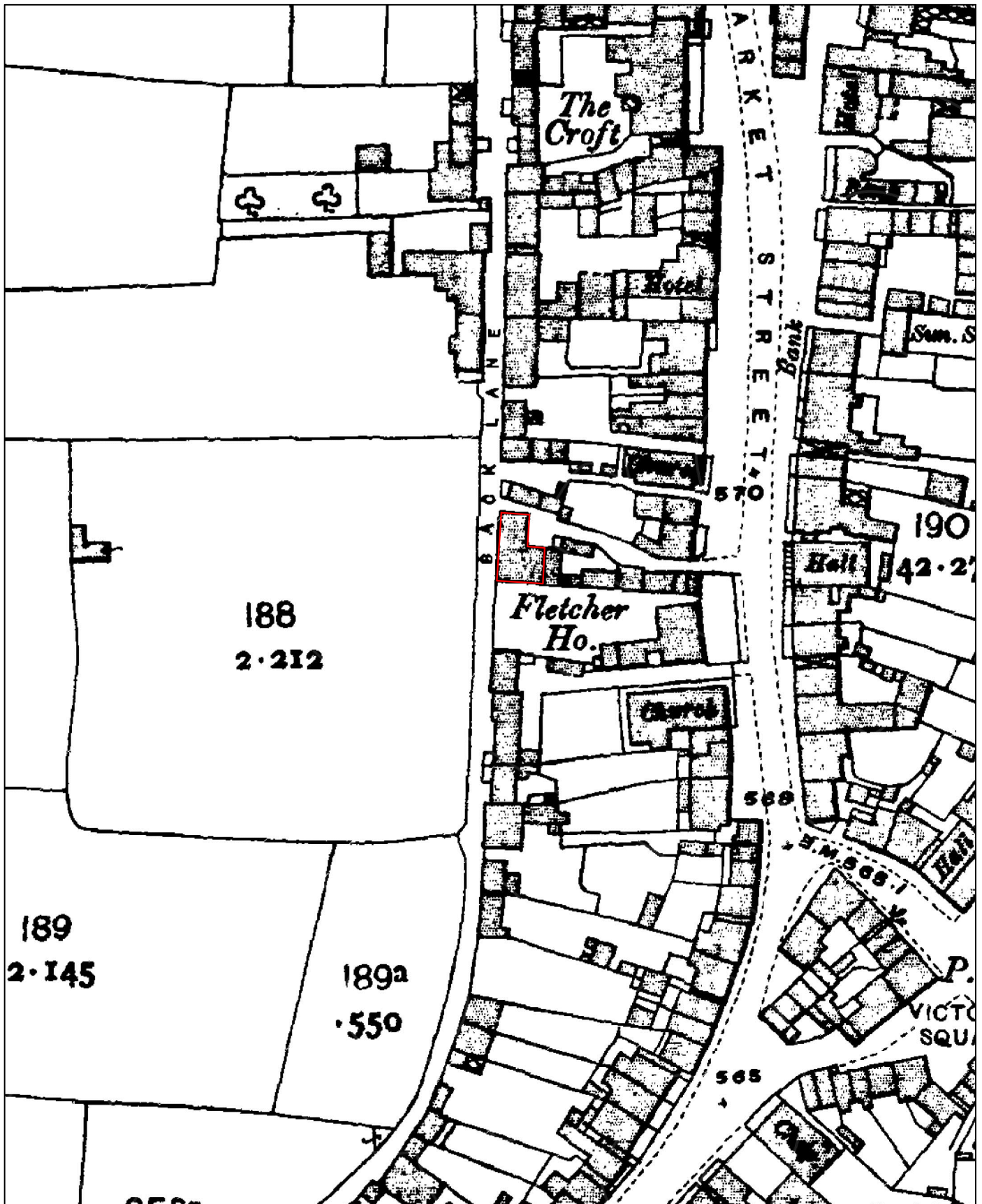
 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	PROJECT:	5 & 6 Croft Street, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria	KEY:  Site location	
	CLIENT:	PFK Planning		
	SCALE:	1:1,250 at A4		
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	DATE:	June 2017		
	REPORT No:	CL12004		

Figure 6: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1898 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).






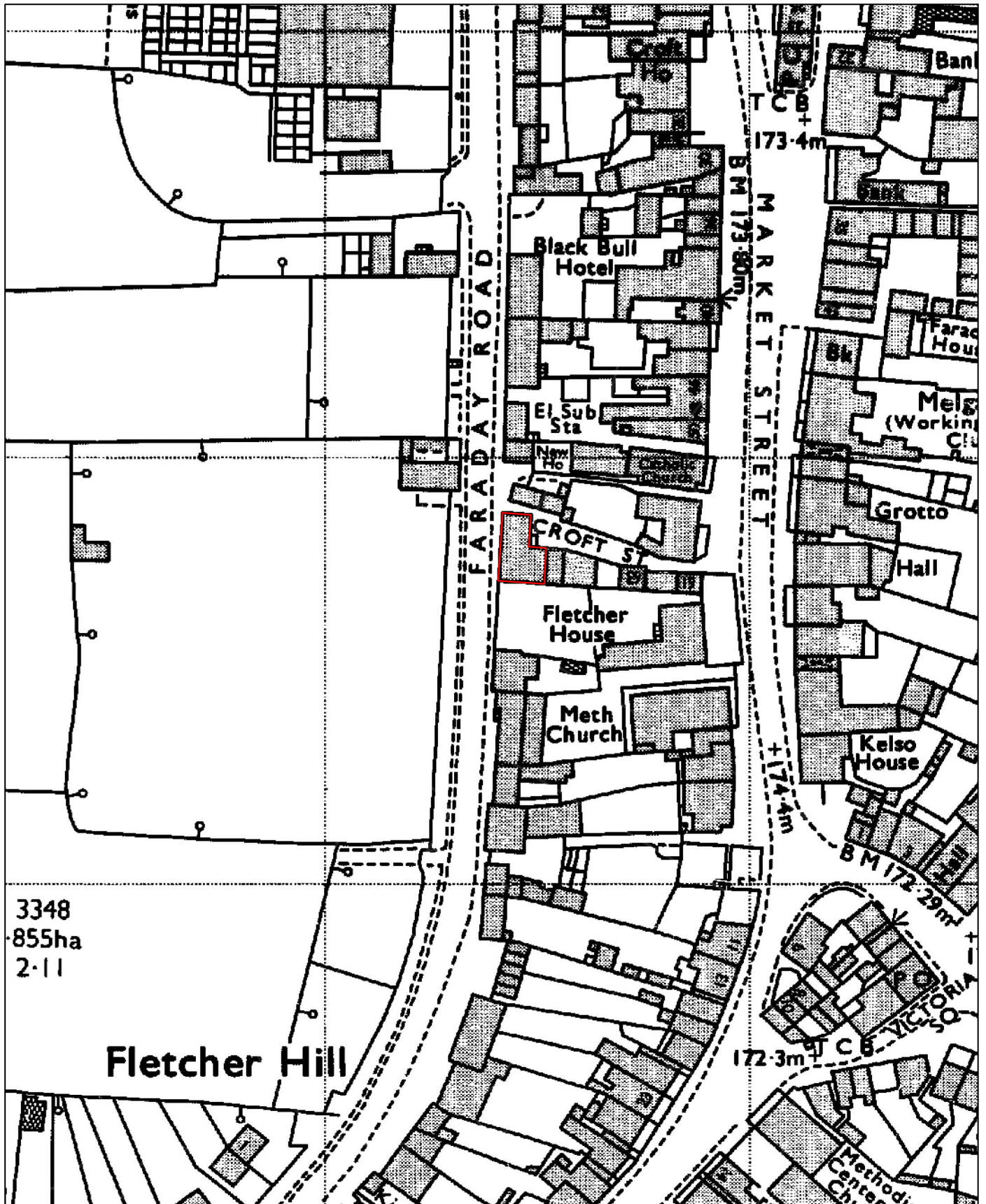
 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	<p>PROJECT: 5 &amp; 6 Croft Street, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria</p> <p>CLIENT: PFK Planning</p> <p>SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: June 2017</p> <p>REPORT No: CL12004</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	
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Figure 7: Ordnance Survey Map, 1915 (25 inches to 1 mile).






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Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map, 1974 (25 inches to 1 mile).

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