

THE CASTLE DAIRY, WILDMAN STREET, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief



Client: Cox and Allen

NGR: 351935 493064

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Non-Technical Summary

The Castle Dairy was amongst a number of buildings in Kendal that were damaged by floods in December 2015. The Dairy has medieval origins and is thought likely to have originally served as part of a grange belonging to the castle. The watching brief monitored the lifting of the stone flag and brick floors in three of the rooms on the ground floor, two to the front and one to the rear. Areas of plaster which were removed and a fireplace, which was more fully opened in the room to the south-west end of the building, were also recorded.

The depth of excavation was generally only around fifteen centimetres below the top of the flags, so deposits underlying the bedding material for the flags were generally only exposed in plan in some places and were not excavated to any significant depth. The sequence of deposits encountered in the two rooms to the front of the building represented a continuation of those recorded during a small-scale evaluation carried out at the site via a series of test pits in February and March 2016 (Greenlane Archaeology 2016a). The finds recovered on this occasion reconfirm that the floors had probably been re-laid in both these rooms in the late 20th century. Material recovered from immediately below the flags in the room to the rear of the building had a notable concentration of 19th century finds and two small pits were exposed in the west corner. One of these pits was probably a refuse pit for domestic/kitchen waste, the other was lined with slate on the sides and it has been suggested that it may have been a soakaway, or the slate may have been packing material for a posthole, the post having been removed or long since decayed. The finds from the watching brief are late post-medieval apart from a very small quantity of residual medieval pottery of possible 12th to 14th century date. The fireplace in the room to the south-west end of the building was originally much wider and squarer than it has appeared in recent years and it is believed that it will now be opened to its former extent as part of the refurbishment of the building.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Cox and Allen for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Dave, Rob, Brad, Baz and Ted for their assistance on site.

The watching brief was carried out by Tom Mace, who also wrote this report. The finds were processed by Dan Elsworth. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace, who also assessed the animal bone, clay pipe, and medieval pottery. The report was edited by Jo Dawson, who also assessed the post-medieval finds. Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

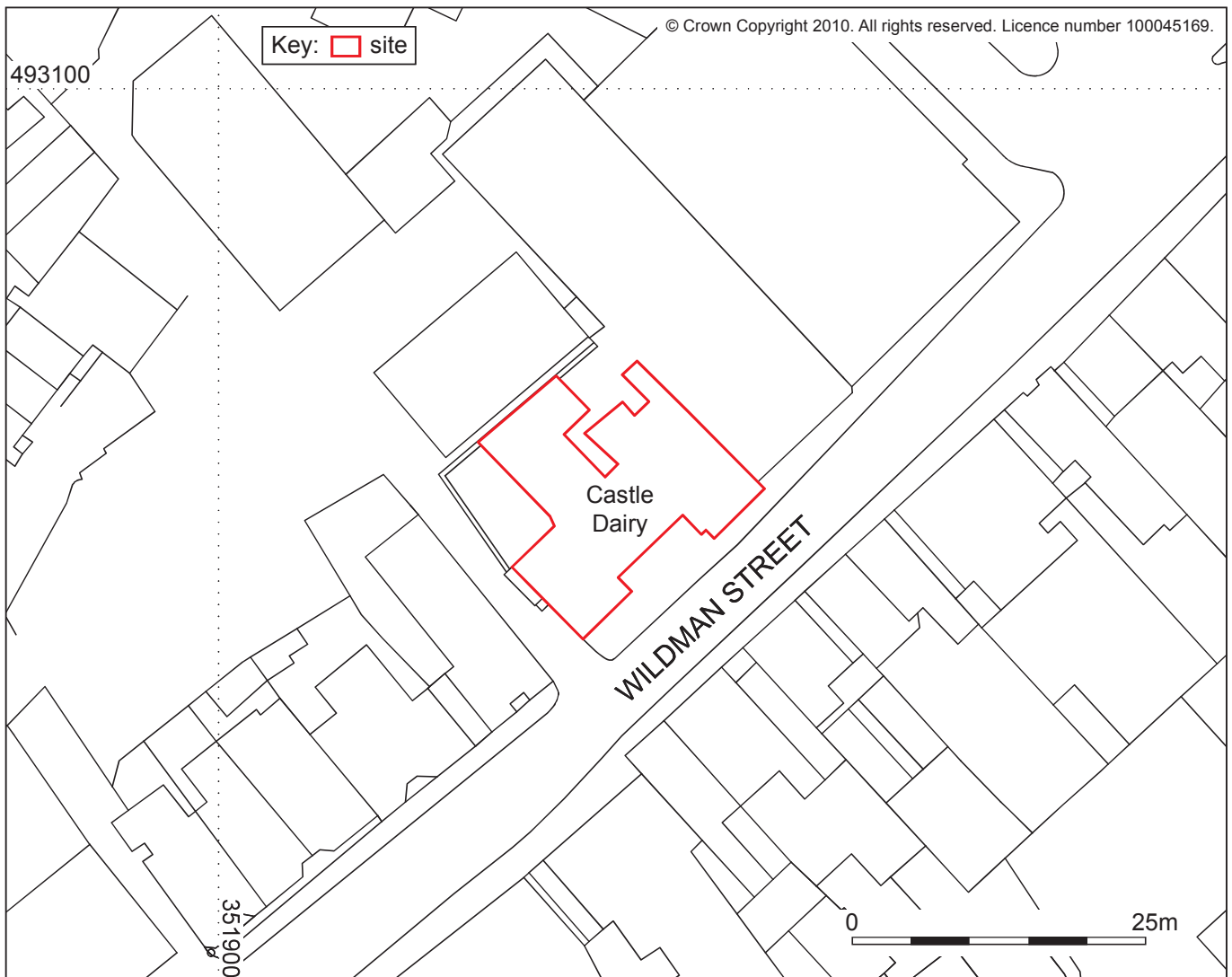
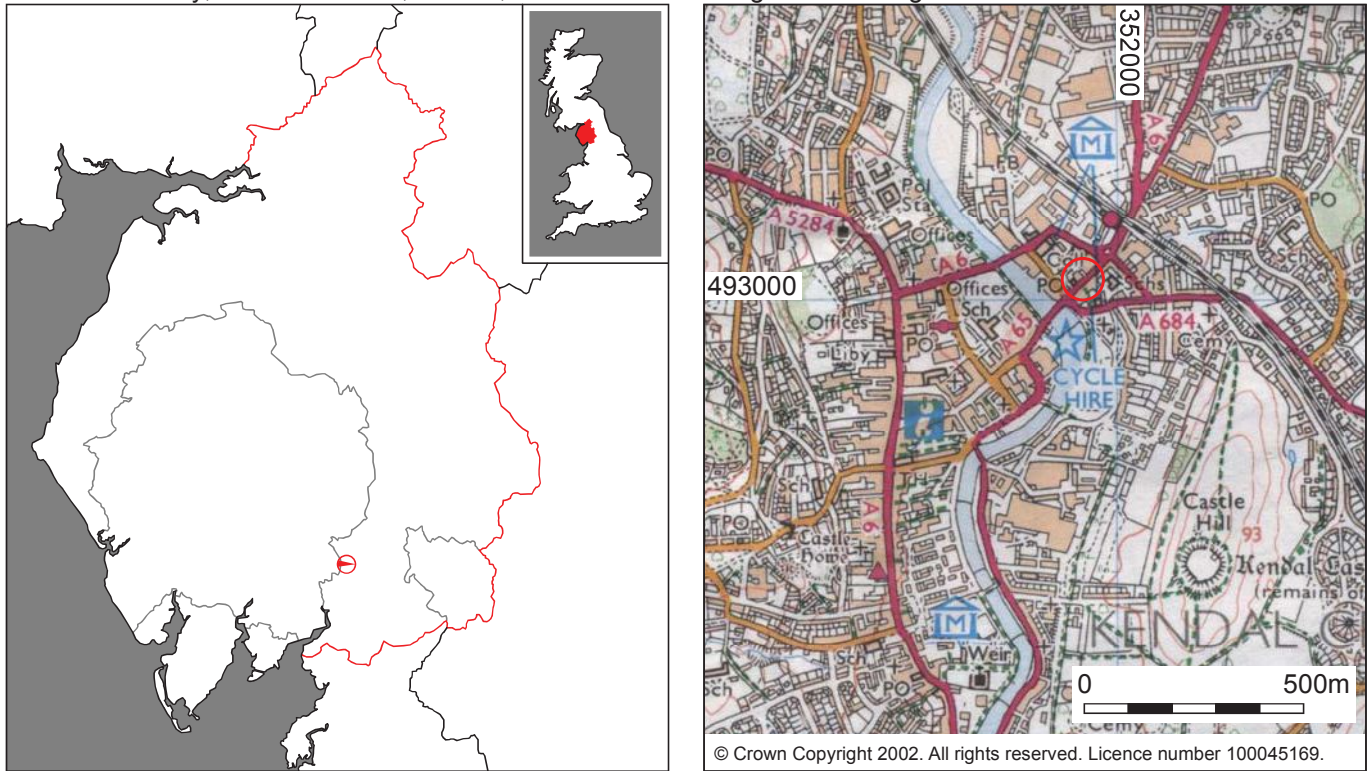
1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (SL/2017/0003) for a number of repairs to the Castle Dairy, Wildman Street, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR 351935 493064), including the renewal of areas of the historic flooring, it was determined, following discussion with the Conservation Officer for South Lakeland District Council, that this element of the work would be carried out under archaeological supervision (Paul Grout Associates 2016). This was based on the results of a previous investigation, which determined that while much of the flooring was relatively late in date, there was still the potential for remains of medieval and later date to be present (Greenlane Archaeology 2016a). In response to this Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Cox and Allen (hereafter 'the client') to carry out the work, which was undertaken on the 19th, 20th, 23rd, 24th and 25th January 2017.

1.1.2 The Castle Dairy is a Grade I Listed Building and remains one of Kendal's best preserved medieval buildings. It retains a considerable amount of fabric of medieval date, although it has seen a number of phases of alteration (Greenlane Archaeology 2010), and the main roof structure was recently dated by dendrochronology to the late 15th century (Tyers 2015). The building has been subject to a number of recent pieces of archaeological work (Greenlane Archaeology 2013; 2016b), including a series of test pits carried out in 2016 (Greenlane Archaeology 2016a; Figure 2).

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The building covers an area of approximately 240m² on the north side of Wildman Street, Kendal (Figure 1). The site is located at the north end of the town's commercial centre and is located amongst a variety of commercial properties on the north side of Stramongate Bridge.

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 less than 100m to the south-west and drains the higher ground to the north-west of Kendal into Morecambe Bay. 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).



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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1.1 All aspects of the archaeological recording were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a; 2014b) and Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (2007). The numbering system used for the rooms inside the Dairy follows the one that was used to record the building in 2010 (Greenlane Archaeology 2010). The watching brief was carried out on the ground floor, predominantly in rooms G1, G2 and G6, comprising an area of approximately 55m² (Figure 2). Areas of 'contaminated plaster' were also removed in G2 and a photographic record was made of this and the fireplace was opened more fully in G4 which was also drawn and photographed. The excavation work was carried out by hand and monitored by staff from Greenlane Archaeology. All deposits and features exposed were recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the watching brief, as well as general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced on site as follows:
 - i. room plans were drawn at a scale of 1:100 and 1:50;
 - ii. plans and sections of individual features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, as appropriate;
 - iii. an elevation, showing the fireplace in G4, was drawn at a scale of 1:20.

2.2 Environmental Samples

2.2.1 No environmental samples were taken as no appropriate deposits were encountered.

2.3 Finds

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

2.3.2 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed and identified in the first instance by Jo Dawson. The finds were recorded on *pro forma* record sheets and a catalogue was produced (*Appendix 4*).

2.3.3 The medieval pottery finds were analysed following guidelines provided by the *Medieval Pottery Research Group* (1998) and fabric types were identified and described using the *Guidelines for the Processing and Publication of Medieval Pottery from Excavations* (Blake and Davey 1983) and *Pottery in Archaeology* (Orton *et al* 2008).

2.3.4 The clay tobacco pipe was examined according to nationally agreed guidelines (Davey 1981; Davey and Higgins 1984).

2.3.5 Given the small size of the animal bone assemblage, all fragments were rapidly scanned and assigned to taxa wherever possible, although lower-order categories were also used (e.g. sheep/goat, cattle-size).

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design and current ClfA 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 Archive Centre in Kendal

(CAC(K)) on completion of the project. A digital copy of this report will be provided for the Historic Environment Service at Cumbria County Council for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record. In addition, a paper copy will be provided to the client if requested and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. A digital record of the project will also be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

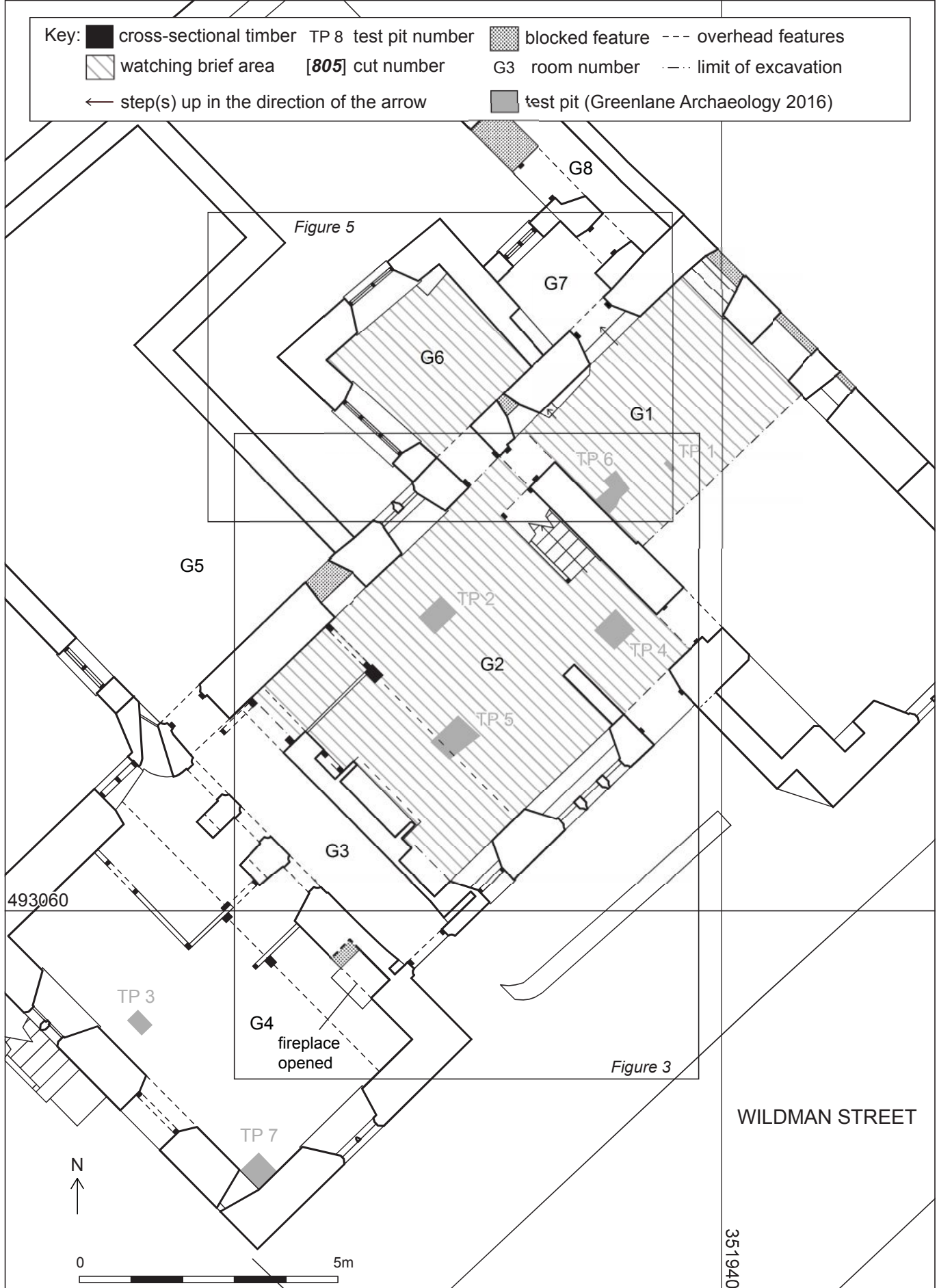


Figure 2: Site plan, showing location of watching brief area and location of previous test pits

3. Site History

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A comprehensive history of the Castle Dairy based on an assessment of both primary and secondary sources was produced as part of an archaeological building recording carried out in 2010 (Greenlane Archaeology 2010). The following information has been extracted from this report in order to provide context to the results of the watching brief.

3.2 Map and Image Regression

3.2.1 **Speed, 1614:** Speed's topography from 1614 shows that the area to the north-east of 'Stramon's Bridge' (labelled F), which is now known as Stramongate Bridge, is largely undeveloped (Plate 1), with large open areas, although there are definitely houses on both sides of the street to the north of 'Wildmans Gate', which is labelled C.

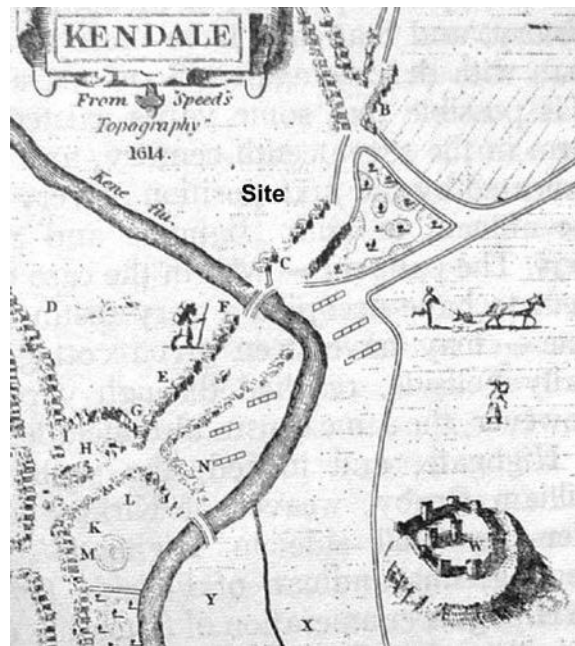


Plate 1: Speed's plan of Kendal, 1611 (reproduced in Marshall 1975, 11)

3.2.2 **Todd, 1787:** this map shows Wildman Street is well established with residences on both sides of the street by this time (Plate 2). The space to the rear of the Dairy appears to be undeveloped, and the Castle Dairy is shown in enough detail to show that it has essentially taken its modern form by this date. It is even detailed enough to show the internal cross-passage.

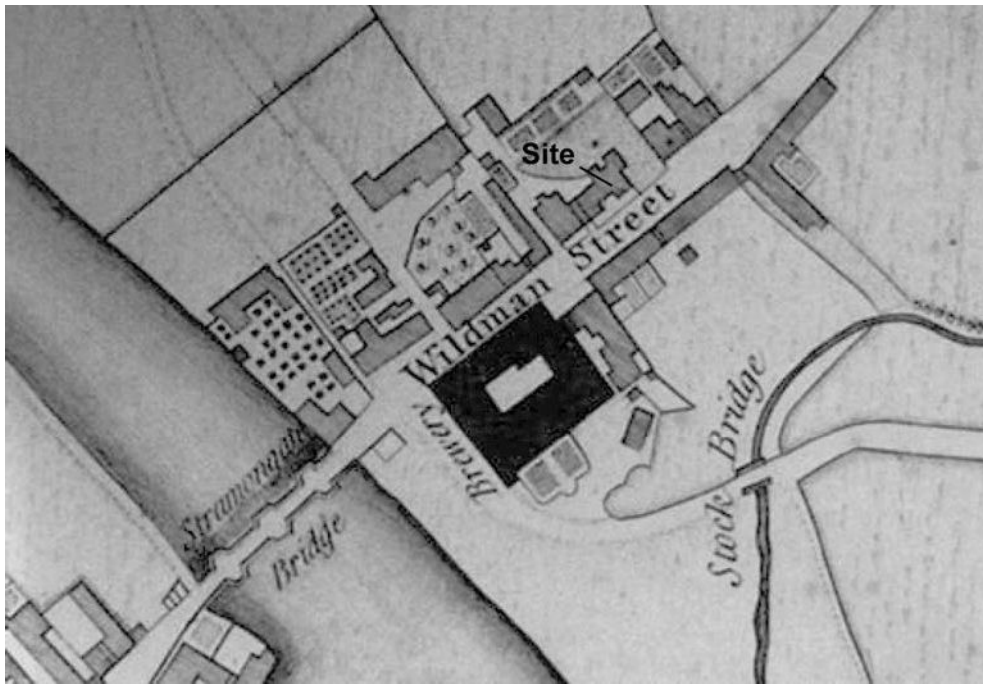


Plate 2: John Todd's plan of Kendal, 1787

3.2.3 **Wood, 1833:** the Castle Dairy is labelled as such to the north side of Wildman Street. The arrangement of the Dairy is largely unchanged from Todd's 1787 map apart from a possible extension to the north-east wing which appears to have been extended slightly to the south-east (Plate 3). The only other changes appear to affect various outbuildings within the yard space to the rear of the building. This is the first map to name it as the Castle Dairy.



Plate 3: John Wood's plan of Kendal, 1833

3.2.4 **Corn Rent map, c1835:** the Dairy appears to occupy plot 376 to the north side of Wildman Street, but the level of detail with regard the buildings is relatively uninformative (Plate 4).

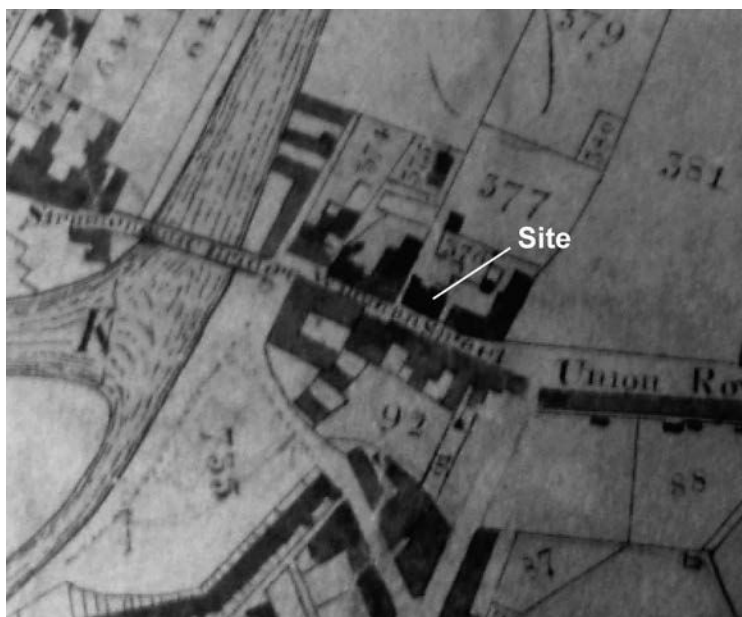


Plate 4: Corn rent map, c1835 (CAC(K) W/Q/RC8 c1835)

3.2.5 **Hogarth, 1853**: the north-east wing of the Castle Dairy appears to have been dramatically altered and appears to join buildings adjacent to the north-east side of the site (Plate 5).

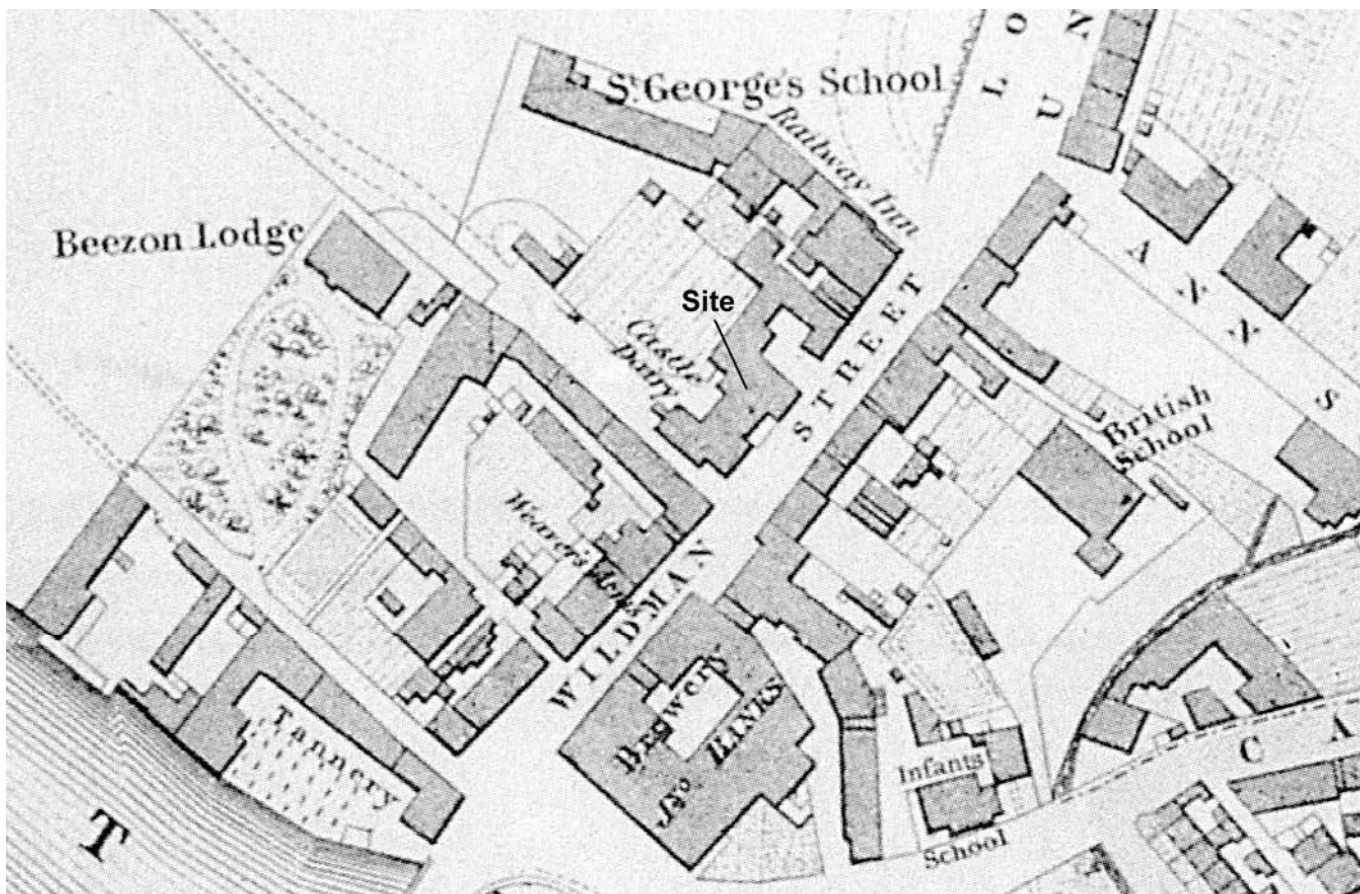


Plate 5: Hogarth's plan of Kendal, 1853

3.2.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1858**: this plan shows more detail of the arrangement of the Dairy and the buildings which appear to butt against it to the north-east (Plate 6). The cattle market and railway station to the north of Wildman Street have also been built (Plate 7).

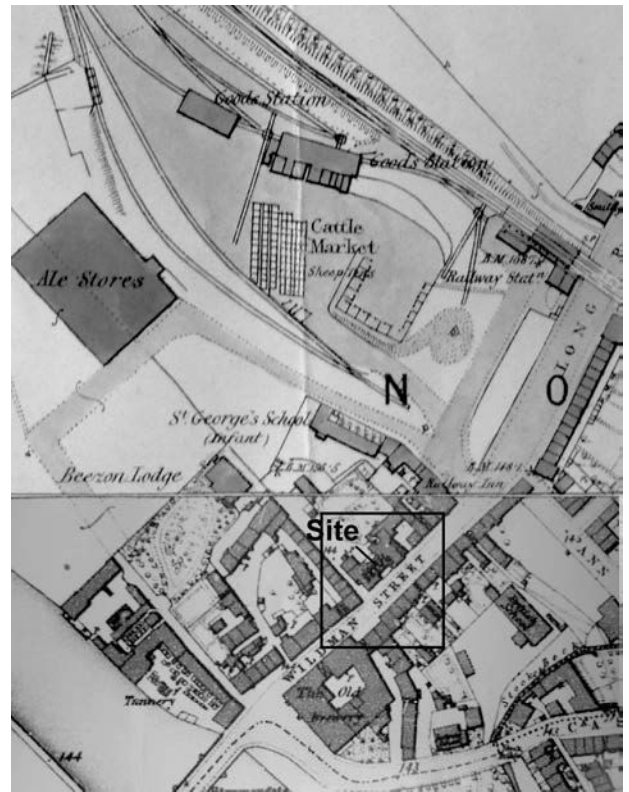
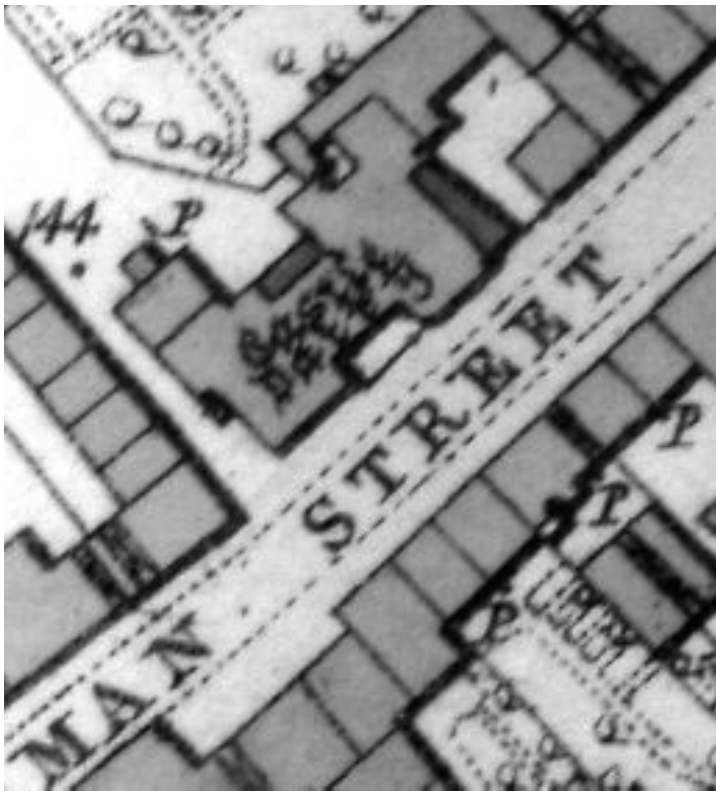


Plate 6 (left): Detail of the Castle Dairy, Ordnance Survey, 1858

Plate 7 (right): Location of the Cattle Market to the north of Wildman Street, Ordnance Survey, 1858

3.2.7 **Wilson, 1861:** this plan (Plate 8), which was produced for *The Annals of Kendal* (Nicholson 1861), shows a similar arrangement of buildings to the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (Plate 6) without showing the internal divisions.

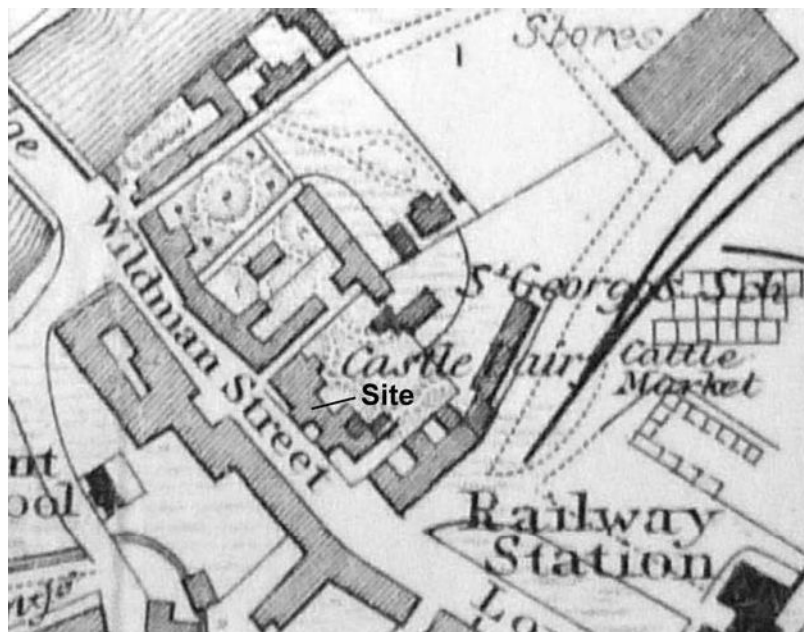


Plate 8: Wilson's plan of Kendal, 1861 (Nicholson 1861)

3.2.8 **J Hudson's line drawing, 1861:** this line drawing shows the main façade and side entrance to the Castle Dairy (Plate 9). The drawing is labelled 'J. HUDSON, DEL' to the bottom left and is reproduced in *The Annals of Kendal* (Nicholson 1861, 98; and also by Curwen (1900, 419)). It is noteworthy that it shows all of the windows in the south-east elevation as having trefoil heads.



Plate 9: Line drawing of the Castle Dairy by J Hudson (Nicholson 1861, 98)

3.2.9 **Proposed additions to the Castle Dairy, September 1880 (CAC(K) WSMB/K11/Book 4/549 1880)**: plans were submitted for alterations to the Castle Dairy dated 28th September 1880. The proposals include a drawn section and elevation as well as a ground floor plan of what is presumably a roofed extension to the Castle Dairy (Plate 10). Unfortunately, it is not clear where the extension was intended to be built in relation to the Dairy as the plans are somewhat damaged, although it appears to be against the north-west elevation between the two extensions (the site now occupied by the modern kitchen, Ground Floor Room 5 (G5)). The purpose of this extension is also not clear although it evidently had two small corner fireplaces.

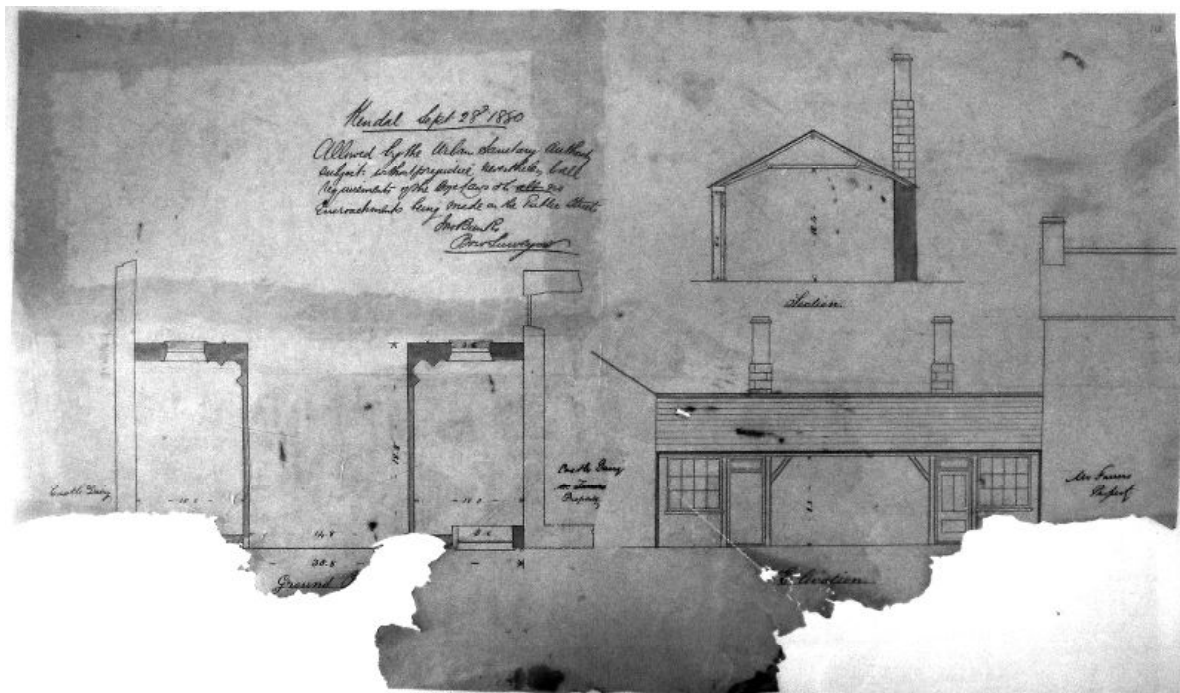


Plate 10: Proposed alterations to the Castle Dairy, dated 28th September 1880

3.2.10 **Photograph, c1900**: this early photograph of the Dairy (Plate 11) shows that the Dairy had a very similar outward appearance to the line drawing produced in *The Annals of Kendal* (Nicholson 1861, 98). However, there are some noticeable differences between the photograph and the drawing: the entrance to the hall near to the north-east wing is now covered by a small porch; the ground floor windows in the

two wings do not have trefoil heads; the top portion of the left-hand stack in the drawing is narrower towards the top than in the photo, and the front garden wall is lower in the photo.



Plate 11: Photograph, c1900 (from Curwen 1900, 418)

3.2.11 **Ordnance Survey, 1914:** the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey shows that the arrangement of buildings to the north-east corner of the Dairy has again undergone alteration (Plate 12). What appear to be stairs are shown to the south side of the south-west wing. The 1:1,250 scale map has numbers and boundaries marked on it which correspond to the c1910 land valuation of the commissioners of Inland Revenue (Plate 13). The stairs are not shown on the larger scale map, although this appears to be an oversight; the extension to the rear of the hall and north-east wing is also shown as a solid line as opposed to a dashed line. Some of the pertinent details of the record of valuations are shown in Table 1: the Castle Dairy is labelled 'Pt 167', the entry for which also includes numbers 164-6 which includes cottages and warehouses to the side and rear of the Dairy (CAC(K) WT/DV/2/27 1910). The record lists the owners and occupiers of the site c1910, the details of which are recorded in Table 1.

Assessment Number	Occupiers	Owner, with their residence	Description of property	House Number	Additional notes
164	C.W.B. Wilson for Chas. E. Ellwood	C.W.B. Wilson Per H.E. Croft, 26 Wildman Street	Cottage	3 yd. 24	Included in Ref. N ^o 167
165	Paul Paulson	"	"	2	
166	Chas. Ellwood	"	Shop	1	
167	Matthew Henry E. Croft	"	House, shop & warehouse	26	Includes Ref. N ^{os} 164, 165, 166.

Table 1: Extract from the Record of Valuations made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (CAC(K) WT/DV/2/27 1910)

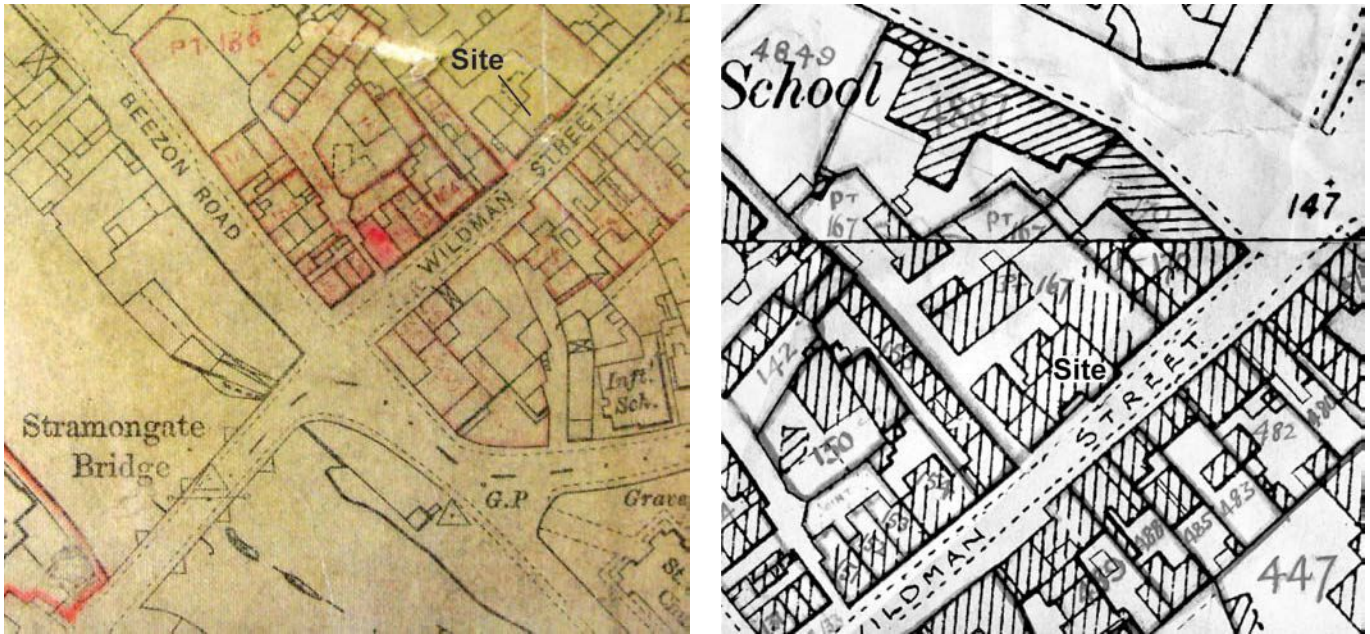


Plate 12 (left): Ordnance Survey, 1914

Plate 13 (right): Ordnance Survey, 1914, showing the assessment numbers of the record of valuations made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue c1910

3.2.12 **Curwen, 1916:** Curwen’s description and history of the Castle Dairy, as well as being one of the first detailed discussions of it, is also of interest as an historical record of the structure at that time. His account includes a plan (Plate 14) and two photographs (Plate 15 and Plate 16), which show the building at that date. The photographs are of interest because they are unusual at this time for focussing on particular details of the property. The plan shows the building much as it is today, although clearly only one of the three arched openings between the cross passage and the south-west wing was open at this time and there are several windows and doorways in the north-east wing that have since been blocked. It is apparent that his interest was only in the early fabric as many of the extensions to the rear, what he describes as ‘modern’, are shown in less detail or not at all. The photographs are of interest because they demonstrate that the north-west cross-passage door was external at that time, that is not enclosed within any extension to the rear, and that there was a skylight in the roof of Ground Floor Room 7 (G7).

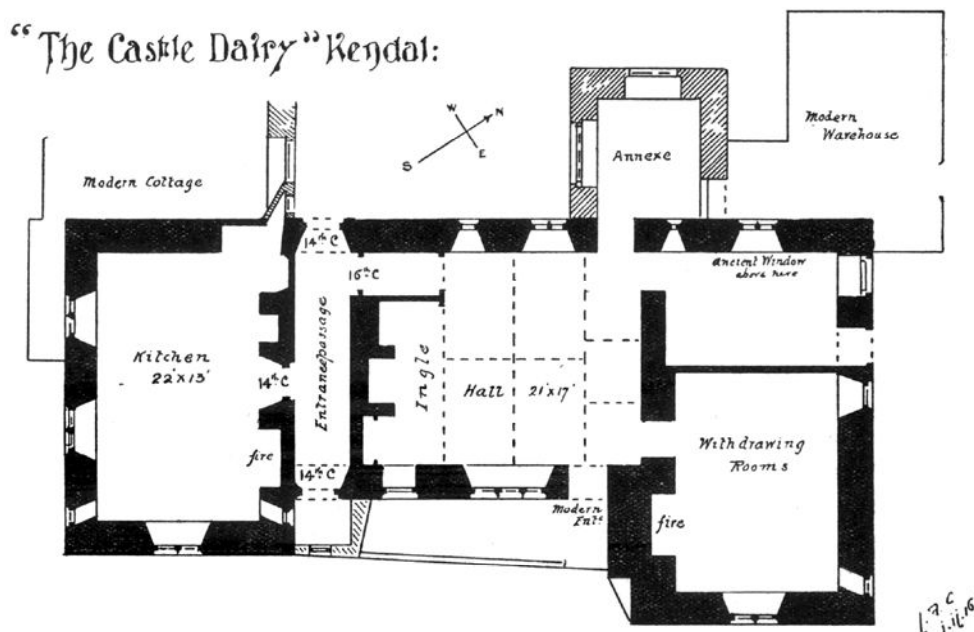


Plate 14: Curwen’s plan of the Castle Dairy, 1916 (from Curwen 1916)

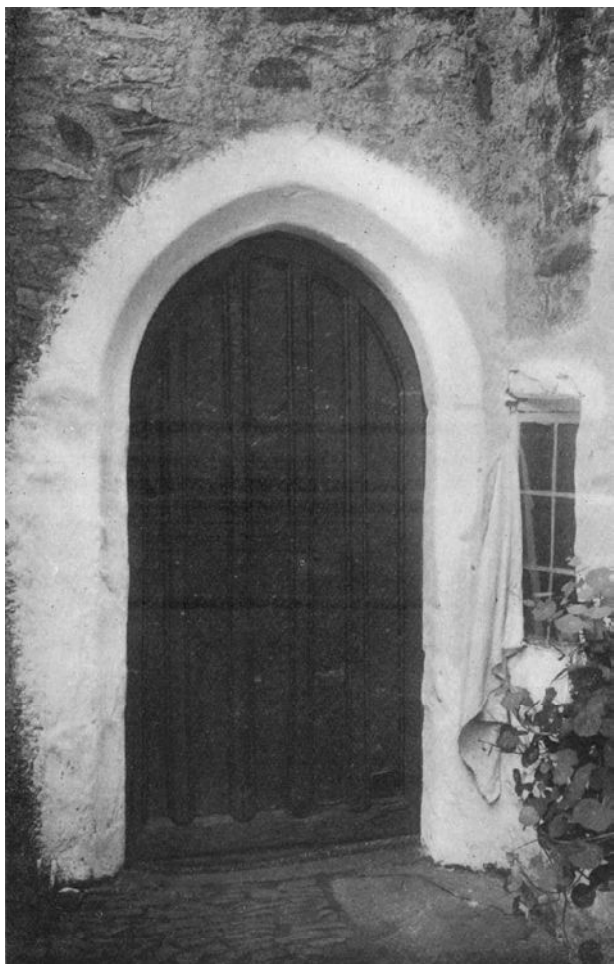


Plate 15 (left): Doorway at the north-west end of the cross-passage (from Curwen 1916)

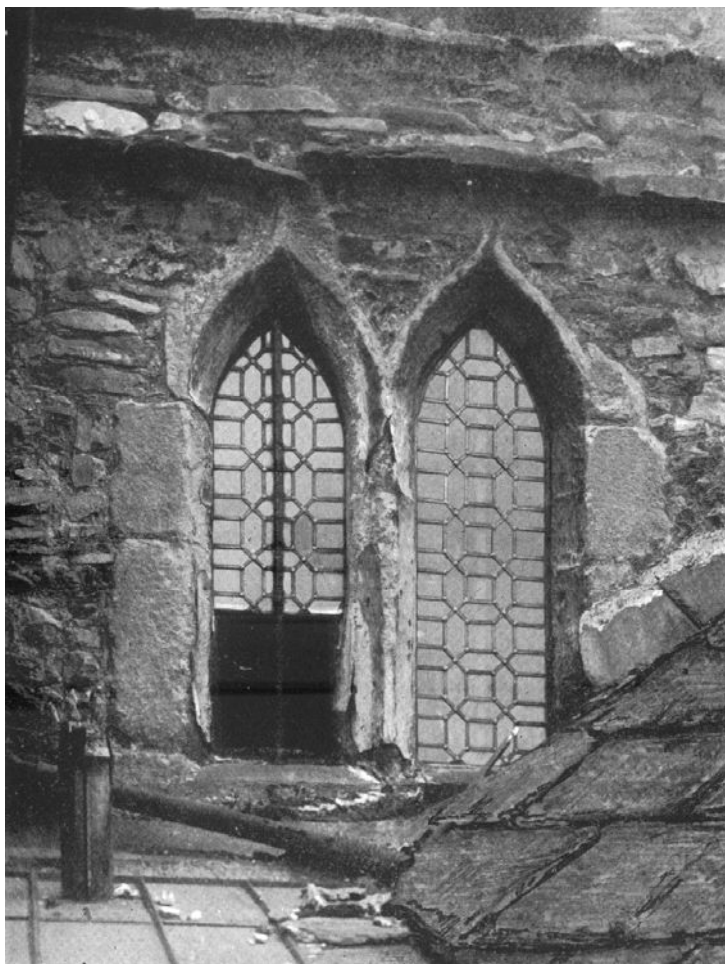


Plate 16 (right): Lancet windows in the north-west elevation with skylight (from Curwen 1916)

3.2.13 **Photographs, late 19th or early 20th century:** these photographs (Plate 17, Plate 18, and Plate 19) show the Dairy at a similar stage in its development to when the photograph was taken c1900 which is reproduced in *Kirkbie-Kendall* (Curwen 1900, 418). One of the photographs is dated 1924 (Plate 18); the porch against the south-west wing is still present, which would date the other two pictures from the late 19th century to no later than c1936 when the *Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England* survey of the building was undertaken.



Plate 17: Early photograph (from Preston 1977, 36)



Plate 18: Photograph, 1924 (from Nicholls and Hughes 2005, 28)



Plate 19: Early photograph (reproduced from Nicholls and Hughes 2006, 53)

3.2.14 *RHME, 1936*: this survey of historical monuments in Westmorland includes a photograph, plan and detailed description of the Castle Dairy (RCHME 1936, 412; plate 114). This photograph shows that the Dairy's appearance has changed little since c 1900 (Plate 20). Some alterations have been carried out in front of the main hall: the porch against the south-west wing has been removed by this point and the small wall has been extended and a gate put in at the south-west end. The metal railing is also more clearly visible in this later photograph. The plan (Plate 21) shows the internal divisions of the Castle Dairy, including the north-west wings, and the north-east and south-west wings either side of the hall, and an unlabelled room is shown adjoining the south-west wing to the north-west.



Plate 20: Photograph reproduced from the RCHME (1936, plate 114)

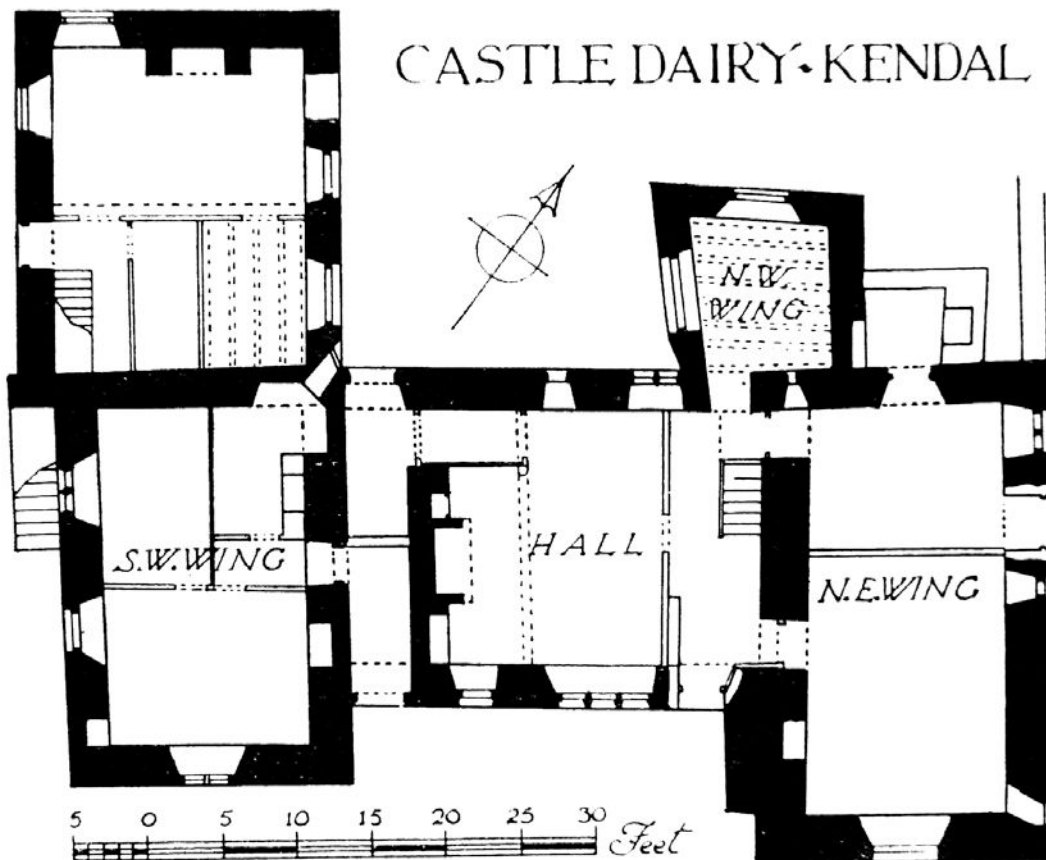


Plate 21: Plan reproduced from the RCHME (1936, 125)

3.2.15 **Ordnance Survey, 1939:** the building to the north-west side of the south-west wing has been removed and the buildings to the rear of the hall and north-east wing have also seen alteration (Plate 22).



Plate 22: Ordnance Survey, 1939

3.2.16 **Photograph, c1953:** the mount for this photograph was labelled 'Castle Dairy 1953 R. Rudd' (CAC(K) WSMB/K9/15 c1953-4) and it was taken of the south-east elevation of the Castle Dairy, viewed from the north-east. The metal railings outside the front of the building had been removed by this time and the premises were being used as a café.



Plate 23: Photograph of the south-east external elevation of the Castle Dairy taken from the north-east (CAC(K) WSMB/K9/15 c1953-4)

3.2.17 **Photograph, c1960s:** this photograph (CAC(K) WDX 1248 c1960s), taken by Geoffrey Berry, shows the south-east elevation of the Castle Dairy, which fronts onto Wildman Street.



Plate 24: Photograph of the Castle Dairy taken from the south (CAC(K) WDX 1248 c1960s)

3.2.18 **Planning application, 1964 (Ref: K1932/WCC6618)**: an application was submitted on behalf of Kendal Corporation on the 28th August 1964 to re-roof the Castle Dairy and install standard amenities (CAC(K) WSMBK/11/4/3777 1964). The premises continued to be used as a café and a dwelling.

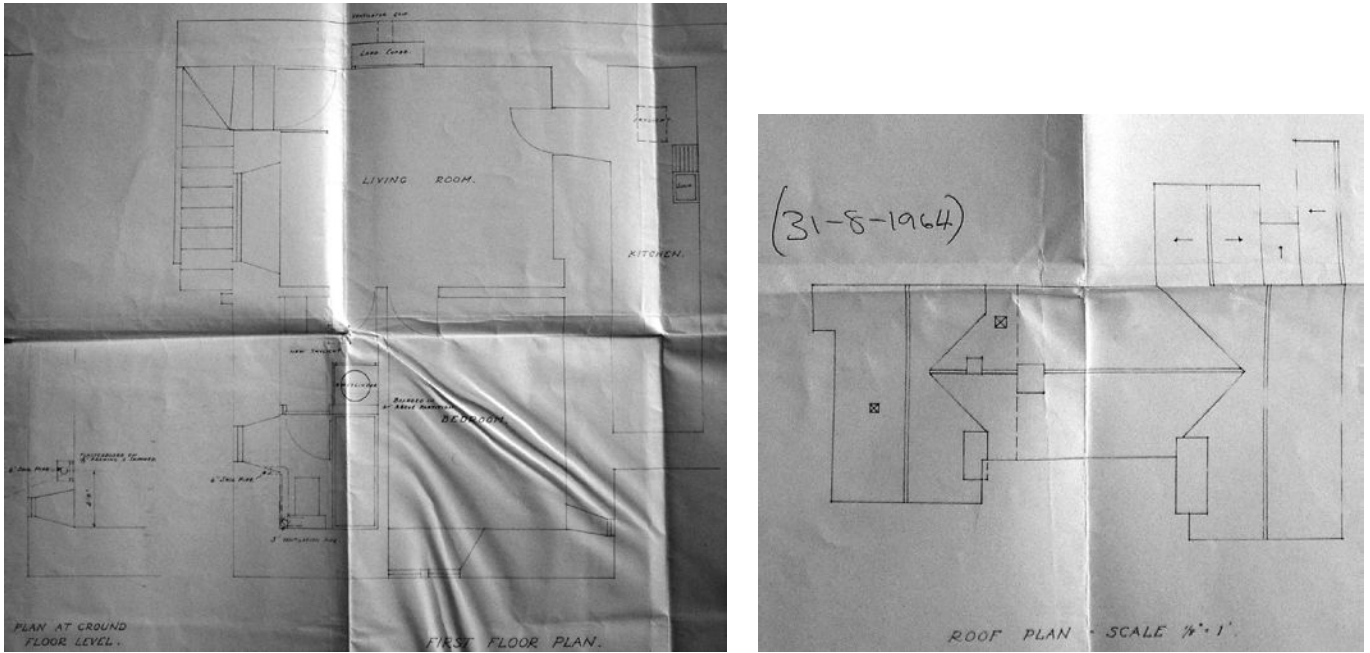


Plate 25: Plans associated with a planning application submitted in 1964 (CAC(K) WSMB/K/11/4/3777 1964)

3.2.19 **Planning application, 1970 (Ref: K1932/WCC6618)**: an application was submitted by Kendal Borough Council on the 24th August 1970 for a kitchen extension in the place of a shed to the rear of the Castle Dairy (CAC(K) WSMB/K/11/4/6497 1970).

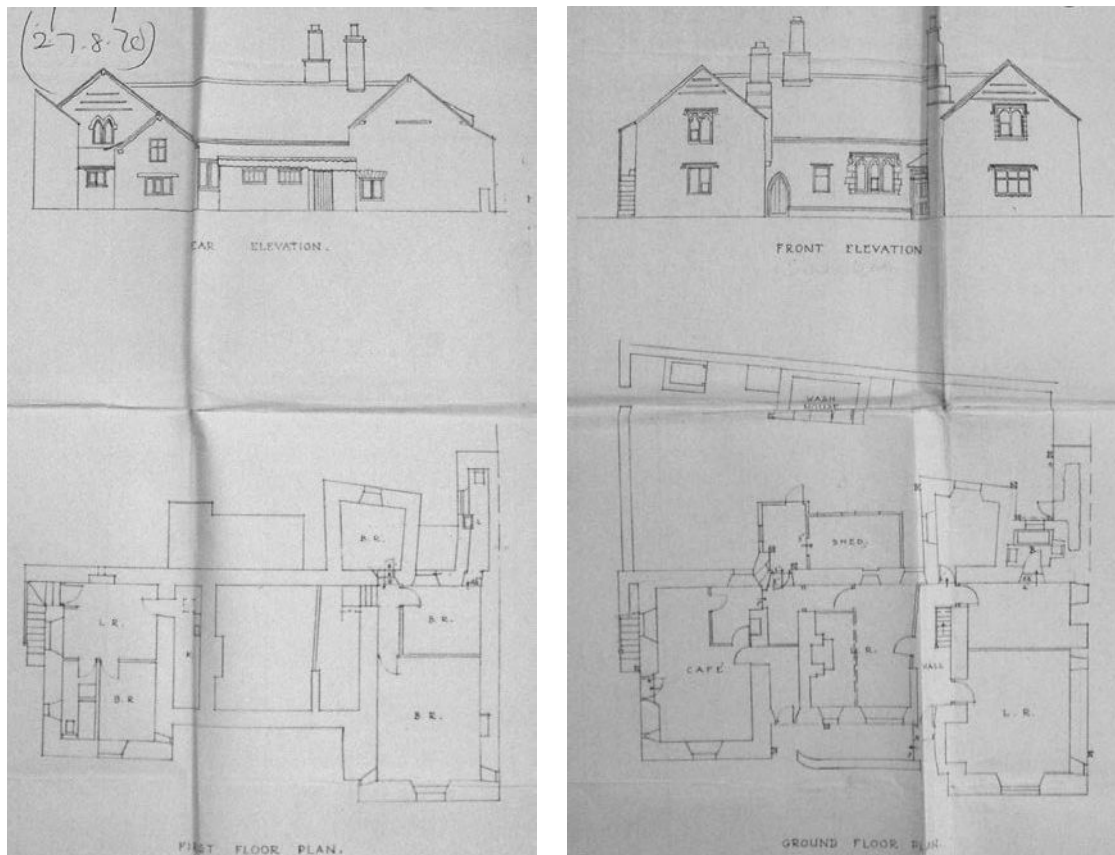


Plate 26: Drawings of the Castle Dairy relating to as it existed in 1970 (CAC(K) WSMB/K/11/4/6497 1970)

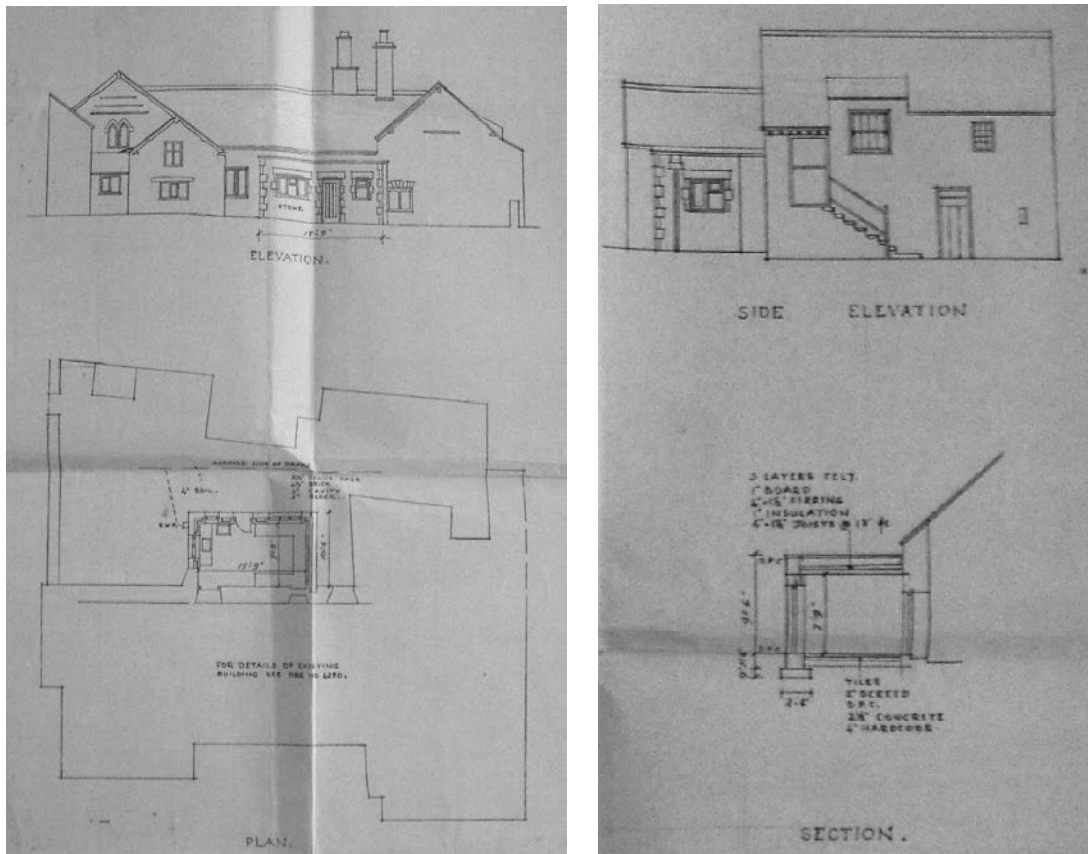


Plate 27: Drawings of the proposed kitchen extension to the rear of the Castle Dairy, 1970 (CAC(K) WSMB/K/11/4/6497 1970)

3.2.20 *Various photographs, 20th century*: more recent photographs of the attractive façade of the Dairy (Plate 28 and Plate 29) feature prominently in walking guides for Kendal (Nicholls 1986, 84; 1996, 86; 2004, 97) as well as other short histories of the town (Sharp 1974, 97).



Plate 28 (left): Photograph (Sharp 1974, 16)



Plate 29 (right): Photograph (Nicholls 2004, 97)

3.3 Medieval Kendal and the Origins of Wildman Street

3.3.1 The settlement of Kirkland, at the southern end of the medieval town, was recorded in the Domesday Book (as *Cherchebi*; Faull and Stinson 1986), from which it may be inferred that the mother church of the area was there. The settlement became the centre of a Norman Barony in the later 11th century. Richard I granted a Saturday market in 1189, and at some time between 1222 and 1246 William III of Lancaster, the lord of the manor, confirmed borough status to a settlement which seems to have been encouraged to the north of Kirkland (Munby 1985). According to legend this part of Kendal was known as 'Doodleshire' on account of Dickie Doodle who supposedly fought for Richard I and persuaded him to grant Kendal its first market charter (Bingham 1996, 428). He also apparently persuaded the king to declare that part of Kendal on the east side of the river an independent shire named in his honour, although in reality the name may be connected to the establishment of an annual race rivalling those of the town proper, during the ceremonies associated with which a mayor was elected and which remained in existence into the early 19th century (*op cit*, 429). The charter of between 1222 and 1246 has a specific clause relating to fulling and dyeing (Munby 1985, 103), indicating there was an established cloth-based economy in Kendal by this period. The earliest fortification in Kendal, which could potentially have been the seat of the Barony, is Castle Howe (RCHME 1936, 122). The castle is one of a series of early post-conquest motte and bailey fortifications established along the river valleys of the North West and probably dates from the 12th century (Winchester 1979). A later fortification was Kendal Castle to the east of the River Kent which has earthworks and masonry dating to the 13th century onwards (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 433). Documents dating to 1310 and 1390 suggest that there were around 144 tofts in the town, the width of the tofts being fairly wide allowing further sub-division laterally (CCC and EH c2002, 9). Kendal was subject to numerous raids from Scotland in the 14th century, the most notable being the great raid of 1322. There were also outbreaks of sheep murrain from 1280 onwards and poor harvests led to famines between 1315 and 1317 (Winchester 1979, 6).

3.3.2 The available records suggest that Wildman Street is likely to have at least medieval origins (see CCC and EH c2002, map E); it probably formed an extension of Stramongate, which is recorded from 1365 onwards (Smith 1967, 117). It is not known when a bridge first existed at this location, although prior to a bridge's construction the river could perhaps have been forded (Bingham 1996, 97). However, a new bridge was certainly built in 1379 (Smith 1967, 118), and it would logically seem necessary for some form of bridge to have existed prior to the development of properties in this part of Kendal. However, recent work to the south of Wildman Street, off Castle Street (Greenlane Archaeology 2008), has cast some doubt on how developed Wildman Street was during the medieval period. The results of this work indicate that the area was probably largely open fields in the medieval period, only becoming developed in the early post-medieval period, and that this may be in part related to the presence of the Castle Dairy (Elsworth *et al* 2011). There is no evidence to support the notion that Wildman Street was originally a Roman Road; much less that the cobbled floor at the south-west end of the building is actually the remains of such a road (as suggested on various web sites, e.g. Visit Cumbria 2010).

3.4 The Castle Dairy

3.4.1 **Early investigation:** in order to understand the history of the Castle Dairy it is necessary to examine those previous investigations into it that are available (complete transcripts of the most pertinent of these are given in *Appendix 2*). However, considering the evident importance of the building, which has been described as '*Kendal's only more or less complete medieval house*' (Bingham 1996, 23), it seemingly merited little consideration before the early 19th century. Nicolson and Burn, writing in 1777, were evidently aware of it but gave little more than a passing comment stating, wrongly, that it was formerly a chapel that had been converted to a building (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 75). An anonymous author writing about Kendal Castle in the *Gentleman's Magazine* a few years later only found time to comment on fanciful speculation about a tunnel running between the building and the Castle ('Mr Urban' 1800, 1129). The earliest detailed account of the building was given by Cornelius Nicholson in *The Annals of Kendal*, first published in 1832, which was supplemented in the second edition by an illustration by J Hudson (Plate 9). Subsequently another account was given in 1855 (Haresfield 1855) after which a considerable number of accounts followed, many in local guide books, culminating in the more analytical investigations of William Weir in 1915 (information from Maintenance File; his report appears to have

been essentially copied by Edward Wilson in 1916), JF Curwen (1916), and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME 1936). Accounts given after these have tended to repeat much of the same information, with minor embellishments, some of which have perhaps confused the history of the site while others comprise little more than dubious speculation.

3.4.2 The early investigations into the site were able to establish a number of principal details about the building and its development (see *Appendix 2*). They identified it as having a central core of 14th century date with cross wings at either end, also containing elements considered to be of 14th century date. It was also evident that it had been subsequently extensively modified in the late 16th century, with a number of interesting features being added at this time, including dated inscriptions and stained glass, as well as new windows, a large fireplace in the main hall or kitchen, and a vaulted plaster ceiling in the first floor bedroom. An early bedstead and cupboard (known as an 'aumbry'), of similar date, were also present in this room. Later additions to the rear were also described but little detail of modifications made after the early 20th century is available, which is perhaps not surprising given the date at which the most detailed examinations were carried out.

3.4.3 ***The Furniture, the Chapel, and the tunnel:*** one element of the site that attracted the attention of the earliest investigators was the early bedstead and aumbry, a collection of objects associated with the latter and the long-standing tradition of a chapel being present in the building. As has been already stated Nicholson and Burn first mentioned a chapel at the site, indeed they suggested it had been a chapel and was converted into a residence. Later commentators were more circumspect; Cornelius Nicholson, the first to comment on these items, mentions both the bedstead and 'altar' '*containing the pix – the chest or box where the consecrated host was kept*', and he goes on to describe the discovery within this chest of a missal, a manuscript genealogy of some of the Saxon Kings, and two sets of roundels made of beech (Nicholson 1832, 81-83). Subsequent writers mentioned the same items, indeed the second edition of Nicholson's book, published in 1861, quotes at length from Haresfield's slightly earlier description (Haresfield 1855). An original document from 1915 specifically mentions the bedstead and what is referred to as a 'court cupboard', while an earlier one, from 1898, records an 'illuminated missal' and box of roundels (the latter of which was '*at present deposited in the Kendal Museum*'), as well as a picture by Romney ('*at present lent to the Kendal Town Council*') (CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154-155 1735-1974). By the mid-20th century the story had become considerably more elaborate; other objects found in the building were said to include Queen Catherine Parr's saddle and an early prayer book (presumably meaning the missal), as well as carved timber thought to be the reredos from behind a small altar in the Parr chapel in the parish church, brought to the Castle Dairy by the Garnetts for safe keeping (Gordon 1950, 23). Catherine Parr was even said to have stayed in the bedroom ('Sister Agnes' 1947, 52), but the evidence supporting many of these later claims is not given.

3.4.4 The significance of the items within the chest was not lost on many of those who described them; they were taken as direct evidence that the building was utilised as a chapel, most probably for Catholic worship at the time when it was outlawed. Traditionally the room with the vaulted ceiling containing the bedstead has been referred to as the chapel, a suggestion seemingly first made by Nicholson who refers to it as an oratory (1832, 81) although this reference seems to have been removed from the later edition. However, he takes the opinion that any chapel in the house would have been for the private use of the servants and estate workers (*ibid*). Certainly by 1900 the bedroom is assumed to have been the chapel (Curwen 1900, 417) and following this, once again, the story evolved a number of elaborate elements. Sister Agnes used the presence of the missal, or mass-book, as confirming the rumour that the bedroom at been used as a chapel (1947, 51-52), while Gordon reported the rumour that it had been used for holding Catholic mass as '*the only place in Kendal where Mass was said in Kendal during the Reformation*' (1950, 23). More recent research has perhaps substantiated this suggestion. A study into the bedstead and aumbry stated that one of the uses of the latter was typically for the storage of church vessels (Bourne and Stuart 1991, 56), and the Castle Dairy is included in a list of likely Catholic hiding places on account of the Garnetts, who were known Catholics, and the possible presence of a 'tunnel' (see below) (Hodgetts 2005, 511).

3.4.5 The rumoured presence of a tunnel is perhaps connected to the use of part of the building as a Catholic place of worship. It was first reported in 1800 in *The Gentlemen's Magazine* and said to connect to the castle, perhaps originally forming a sally-port (a means of escape from or method of getting

supplies to a castle when under siege), but at that time was 'choked up' ('Mr Urban' 1800, 1129). The form that this 'tunnel' took is debateable; Sister Agnes refers to it as something '*which had been used as an escape in times of distress and danger*' (1947, 51), while other writers doubted its existence (Curwen 1900, 420). Certainly, Hodgetts (2005, 511) considered it relevant enough to merit a mention in relation to the supposed use of the building for Catholic worship, suggesting that it might have actually been utilised for the escape of a priest from the building.

3.4.6 *Origins of the name:* as already noted the earliest antiquarians made little mention of the Castle Dairy, and certainly not by that name: remarkably the origins of the name are not explored in *The Place-Names of Westmorland* alongside other notable historic buildings in Kendal (Smith 1967, 119; there is however a property named 'le Cowhouse' recorded in 1594, which might be relevant). Somewhat ironically the earliest reference to use the name seems to be the article from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as even earlier original documents – such as the will of Anthony Garnett, dated 1735, and a title deed from 1799 (both contained in CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154-155 1735-1974), do not give a specific name. By the early 19th century the term 'Castle Dairy' was regularly being used and it was named as such on plans of that date and every account of the building after 1800. The name has long been taken to suggest that the building formed a grange belonging to the castle, perhaps a milk farm (Graham 1847, 15; Nicholson 1861, 98), as its name might suggest. This notion is perhaps enhanced by documentary references to a grange on the east side of the River Kent in 1331, within the demesne lands of the castle (Munby 1985, 107) and the suggestion that forges belonging to the castle were located on the site of a former bake house behind No. 18 Wildman Street (Curwen 1916, 101). According to tradition, it was also the site of the laundry belonging to the castle and later became the residence of the estate steward (Curwen 1900, 417). In addition, a mansion called Fowl Ing, situated a short distance from the Castle Dairy at Far Cross Bank, was considered likely to derive its name from having been '*the poultry yard for the Castle*' (Nicholson 1832, 81), which potentially also adds to the suggestion that the area was associated with an extensive grange.

3.4.7 More recently the theory that it was a grange has been questioned. Bingham (1996, 56) considered the building '*far too grand for a cow man but it could have been the residence of the Manor Steward*' but conceded that it is possible that while '*the Lord may have kept his milking cows in such a convenient position. The actual Dairy was likely to have been a wattle and daub hut which with the hovels for the workmen and other farm buildings, have long disappeared*'. The idea that the building was used by the Barons as a dairy was questioned at a much earlier date on the grounds that '*prior to the XVIth century, such offices as these were always situated within the outer walls of the keep*' (Curwen 1900, 417). More recently it has been suggested that 'Castle Dairy' is a corruption of 'Castle Dowery' and that the building was used as a dower house. This suggestion seems to have first occurred in 1986: it is presented in an article by John Marsh and in the same year in a guide book by Arthur Nicholls (Nicholls 1986, 85), although it is also given in the Listed Building entry, which was first compiled in 1951 although has clearly been subsequently modified (see *Appendix 2*). The evidence for this suggestion seems slight, the only reasoning given besides the similarity in the sound of the two words seems to be that '*there is no evidence of farmland around it*' (Nicholls 1986, 85). However, '*there was still some agricultural land in the area as late as 1819 for on 19th June the Westmorland Gazette reported that 'a field of grass adjoining Stramongate Bridge was cut last week'. This would have been within a few hundred yards of the Dairy*' (Bingham 1996, 56). Nonetheless, the current sign attached to the building by the Kendal Civic Society endorses the name as a corruption of 'Castle Dowery' (Hughes 2005).

3.4.8 *Recorded development:* there are no records relating to the physical development of the building in its earliest phases, apart from the building itself, which, as outlined above, shows clear evidence of 14th century origins, with alterations in the 16th century, and additions made from the 17th century and later. Actual documentary evidence relating to changes made to the building is not readily available until the first detailed maps of the area were produced in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (see *Section 3.4*).

3.4.9 In the later 20th century more detailed records, in particular newspaper articles, show the way that the building was being altered, although this is largely in terms of repairs and modifications to the fabric, such as re-roofing carried out in 1964 (SLDC 1964; CAC(K) WSMB/K/11/4/3777 1964), unblocking of two of the three arched windows along the south-west side of the entrance passage in 1976 (Anon 1976), the replacement of the stonework around many of the mullion windows carried out in 1983/4 (see Listed

Building details in *Appendix 2*), and more general repairs carried out in the 1990s (details in the maintenance files). Of particular interest amongst these is the replacement of the roof in 1964 – the details indicate that it was to be in ‘*selected slates to suite character of building*’ (CAC(K) WSMB/K/11/4/3777 1964) but it is also said that the Kendal Civic Society were attempting to source a supply of Yorkshire flags (SLDC 1964). It is not clear where the stone that was eventually used was acquired from.

3.5 Owners and Occupiers

3.5.1 **Introduction:** a list of owners and occupiers, as far as can be discerned, is presented in Table 1. This has been extracted from a variety of sources and a discussion of each of the main phases is presented in the sections below.

Date	Owner	Occupier	Source
1307	De Ros family?	?	Munby 1985, 107
1338	Parr family?	?	LUAU 2001, 8
1560s	Anthony Garnett	Anthony Garnett	Curwen 1916, 101
Pre-1624	Bryan Garnett	Bryan Garnett	Braithwaite 1965
c1655-post-1683	Anthony Garnett	Anthony Garnett	Braithwaite 1965
Pre-1693	Bryan Garnett	Bryan Garnett	Braithwaite 1965
Pre-1742	Susannah Garnett	Susannah Garnett	Braithwaite 1965
1742-1770	George Braithwaite	?	Braithwaite 1965
1770-1807	Garnett Braithwaite	?	Braithwaite 1965
1799	Garnett Braithwaite	William Jackson	CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154 1735-1974
1894	Christopher Wilson Braithwaite Wilson	Joseph Lyon	CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154 1735-1974
Pre-1915	Elizabeth Braithwaite Wilson	Thomas Croft	CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154 1735-1974
Post-1915	Colonel William Garnett Braithwaite	Thomas Croft	CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154 1735-1974
Pre-1923	Henry Ernest Croft	-	SLDC 1923b
Post-1923	Kendal Borough	-	SLDC 1923b
c1976-1998	South Lakeland District Council	Elaine Wright and others	Maintenance File

Table 2: Owners and occupiers of the Castle Dairy

3.5.2 **Medieval Period:** there are no records detailing the original owners and occupiers of the Castle Dairy, although if it were indeed a grange within the demesne land of Kendal Castle then it presumably could not predate the 13th century, the period in which the castle is thought to have been built (Munby 1985, 107; although a date as early as c1184 for the construction of the castle is suggested; Perriam and Robinson 1998, 348). The division of the barony in 1307 between the de Ros and de Thweng families led to the de Ros family owning the castle and its demesne (Munby 1985, 107), so it is possible that they were responsible for building the property as its original owners. This would also perhaps place its date of origin as between 1307 and 1331. The Castle, and presumably its estates, passed by marriage to the Parr family in 1383, the most notable member of their family being Catherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII (LUAU 2001, 8). Catherine’s brother became the Marquis of Northampton, but following his support for Lady Jane Grey his estates were forfeited in 1553 (*ibid*).

3.5.3 **16th to early 18th century – the Garnetts:** the loss of estates by the Marquis of Northampton may have left the Castle Dairy unoccupied for a while, but it is certain that by the 1560s it had passed to Anthony Garnett (Curwen 1916, 101). Garnett may have already held an important role within the castle estates and might even have already occupied the Castle Dairy. Anthony Garnett was clearly an influential and powerful person in Kendal; it has been speculated that he was a silk merchant (Bourne and Stuart 1991, 51) but he was clearly closely connected to the Castle estate and may have been its steward (Curwen 1900, 417) or bailiff (Anon 1938, 305). Details relating to the history of the Garnett family are presented in various sources, and it is clear that they were well connected and already wealthy

long before the 16th century. The initials 'A.G.' carved into the outer wall of Kendal Castle are thought to perhaps relate to a mason of the same name (Preston 1977, 37), who may be an early ancestor. The family is recorded in 1431 when a Robert Garnett was a tenant of Thomas Parr (Marsh 1986). His son, William, is recorded in 1458 when he gave land in Kendal and elsewhere to his father (*ibid*), and in 1546 Sir John Garnett is listed as incumbent of the Chantry of St Christopher in Kendal Parish Church and in 1548 is recorded as having an interest in the former leper hospital in Kendal (*ibid*). Anthony Garnett is shown as renting the tithe corn of Kendal parsonage 'for Spittle [hospital]' in 1556 and there is a clear connection between the former hospital and the Garnetts, although it is not clear how this is connected to the Castle Dairy (*ibid*). Members of the family are mentioned in several other records, including an Anthony Garnet amongst a list of Papists in 1650, who left lands in trust to his sons Bryan and Thomas (Curwen 1923, 116; see Table 2). In 1663 Anthony Garnet was taxed for three hearths for a property in Kendal (*op cit*, 119; the street is not recorded) and in 1671 for four hearths for a property in Stramongate (*op cit*, 124), which could perhaps be the Castle Dairy (Wildman Street effectively forming a continuation of Stramongate). As late as 1678 it is recorded that an Anthony Garnet of Skelmergh had arms, including 'a backsword, a rapier and a case of pistols' confiscated from him on account of being a recusant (Curwen 1926, 44).

3.5.4 Despite these problems the Castle Dairy evidently remained in the hands of Garnett family for some time. A pedigree provided by Lt-Col. WB Garnett and illustrated by Braithwaite (1965) shows a succession of alternating Bryan and Anthony Garnetts of the Castle Dairy between c1624 and 1683, before a Susannah Garnett, widow, married a George Braithwaite in 1742.

3.5.5 **Late 18th to early 20th century – the Braithwaites:** a collection of original documents relating to the Braithwaite family provides a relatively detailed account of the succession of their ownership (CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154-155 1735-1974). These documents demonstrate that they leased the property to various people including William Jackson in 1799 and a Matthew Carter Croft in 1894. One resident recorded during this period is the John Harrison of the reverend of the Unitarian Chapel, who arrived in Kendal in 1796 and apparently lived at the Castle Dairy from sometime after that date until c1822 (Nicholson and Axon 1915, 366-367). Throughout this period the property is typically referred to as a messuage tenement or dwellinghouse, but only by the name 'Castle Dairy' from the end of the 19th century onwards. Later records also include other buildings such as cottages, a barn, and a stable. The Braithwaite family, whose principal residence was Plumtree Hall in Heversham, do not appear to have ever occupied the Castle Dairy. Unfortunately an examination of the census records for this period revealed that the property was difficult to identify with any certainty so details of the occupiers are not readily available. The rating valuation of 1910 lists a number of people occupying the site, so it would appear that it had been sub-divided in some fashion by that date at least (see Section 3.4).

3.5.6 **Early 20th century to present – Kendal Borough to South Lakeland District Council:** by the early 20th century the future of the Castle Dairy was uncertain. By c1914 it was scheduled for demolition (WSMB/K8/323/Box36 c1914-1918; Wilson 1916, 49) and only a concerted effort from a list of subscribers prevented this. A committee was formed with the intension of purchasing the property and a price of £900 for the building and £300 for the contents was agreed (WSMB/K8/323/Box36 c1914-1918). It is possible that the initial intension was to put it in the care of the National Trust (*ibid*), and a report was apparently commissioned by them, which was carried out by William Weir in 1915 (Maintenance File 1915; a copy of his incomplete report as available is included in Appendix 2. It was essentially copied in Edward Wilson's account published in 1916). William Weir was an architect, original from Scotland but by that time living in Winchmore Hill in London (Dictionary of Scottish Architects 2008). By 1923 the subscription fund, which included some very notable local historians and writers such as WG Collingwood and JF Curwen and members of several important local families, had raised £1465 2S 3d (CAC(K) WSMB/K8/323/Box36, 1914-1918; an additional document in Kendal library local studies collection gives information dated 1923). The property was soon after passed to the Kendal Borough (SLDC 1923b) following a resolution passed by the committee on November 10th 1922 (SLDC 1923a). The subscription letter, written by the Honorary secretary of the committee Edward Wilson, stated it was hoped '*that within a reasonable period the Building may be restored to its original form, i.e. by opening out the ancient fourteenth century entrance doorway now blocked on the frontage, and by clearing away the modern partition and staircase that at present divide the Great Hall; (I might say that several of the subscriptions*

were given on the understanding that this would be done) and that eventually the building will be utilised as an adjunct to the Municipal Museum'.

3.5.7 Following its acquisition by Kendal Borough it is not clear who occupied the building. It is apparent, however, that it was being at least partially utilised as a shop before and after 1923 (see *Section 3.4.13* and *Section 3.4.14*). There is little mention of the manner in which it was used however in guides from the early part of the 20th century although it seems to have been utilised as a café by 1953 (see *Section 3.4.16*) and was open to visitors for a small fee by at least c1960 (Anon c1960, 13). By at least the 1970s it was being run as a restaurant by Avril Leigh and Elaine Wright (Anon 1976), and Elaine Wright continued to reside at the property into the late 1990s during which time there was a lengthy dispute over illegal tenancy, that was not resolved until 1998 (Anon 1998; Aris 1998). Following this it was unoccupied for a short time, before being opened again as a restaurant in 2000 (Anon 2000), apparently changing hands again before closing once more in 2007 (Robinson 2007). For some time after this it was left vacant and near derelict before the current scheme to connect to the museum and college was presented (Orr 2009), ironically fulfilling the hope of the original subscribers, albeit almost 100 years late!

4. Watching Brief

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The numbering used for the rooms follows the system used for the 2010 building recording (Greenlane Archaeology 2010). The watching brief monitored the lifting of the floors, which were stone flags or a mixture of stone flags and brick, and the excavation of the deposits immediately underlying those in G1, G2 and G6, and the fireplace was opened more fully in G4. The deposits recorded on site are cross-linked to those recorded in the earlier phase of test-pitting carried out at the site as part of an earlier heritage assessment in 2016 (Greenlane Archaeology 2016a). This included the excavation of two test pits in G1 (TP 1 and TP 6) and three in G2 (TP 2, TP 4 and TP 5) (Figure 2).

4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Room G1:** the floor at the north-west end of G1 was part brick and part stone flags. The bedding material below this contained clay pipe, post-medieval pottery, glass and animal bone. This bedding material probably represented a continuation of **600**, a loose, dark grey silty/ash deposit, with white mortar flecks, and/or **101**, a dark brownish-grey deposit, recorded during the earlier phase of test pitting carried out in 2016 (Greenlane Archaeology 2016a, 43; Plate 30). The maximum depth of excavation from the top of the flags was c0.2m (Plate 31), which was just coming down onto **601**, a firm, orangey-brown silty sand, recorded during test pitting (*ibid*).



Plate 30 (left): Bedding material (**600**) below the stone and brick floor at the north end of G1

Plate 31 (right): The north end of G1 at maximum depth of excavation

4.2.2 **Room G2:** the flags in G2 were lifted and underlying deposits were excavated to a maximum depth of c0.15m across the room below the level of the top of the flags. The flags were numbered, photographed and sketched by workmen on site so that they could be reinstated as proposed. Below the flags was a fine, sandy, grey deposit (Plate 32), similar to that described in TP 4 (**400**), which was described as a fairly loose, coarse greenish-grey sand, c0.12m thick, and probably the same as **200**, a loose greenish grey gritty sand up to 0.05m thick, in TP 2 (Greenlane Archaeology 2016a, 44, 46). This deposit was above a plastic membrane covering a loose, angular limestone gravel (**401**), 0.1m thick, in TP 4 (Greenlane Archaeology 2016a, 46-47, plates 63 and 64), and this angular gravel continued roughly half way across the room from the north-east side towards the range, including under the stairs to the north end. A patch of small, somewhat flat, well-rounded pebbles was exposed to the south-east side of the stub wall to the east side of the room. This was not evidently a surface but its full extent was undetermined. Towards the south-west corner of the room, below **400/200**, was a darker brown silty deposit (Plate 33), probably the same as that described in TP 5 as a fairly firmly compacted dark reddish-brown, slightly silty sand (**502**), c0.02-0.05m thick (Greenlane Archaeology 2016a, 48), and possibly a variation of the reddish brown deposit in TP 2 (**201**) (Greenlane Archaeology 2016a, 44-45). These lower deposits were exposed in plan but not dug into to any considerable depth (Figure 3). A small patch of

slate, probably hearthstones, was exposed in front of and c0.07m below the range (Plate 34), below the mortar between the flags of the floor and below the bedding material **200**. The flags in the small partitioned corridor to the south-west side of the room lay straight on to a thin layer of a friable dark reddish-brown silt, again probably the same as **502**, on top of a lighter, more grey-brown deposit with abundant angular stone inclusions (Plate 35), probably the same as **503**, described as a light grey deposit with abundant angular stone inclusions in a loose gritty/gravelly sand (Greenlane Archaeology 2016a, 48). The pillar post at the end of the partition, supporting the smoke hood above the range, was stood on top of a large angular stone, c0.35 by 0.45m, the only stone of that size noted across the area.



Plate 32 (left): Sandy, grey deposit (**400**) below the flags in G2

Plate 33 (right): G2 at maximum depth of excavation, showing darker brown silty deposits (**502**) towards the range and angular gravel from **400** and **401** to the opposite side of the room



Plate 34 (left): Small patch of slate in front of the range

Plate 35 (right): Small corridor excavated to maximum depth of excavation to the side of G2

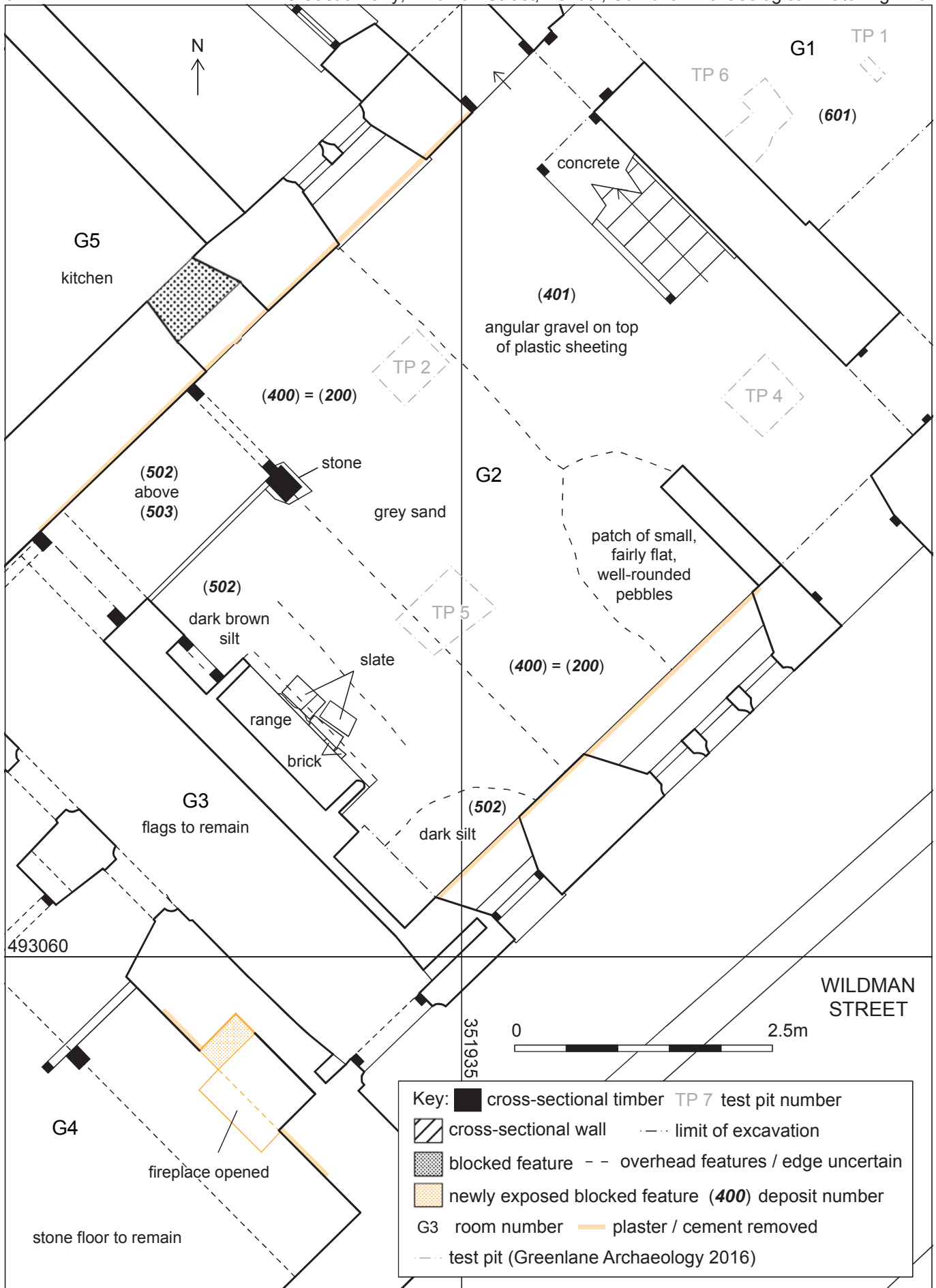


Figure 3: Plan of features in G2 and G4

4.2.3 'Contaminated plaster' was removed from the north-west and south-east sides of the room, including along the side of the corridor in G2 (Plate 36 to Plate 38; Figure 3). This revealed the stonework but no additional features of interest, such as windows or other blocked features, were noted.



Plate 36 (left): Plaster removed along the side of the corridor in G2



Plate 37 (right): Areas of plaster removed from the north-west elevation of G2



Plate 38: Areas of plaster removed from the south-east elevation of G2

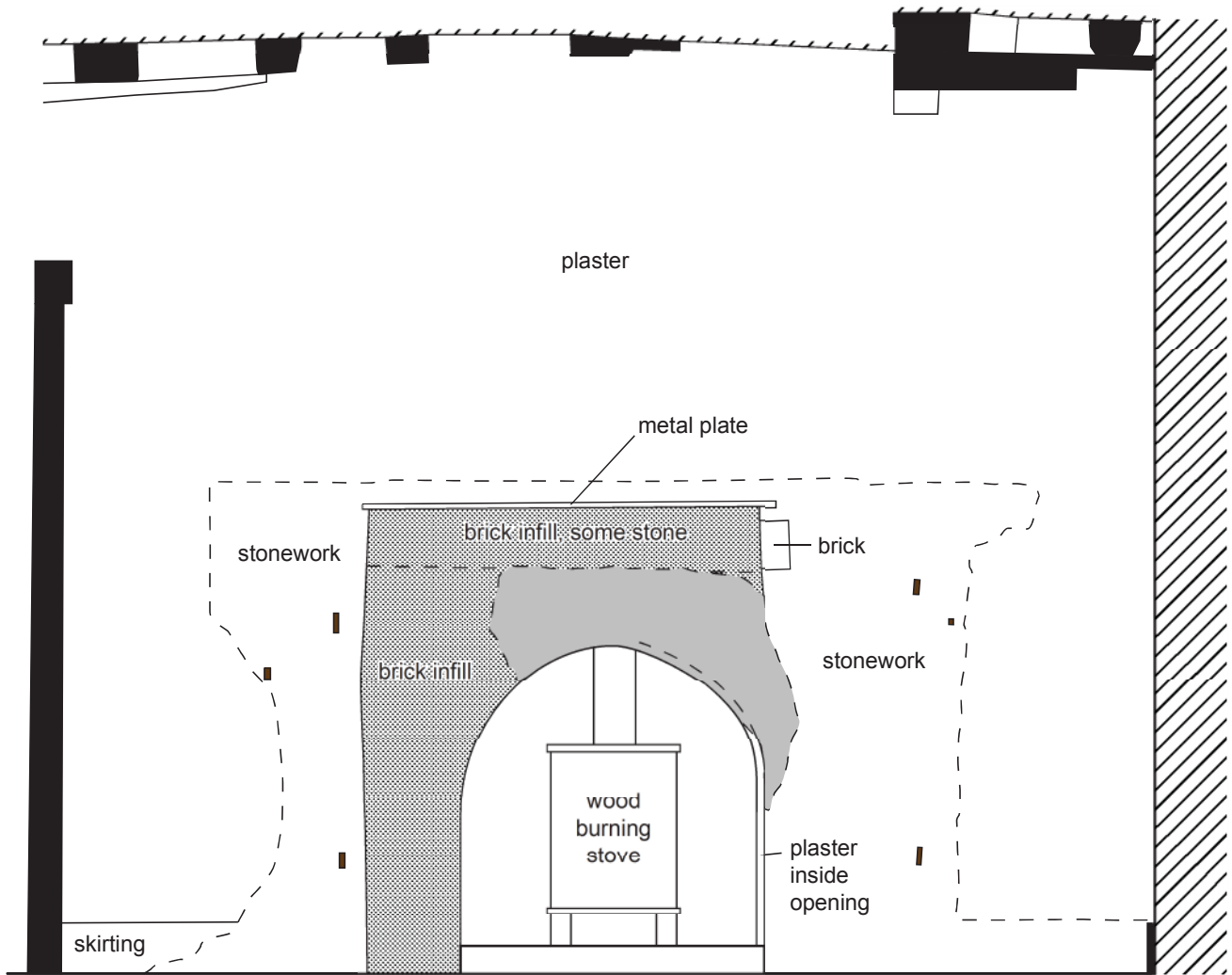
4.2.4 **Room G4:** the jointed timber-framed fire surround with slate block infill and rounded stone arch was removed in G4 (Greenlane Archaeology 2010, 52, plate 76, reproduced here as Plate 39). The original opening had been part infilled with brick and then plastered to create the more recent rounded arch for the fireplace (Plate 40; cf. Plate 39; Figure 4). It is intended to open it to its former extent as part of the current refurbishment.



Plate 39: The fireplace in G4 as it was in 2010 (Greenlane Archaeology 2010, plate 76)



Plate 40: Fireplace in G4 after the timber and slate surround had been removed



Key:

- cross-sectional timber
- cross-sectional wall / ceiling
- blocked feature
- concrete skim
- metal pins for surround
- extent of plaster removed



Figure 4: Fireplace in G4

4.2.5 **Room G6:** a measured sketch was produced of this room prior to any work being carried out (Figure 5) so that the stone flag floor could be reinstated as proposed. An exploratory test pit (TP 8) was then excavated just to the north-east side of the centre of the room ahead of the removal of the rest of the stone flag floor (Plate 41; Figure 5). The flags were c0.05m thick at most, generally less, and it was commented that they were fairly uneven, some being slightly wedge-shaped, on the underside. Below the flags was a fairly firm (compacted), mid grey-brown silt (**800**), slightly darker in places, with flecks of mortar and grit. This was presumably bedding for the flags and contained fairly modern glass finds, including window glass, a coin, and rusted metal objects. This deposit was fairly thin, only a few centimetres thick, and below that was a firmer, mid brown, clay-sand (**801**), with frequent small angular stone inclusions and no finds, to a depth of at least 0.24m below the surface of the flags. Once the flags were lifted, **800** continued across the room (Plate 42). It was evidently bedding for the flags, which contained a lot of broken glass (some possibly fairly modern), post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe. The lower deposit (**801**) was only exposed in parts as the maximum depth of excavation in G6 was again only c0.15m as it was elsewhere.



Plate 41 (left): Test pit (TP) 8 in room G6

Plate 42 (right): G6 at maximum depth of excavation

4.2.6 Two pits were exposed in the west corner of G6, **803** and **805**, cutting into **801** (Plate 43; Figure 5). The one closest to the corner (**805**), was roughly circular in plan, c0.25m diameter, and 0.3m deep, with near vertical sides. It was loosely filled with a dark blackish/very dark grey-brown sandy-silt (**804**), which contained abundant cockle shell and bone fragments. It was probably a dump of domestic waste, or midden, containing kitchen refuse. The pit to the south-east of that, **803**, more in front of the window, was apparently slate-lined on the sides, but not the base, and filled with a friable, dark (blackish) grey/brown, silty deposit, **802**. Some post-medieval pottery was recovered from the fill. The slate lining packing the sides made it slightly hexagonal internally but the cut was rounded near the top, c0.27m by 0.32m, and 0.52m deep, with near vertical sides. The base was flat and seemingly comprised a compacted pea gravel, which was assumed to be the underlying natural. It was not known what this pit may have been for. It is possible, on the basis of the slate lining, that it may have been for channelling water in some way, but it did not connect to a drain, so possibly a soakaway, or the lining may have been packing material in a posthole, the post having since been taken out or decayed.



Plate 43: Pits 803 (on the left) and 805 in the west corner of G6

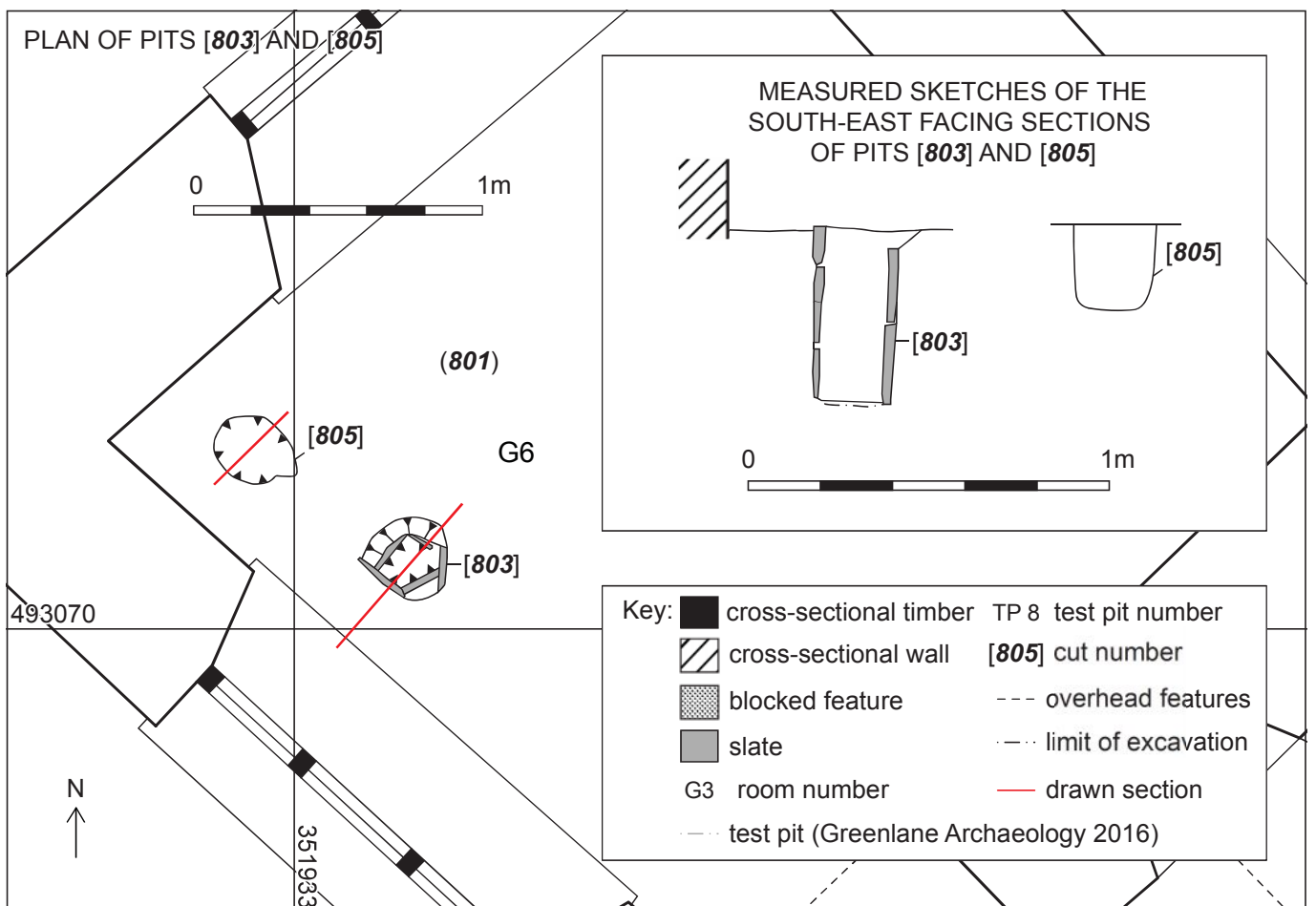
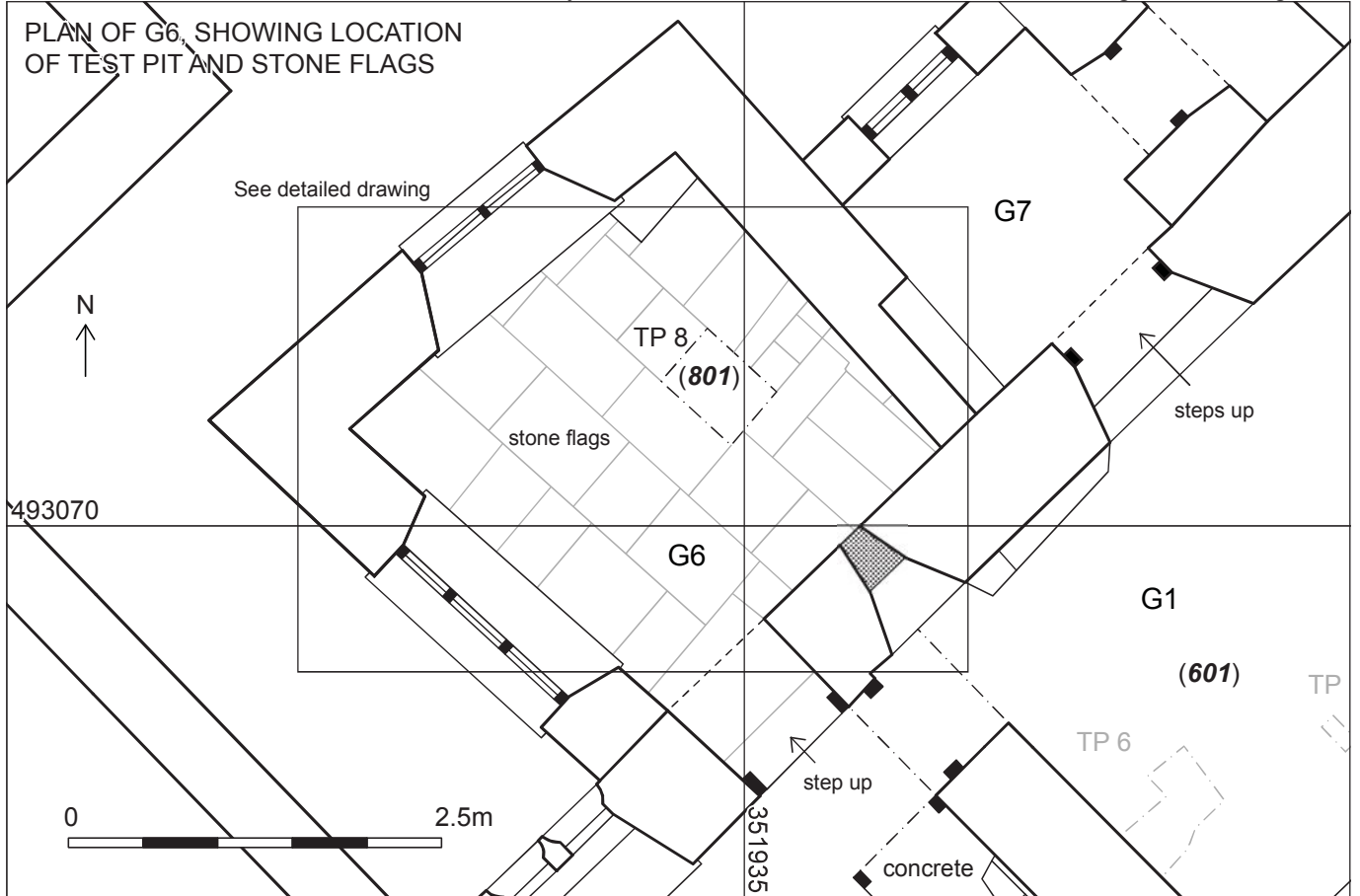


Figure 5: Location of test pit (TP) 8 and plans and sections of pits 803 and 805

4.3 Finds

4.3.1 **Introduction:** a total of 459 finds were recovered during the watching brief. These are discussed by type below and a complete list of all the finds is provided in *Appendix 4*.

4.3.2 **Medieval pottery:** a small, residual fragment of gritty ware was recovered from **800** and two small residual fragments were recovered from **802**. Gritty wares dominate 12th and early 13th century assemblages in the region (McCarthy and Brooks 1992, 22; Whitehead *et al* 2013) and persist into the 14th century (Bradley and Miller 2009, 664); however, this is immaterial given that the contexts in which the medieval pottery were found also contained quite late post-medieval finds. All three were body fragments, none of which were glazed or decorated.

4.3.3 **Post-medieval pottery:** a total of 77 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered during the watching brief, including 17 fragments from **600**, 16 from **200**, 38 from **800**, two from **802**, and two from **804**. Overall the assemblage potentially ranges in date from the late 17th to 20th century and includes: 17th to 18th century stoneware; mid to late 18th century Creamware, including plate and hollow-ware fragments; late 18th to early 19th century pearlware; 19th century transfer-printed white earthenware; 19th to 20th century bone china, including plate, cup and saucer fragments, and glazed and unglazed red earthenware of possibly late 17th to early 20th century date, including crocks, hollow-ware and part of a lid seat possibly for a teapot. The potential date range for many of these wares is very broad, especially the red earthenware, due to the persistence of the fabrics, so dating the contexts from which this material was recovered on the basis of the post-medieval pottery alone is limited. Although there is a possible concentration of 18th century material this is by no means certain as each context potentially included later material.

4.3.4 **Post-medieval glass:** 188 fragments of glass were recovered, the majority of which (180 fragments or 95.7%) was recovered from **800** in G6. In addition, seven glass pane and bottle fragments were recovered attached to cement from **800**. A small amount of 18th to 19th century glass was recovered from **600** in G1 and a similarly small quantity of possibly later material, possibly 19th to 20th century material, was recovered from **200** in G2. The material from **800** was a mix of probably 19th or 20th century material. A fragment of late 19th or early 20th century glass was also recovered from the fill of pit **805**.

4.3.5 **Building material:** a fragment of mortar was recovered from **804**, but this is not closely dateable, and various large chunks of concrete with a bitumen surface were recovered **200** in G2. These concrete lumps were probably 20th century and the bitumen may have been an attempt to damp-proof the floor in this part of G2.

4.3.6 **Clay tobacco pipe:** 23 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from G1, two from G2, and four from G6 (*Appendix 5*). The assemblage includes three discrete bowls, two of which had spurs, and the rest were stem fragments. Of the two bowls with spurs, one had a possible leaf decoration up the front of the bowl either side of a ragged (untrimmed) seam and the other was ribbed. Both of them are believed to be 19th century on the basis of their profiles (e.g. Atkinson and Oswald 1969, figure 2). Interestingly, as with the group recovered during the 2013 watching brief at the site (Greenlane Archaeology 2013, appendix 4), two of the stem fragments had patches of pale green glaze remaining, however, none of the stem fragments were stamped, so it has not been possible to identify where they were produced.

4.3.7 The assemblage is small, so it is difficult to make chronological judgments with any degree of confidence in terms of stem-bore analysis, yet overall the group is fairly coherent in its contents. Only five fragments had bores of 6/64" or 7/64"; the remaining 24 pieces had narrower bores (4/64 and 5/64"). Comparison between the stem-bore profiles of the assemblage recovered on this occasion and material recovered from excavations elsewhere, including at Norton Priory and at another site in Norton Village excavated in 1991, as well as the group recovered at the Castle Dairy in 2013, is potentially revealing (Figure 6). The Norton Priory histogram shows a wide spread of bore diameters with peaks at 7/64" and 5/64". This, and the forms of the pipes themselves, reflects a continued pipe use through the 17th century and intense deposition in the early part of the 18th century associated with the building of the new house around 1730 (Davey 1985; 2008). Excavations at Norton village in 1991 recovered virtually no rubbish in the 17th century, represented by the relatively small proportion of 6/64", 7/64" and 8/64" bore diameters,

but produced a significant 19th century group, with a high proportion of 5/64" and 4/64" bores (Davey 2013). The group from the 2013 Castle Dairy watching brief represented a fairly coherent 19th century group, with more or less equal values of 4/64" and 5/64" bores, and a single residual find from as early as the late 17th century (Greenlane Archaeology 2013, appendix 4). The new material probably represents a small quantity of residual late 17th century material, like Norton Village, with deposition of material perhaps peaking in the 18th century and continuing into the 19th century, much like the material recovered in 2013.

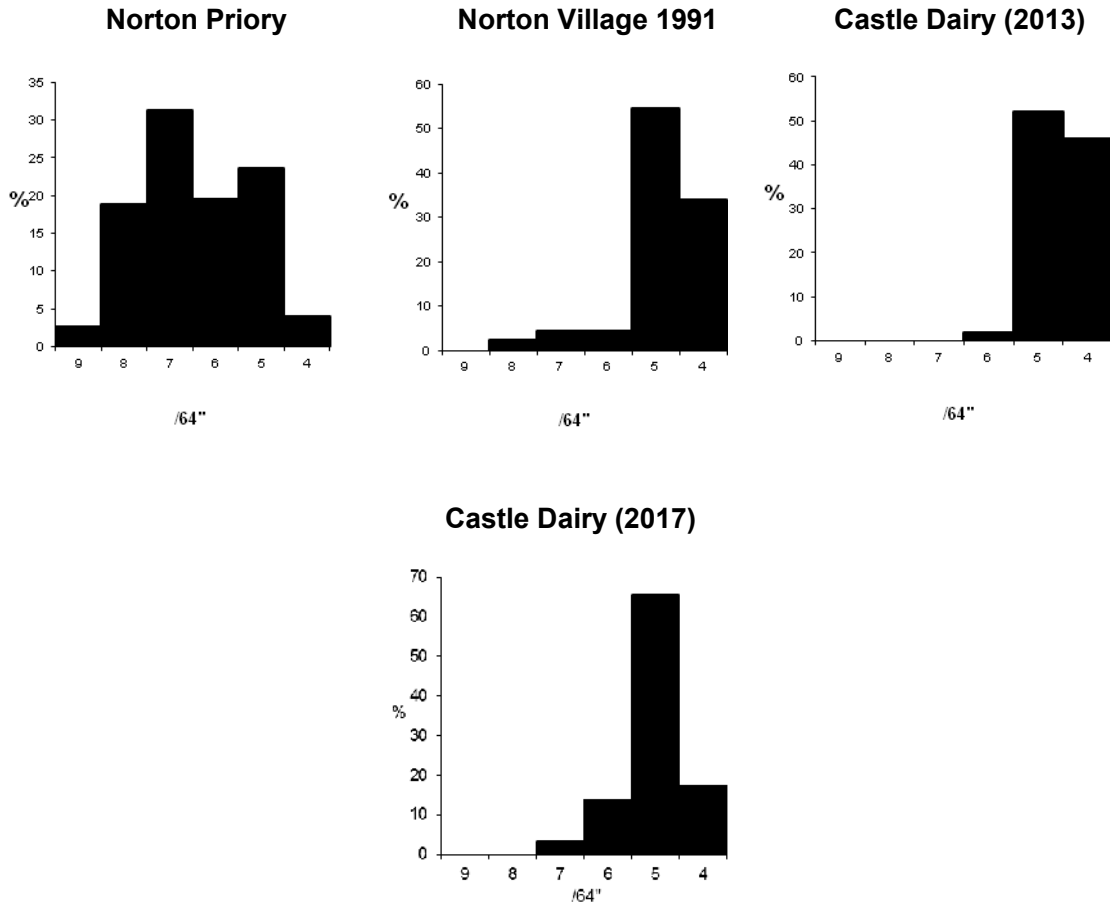


Figure 6: Histograms of clay tobacco pipe bore diameters from two excavations at Norton, Cheshire, and the 2013 and 2017 Castle Dairy watching briefs

4.3.8 **Coin:** a Queen Victoria farthing was recovered from **800**. It is the bronze issue, as opposed to the earlier copper issue, and shows the monarch with the young head (see Lobel *et al* 1997, 601-603). It is much corroded, making it slightly difficult to determine its exact date of issue. The date on the coin itself, below the seated Britannia, is illegible, however, very similar variations on this style, which combined partially visible details on the obverse and reverse of this example, were issued from 1860 to 1875 (*ibid*; see *Appendix 4*).

4.3.9 **Iron objects:** a small quantity of rusted iron objects was recovered from **600**, **200**, and **800**, including nails and screws and a latch lifter. These are not always closely dateable, but were probably post-medieval in date, and possibly 19th to 20th century in the case of the material from **800** in G6. An iron screw driver with a timber side panel was also recovered from **600**, which was also post-medieval, perhaps 18th to early 20th century in date.

4.3.10 **Animal bone:** all together 60 fragments of animal bone were recovered from **600**, **200**, **800**, **802**, and **804**. The material was fairly fragmentary and much of it is unidentified, however, the material which has been identified included birds, cattle, and sheep, including long bones. These species were presumably being exploited for their meat, since butchery marks were apparent, especially on the sheep bone.

4.3.11 **Shell:** cockle shells and fragments were recovered from **600**, **800**, **802** and **804**. Cockles were widely used locally as a food and are collected from the sands of Morecambe Bay. There was a particularly large quantity recovered from **804**. Context **800** was the only context which contained a significant amount of cockle shell and mussel shell fragments. Mussels were also collected from the Bay as a foodstuff. The date of these shells is uncertain, other than by association with other artefacts from the same contexts, which makes a post-medieval date likely in most cases.

4.3.12 **Seed:** the seed of a horse chestnut tree, more commonly known as a conker, was recovered from **800**. It had been pierced through, possibly with a gimlet or drill, and was almost certainly readied for use in a traditional game of conkers, whereby each player has a conker suspended on a string or shoelace and the aim of the game is to destroy an opponent's horse chestnut by striking it. Similar games were played with hazelnuts, cobnuts, and snail shells in the 17th century, but *'it is only from the 1850s that the use of horse chestnuts is regularly referred to, and even then the game is restricted to certain regions. The game's popularity appears to be a twentieth-century development'* (Collins 2005, 75). The associated finds possibly indicate that this is an early example of one which was used in the game, the coin, for example, being 1860-1875; however, the other finds suggest it could be much later. That being said, there is a notable concentration of 19th century finds from this context. No other examples of game ready conkers being recovered from archaeological contexts are known at this time.

4.3.13 **Plastic and Bakelite:** in addition to a plastic collar for a four pack and a blue pen lid, a Bakelite light fitting was also recovered from **200**. A white plastic strap was recovered from **600**. These are all 20th century.

4.3.14 **Aluminium objects:** six drinks can ring pulls were recovered from **200**. These were the old style ring pulls, which came off completely. This style was introduced in the 1960s and was replaced by retained ring pulls, which stayed attached to the can, in the 1990s.

4.3.15 **Conclusion:** the majority of the finds are of limited archaeological significance. Most of the finds are of post-medieval date with only a small quantity of earlier finds.

5. Discussion and Conclusion

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 The deposits exposed in G1 and G2 were continuations of those recorded during the earlier test-pitting (Greenlane Archaeology 2016a). The stratigraphic relationship between some of these deposits, which could not be ascertained during the earlier piece of work, has now been established, and the extent of some of them has also been determined. The depth of excavation was only shallow in both these rooms and generally within the depth of the bedding material in each room. The finds from G1 possibly revealed a concentration of 18th to 19th century material but also included 20th century material, including plastic. The material from G2 suggests a similar period of deposition of material, possibly with a higher proportion of 19th century material and modern finds including Bakelite, plastic, and ring pulls. The flags had presumably been lifted and re-laid, which would account for the 20th century finds below the floor in each room. The modern material from G2 included a plastic collar for a four pack and ring pulls from drinks cans, presumably from an occasion when the stone flags had been lifted and re-laid in recent times.

5.1.2 The material recovered from the deposit immediately below the flags in G6, to the rear of the building, was all post-medieval in date apart from a small fragment of residual medieval pottery of possibly 12th to 14th century date. The rest of the material potentially ranged in date from the 17th to 20th century, with a notable concentration of 19th century finds.

5.1.3 The two pits in the corner of G6 were both filled in during the post-medieval period. Pit **805**, in the far corner, seems to have been a refuse pit for kitchen waste as it contained a lot of cockle shells and animal bone, none of which is closely dateable. The fill of the pit, however, also contained fragments of Creamware of mid to late 18th century and glass of probably late 19th to early 20th century, which suggests a broad possible date for the feature, certainly in the late post-medieval period. The purpose of the other pit (**803**) is not known. It may have been a soakaway, or the slate lining may have been packing material for a posthole. It contained medieval pottery of 12th to 14th century date, but this was probably residual; it was in-filled after the mid-18th century, which probably suggests a post-medieval date for the feature.

5.1.4 The fireplace in G4 was originally much wider and squarer before it was partially infilled to create the rounded arch look that it has had more recently.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 This piece of work adds to a number of pieces of work recently undertaken at the Castle Dairy and has confirmed the conclusions of the earlier test pitting, principally that the floors in G1 and G2 had been re-laid fairly recently. The depth of excavation was shallow, generally remaining within the bedding material for the stone flags or just touching upon the lower-lying deposits, but scarcely digging into them, in some cases the relationships and extent of some of the deposits recorded in the earlier test pits has now been determined.

5.2.2 Finds and features from the watching brief evidence a lot of late post-medieval and some modern activity at the site, but provide little further information about the site's earlier history.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

THE CASTLE DAIRY, WILDMAN STREET, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design



Client: Cox and Allen

Planning Application Ref: SL/2017/0003

NGR: 351935 493064

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January 2017

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (SL/2017/0003) for a number of repairs to the Castle Dairy, Wildman Street, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR 351935 493064), including the renewal of areas of the historic flooring, it was stated in the heritage statement that this element of the work would be carried out under archaeological supervision (Paul Grout Associates 2016). This was based on a previous investigation, which determined that while much of the flooring was relatively late in date, there was still the potential for remains of medieval and later date to be present (Greenlane Archaeology 2016a).

1.1.2 The Castle Dairy is Grade I Listed and remains one of Kendal's best preserved medieval buildings. It retains a considerable amount of fabric of medieval date, although it has seen a number of phases of alteration (Greenlane Archaeology 2010), and the main roof structure was recently dated by dendrochronology to the late 15th century (Tyers 2015). The building has been subject to a number of recent pieces of archaeological work, which have further confirmed the extent of medieval activity in the immediate area (Greenlane Archaeology 2013; 2016a; 2016b), while work on the opposite side of Wildman Street has suggested that the area did not develop as medieval burghage plots in the same way as other parts of the centre of Kendal (Elsworth *et al* 2011).

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 25 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct. The watching brief will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)** who will also carry out the watching brief, depending on timetabling constraints. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed a wide variety of projects including building recordings of various sizes, watching briefs, and excavations. He also worked on all of the previous phases of work at the Castle Dairy (Greenlane Archaeology 2010; 2013; 2016a; 2016b).

1.3.2 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be examined by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date, and Tom Mace, who will assess any medieval pottery. Should any finds of earlier date be recovered these will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate. The client will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any specialist contracts are awarded.

1.3.3 Environmental samples and faunal remains, should significant deposits of these be recovered, will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by staff at Headland Archaeology Ltd, and significant faunal remains by Jane Richardson at ASWYAS.

2. Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

2.1.1 To identify any surviving archaeological remains and to investigate and record using appropriate techniques.

2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the watching brief.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the watching brief.

3. Methodology

3.1 Watching Brief

3.1.1 The groundworks associated with the replacement of the floors, which are liable to affect deposits of archaeological interest, are to be monitored, with one archaeologist on site.

3.1.2 The watching brief methodology will be as follows:

- Groundworks will be carried out under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology;
- All deposits of archaeological significance will be examined by hand if possible in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. If possible, negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include detailed plans and sections at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 where practicable or sketches where it is not, and photographs in both colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the watching brief for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the watching brief as far as is practically and safely possible, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have preserved environmental remains will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 10 and 40 litres in volume, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The client will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a licence from the Ministry of Justice, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of the client so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work and ensuing costs will be agreed with the client and according to the requirements of the local planning authority, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of watching brief will be compiled into a report, which will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;

- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the watching brief including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the watching brief;
- Discussion of the results, with specific reference to their relationship to the understanding of the development of the Castle Dairy and Wildman Street;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - a plan showing the location of the site in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
 - copies of early maps, plans, drawings, photographs and other illustrations of elements of the site, as appropriate;
 - a plan showing the location of the ground works;
 - plans and sections of the watching brief ground works, as appropriate, showing any features of archaeological interest;
 - photographs of the watching brief, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the areas of excavation;
 - photographs of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the watching brief, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal (CAC(K)). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal, one will be supplied to the client, and within six months of the completion of fieldwork, a digital copy will be provided to the Historic Environment Record for Cumbria. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the OASIS scheme.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the watching brief will be offered to Kendal Museum. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on **19th January 2017**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will involve tasks in the following order:

- **Task 1:** watching brief;
- **Task 2:** post-excavation work on archaeological watching brief, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations;
- **Task 3:** feedback, editing and production of final report, completion of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

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

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£2,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

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Appendix 2: Previous Descriptions of the Castle Dairy

Nicholson, 1832:

'Castle Dairy stands on the west side of Wildman Street, about fifty yards from Stramongate Bridge. It appears, from the name, to have been the milk farm belonging to the castle... In the house... there appears to have been a chapel, which was, most probably, appointed to the husbandmen and menial servants under the potent barons, in the plenitude of their power... over the door of the house was formerly this sentence "*sit Rex hic Domui*". In the oratory is an antique carved bed, the panels of which are filled with grotesque figures of monks. There is also an altar, containing the *pix* – the chest or box where the consecrated host was kept. This is inscribed "*humanitas, honor, divitiae, potestas*". On the ceiling, in carved oak, are the arms of Ross and Parr; and in some of the windows, in stained glass, are the mottos "*omnio vanitas*" and "*viendra le Jour. A.G. 1565*". And in the front of the house – "A.G." seemingly inserted in the place of a more ancient inscription, or coat of arms. They are probably the initials of 'Anthony Garnett', a late owner. The same initials are also on the antique bedstead before mentioned; and occupy a space where other figures have evidently been removed to make way for their insertion.'

Haresfield, 1855:

'This quaint old house, situated in Wildman Street, and close to the railway station, is passed daily by many a lake tourist without even a glance bestowed upon it; whereas it is worth while, for those who have leisure and taste for such things, just to look inside this relic of the olden time. I will endeavour to give a slight sketch of its appearance. On a stone outside, within a sunk panel, are incised the letters "A.G.", " of an ancient fashion, a cord with sundry knots being intertwined, and the date, 1564: - for Anthony Garnett, then proprietor. On the upper bevelled stonework on a window to the extreme left are incised "QVI VADIT PLANE- VADIT SANE" and "A.G" in cypher. This same idea is rendered into English on coeval glass in Worlingworth Church, Suffolk, "he y^t walke plainly – walketh sauely". Entering what is now the kitchen, but which is only a portion of the original apartment partitioned off, the clavery, or mantelshelf, extends the whole breadth of the house, and is formed of oak in curved panels, the moulding battlemented, with which the opposite end, now forming part of the entrance passages, corresponds. In the south window of the same is a quarrel (No. 1) with, "1567 – OMNIA VANITAS – A.G.," with interlaced cord, "VIENDRA LE IOVE, " a skull. Another (No. 2) with a fleur-de-lis within a tasteful border in cinque cento style, surmounted by a crown; both executed in yellow stain. In a bed-room upstairs in a massive carved-oak bedstead, the head-board of which has upon it, carved in bold relief on the top triangular panel, the centre-piece gone, first row below – dexter, a mask with horns, after the Roman antique; middle, a scroll, with "omnia vanitas", a shield having "A.G." conjoined by a fanciful knotted cord, a scroll with "Viendra le iour," and skull; sinister mask in cinque cento style: lower row, three lions' masks in as many panels. On a buffet or ambry; upper part, "OIA: VANITAS: HONOR [a central piece missing] DIVICIE: POTESTAS;" lower part, "ANNO DNI 1562." On each side "A.G.," as before. The bedstead above named is of the same date, as the carving on both in certain parts coincides. In the window, on a quarrel (No. 1.), "A.G.," and the date "1565." (No. 2.) An oak tree erased argent, fructed or; on its branches an eagle and child of the second. No. 3. as No. 1. in the room below (No. 4.), an oak tree erased; on its branches an eagle and child, or the face proper. On oak bosses on the ceiling; that next the window has a shield of four quarterings: 1st, two fesses engrailed, on the upper one a mullet pierced, Parr; 2nd, three chevronels in fess braced, Fitz-hugh; 3rd, three water bougets, two and one, Roos; 4th, apparently three rabbits, two and one, ... On another, farther from the window, a second shield of four quarterings; first and fourth a fess dancetté between ten billets, four and six, Deincourt; second and third three cockle-shells, Strickland of Sizergh Hall. This house was an appendage to the adjoining Kendal Castle, which belonged to the noble family of Parr, of whom was Catherine, last queen of Henry VIII. The house under notice now belongs to Mrs Garnett Braithwaite.'

Weir, 1915 (Maintenance File 1915):

'The building is situated on the North side of Wildman Street, in close proximity to the Railway Station & some considerable distance to the North of the Castle. It consists of a low central Hall with a two stories wing at each end and a small annex behind, as shown on the accompanying plans. A modern cottage has been built at the back of the South-west wing, and a warehouse behind the other wing. There is no evidence of any earlier work in the building than the end of the 14th century, to which period the 3 light window in the Hall, & the 2 light windows in the upper floor of the side wings, and the pointed doorways in the entrance passage appear to belong. The original entrance is at the south-west end of the Hall, behind the fireplace, where there is a pointed doorway in the front and back walls connected with a passage. The front entrance is blocked with a modern addition in the angle of the projecting wing, and a modern entrance has been made at the other end of the Hall with a passage way across. Extensive alterations appear to have been made to the house by Anthony Garnett in 1564, and a panel over the 3 light window in the Hall is inscribed with the initials "A.G" 1564 and a cord of entwined knots. On the lintel of the ground floor window in the south-west wing is the following inscription and monogram – "Qui-radit-plane-radit-sane. [AG monogram]" This window as well as the corresponding one in the east wing is evidently of later date than the building & both are probably insertions by Anthony Garnett. The large recessed fireplace in the Hall & the two doorways adjoining it, as well as the ceiling, appear to be some more of his work. The ground floor, with the exception of the Hall & passage way, has been entirely modernised & there is little hope that anything of interest remains, unless the old fireplaces have not been removed in the fixing of modern grates. On the upper floor the south-west wing has fared a similar fate, but the North-east wing retains a vaulted ceiling with three moulded cross ribs & a longitudinal one at the apex, with carved bosses & shields at the intersections, only two bosses remain. On one side of the fireplace, at the springing of the vault, is a finely carved griffin, and in the glazing of the window are four diamond shaped panes of painted glass. With the exception of the modern fireplace and the paper on the walls, this room is untouched. It is evidently another piece of Anthony Garnett's work & contains a fine bedstead with an oak canopy. The panelled back contains carved medallions of a lions head & a shield bearing the initials A.G. The canopy is supported at the foot of the bed on turned posts. There is also a massive cupboard with the initials A.G. & the date 1565, painted on it. The condition of the building appears to be sound & free from damp. The walls, which are about 3 feet in thickness, show no signs of settlement or cracks, & the roof appears in good repair. The portions of the roofs seen from the Street have been recovered with green slates, graduated from large ones at the eaves to small ones at the ridge. The roofs towards the back retain the old stone slates. The ground floor windows of the two wings facing the Street have lost their stone mullions & tracery & are fitted with wood frames & modern glazing. The present modern deal[?] staircase to the first floor...'

Wilson, 1916:

'The Tudor architecture of the building is the only example left in the borough, but apart from this there are several points of special interest. The building consists of a low central hall with a two-storied wing at each end and a small annexe behind. The early work of the building dates from the end of the fourteenth century, to which period the three-light windows in the hall and the two-light windows on the upper floor of the side wings, and the pointed drawings in the entrance in the entrance passage, appear to belong. The original entrance is at the south-west end of the hall, behind the fire-place, where there is a pointed doorway in the front and back walls connected with a passage-way. The walls are about three feet thick, and the roofs towards the back of the house retain the old stone tiles. Extensive alterations appear to have been carried out to the house by Anthony Garnett in 1564, and a stone panel over the three-light window outside the hall is inscribed with initials "A.G., 1564," and a cord of entwined knots. On the lintel of the ground-floor window in the south-east wing is the following inscription and monogram: - *Qui vadit plane – vadit sane. A.G. This window as well as the corresponding one in the north-east wing is evidently of later date than the building, and both are probably insertions by Anthony Garnett. The large recessed fireplace in the hall and the two doorways adjoining it, as well as the ceiling, appear to be some more of his work. The ground floor, with the exception of the hall and the passage-way, has been entirely modernised, and there is little hope that anything of interest remains, unless the old fireplaces have not been removed in the fixing of the modern grates. On the upper floor, the south-west wing has fared the

Client: Cox and Allen

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same fate, but the north-east wing fortunately retains a vaulted ceiling of plaster with three moulded oak cross ribs and a longitudinal one at the apex, with carved bosses and shields at the intersections. Only two of the bosses remain. On one side of the fireplace at the springing of the vault is a finely carved griffin, and in the glazing of the windows are five diamond-shaped pieces of painted glass. With the exception of the modern fireplace and the papering of the walls, the room is untouched. It is evidently another piece of Anthony Garnett's work, and contains a fine bed-stead with an oak canopy. The panelled back contains initial A.G. The canopy is supported at the foot of the bed on finely-turned posts. There is also a massive oak cupboard in the room with the A.G. initials and the date 1567 painted on it.'

Curwen, 1916:

'The chief attraction of the house lies in the fact that it is the only example, left in the borough, of a masonry building erected or re-edified in the Tudor style of architecture. The burghers appear to have still clung to timber as their principal material for building purposes, and that Anthony Garnett ventured to erect his house not only in stone but also with masonry, at once marks him out as a man of some considerable note. He was a man, too, who studied heraldry, and, when heraldry stood for something, bore for his own arms a griffin's head coupée, surmounted by a knight's helmet, with a griffin statant and wings expanded for a crest... He also adorned his house with the coat of armour of the former lords of Kendal... Of the earlier building I am afraid that it is now quite impossible to say anything, except that the entrance passage from front to back appears to have formed a portion of it. For here we find fourteenth century doorways at either end and a third, on the left hand midway along the passage, that are each pointed in the arch, heavily cavettoed on the outside and rebated to receive thick oaken doors on the inside. There is also the ancient two-light window at the back which will be noticed later on. The doorway on the other side of the passage leading into the hall is clearly the work of Garnett, and remains to us as a most beautiful specimen of a sixteenth century door, framed, pegged, and hand-moulded in oak. That the small annexe at the back, which presumably has been erected for a staircase, was not a portion of Garnett's house is shown by the small slit external window which it covers. The other wings are clearly of modern construction. The kitchen occupied the ground floor of the south-west wing and measured 22 by 13 feet. The main mullioned windows were of two lights and square headed under projecting labels. The label to the front window is incised with the legend:- QVI. VADIT. PLANE : VADIT. SANE. ending with the initials A.G. in cypher. Nicholson quoting *Notes and Queries* says that the "same idea is rendered into English on coeval glass in Worlingworth Church, Suffolk, 'he yt. walke plainly – walketh sauely'". The room was also furnished with a small square window in either front corner so as to command a view up and down the street. The Hall measured 21 feet by 17 feet and was lighted by mullioned windows on either side. That to the front is a three trefoil-cusped lights below a square label resting on two heads. These heads are curious – the one to the left represents a lady with head-gear similar to that associated with Mary Queen of Scots, whilst the other represents a man with pressed-out lips, as if he were in the act of whistling or saying "booh" to his companion. Above the label there is a carved stone bearing the initials A.G. entwined with a cord and the date 1564. This is the earliest date as yet discovered. Within the window two diamond panes of silver-stained glass still remain:- 1. The initials A.G. with the date 1567 on a scroll inscribed OMNIA. VANITAS, above, and a skull with the legend VIENDRA. LE. IOVR, below. 2. A fleur-de-lis within a border and surmounted by a crown. One third of the room is reduced in height so as to form an angle-nook, and the wall above the beam is pleasingly panelled to the cornice with upright molded styles some 8½ inches wide. The central or higher portion of the ceiling is quartered by oak ribs and then coves down again to the opposite wall, where, if I understand the quotation from *Notes and Queries*, the writer found similar panelling to that above the angle. Doubtless this was destroyed when the hall was shortened to make the present entrance, and when the cabinet d'aisance was unfortunately erected in front of the original entrance. Before leaving the room notice should be taken of a small mural cupboard which is finished with linen-pattern panelled door. The north-east wing evidently contained the more private quarters of the family. Unfortunately the with-drawing rooms have been completely modernised, but the thick walls of the fireplace remain, and the massive chimney is one of the external features of the building. Upstairs, however, it is different, for here in the front room we find a bedchamber that, for some long forgotten reason, goes by the local name of "The Chapel". The ceiling is barrel-vaulted in plaster and crossed by five oak ribs, the three intermediate ones having carved bosses at their

intersection with a central longitudinal rib. The first boss, or that on the second rib from the window, is carved with a shield of four quarterings:- 1. Argent, two Parr; 2. Three chevrons interlaced for Fitz Hugh; 3. Gules, three water bougets argent, for Roos; 4. Azure three griffin heads erased or, for Thomas Garnett. The next boss has a shield likewise of four quarterings: 1 and 4 Argent, a fess dancetté between billets sable, for D'Eincourt; 2 and 3 Sable, three escallops argent, for Strickland. The third boss is unfortunately missing, but the two existing ones show at least that Garnett thought the building had some former connection with the castle. Between the second and the third ribs the ends of the roof beams project into the room on either side. These likewise have been decorated with carved bosses, of which only one, the westerly one, now remains displaying a double-headed griffin arising out of a double-scrolled and foliated base. The two-light window is not cusped as the corresponding one in the south-west gable, but merely semi-circular beneath a square label. In it four diamond panes of silver-stained glass remain:- 1. The initials A.G. entwined by a looped and tasselled cord with the date 1565. 2 and 3m An eagle stooping over a child in a cradle, perched up presumably on a tree top which far more resembles a giant toadstool. The legend in connection with the house of Lathom, as well as the position it occupies in the coat armour of the earls of Derby, is well known. 4. The initials A.G. with the date 1567 on a scroll inscribed OMNIA. VANITAS, above, and a skull with the legend VIENDRA. LE. IOUR, below. In this room there is still preserved a large oaken bedstead with the back enriched by six bold relief panels. In the upper row:- 1. A mask with animal ears and horns. 2. A scrolled shield bearing the initials A.G. conjoined by a looped and tasselled cord, with a skull at the base. 3. A mask with animal ears and a beaded chain thrown over the top of the head. On the lower row there are three lion-heads in as many panels, the first bearded, the second hanging out. But from the sharpness of the mouldings these latter panels do not appear to be of the same date as the bedstead. There is also a fine cupboard constructed on a semi-octagonal plan. The frieze is incised and filled in with black lettering:- OIA. VANITAS. HONOR. (A central lion's head in bold relief). DIVICIE. POTESTAS. In like manner the base is incised with the initials A.G. on either side and the date ANNO. DNI. 1567 in the centre. The room is commonly known as the Chapel, but were it not for the north-west aspect the small room behind appears more fitting for an oratory, for here we find the ancient window before mentioned with its beautiful ogee head.'

RCHME, 1936:

'house and tenement on the N.W. side of Wildman Street, 1,000 yards N.N.E. of the church is of two storeys; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are slate-covered. The main structure, with its one-storey hall and cross-wings, appears to be substantially of the 14th century. Alterations were made in the hall in the 16th century and the house was reconditioned and the hall fireplace inserted by Anthony Garnett c. 1560. There is a small 17th-century wing on the N.W. side and a later extension on the S.W. wing. The house has cross-wings at the N.E. and S.W. ends of the hall-block; the latter is of one storey only and has, on the S.E. front, the original doorway to the screens with hollow-chamfered jambs and two-centred head; it has a 17th-century door with moulded fillets; farther N.E. is an original window of three trefoiled lights in a square head; above it is a shield with the initials and date A.G. 1564. The two main chimney-stacks have stepped offsets. The S.E. ends of the wings have each, on the lower floor, an altered window and on the upper floor an original window of two lights in a square head; the lights are trefoiled in one window and four-centred in the other, this being probably a 16th-century alteration; above the lower window in the S.W. wing is the weathered inscription "Qui vadit plane vadit sane A.G." The back elevation has an original doorway similar to that in front and fitted with a battened door with moulded fillets; farther N.E. is a small rectangular window and a window of two trefoiled lights; in the end of the N.E. wing is an original window of two ogee-headed lights.

Interior. The hall has a flat ceiling with two early 16th-century intersecting and moulded beams; at the N.E. or dais end is an early 16th-century embattled cornice with a ribbed cove above, finishing against a chamfered beam; across the fireplace-recess is a mid 16th-century moulded and panelled beam, resting at one end on a post with the date 1560; above the beam and the adjoining doorway is a panelled partition; by the fireplace is a small cupboard with a linen-fold panel on the door. The former 'screens' are represented by the existing passage and at one end is an oak doorway apparently original but reset; it has a moulded ogee head with the added inscription "Pax huic domus 1558"; the moulded beam above is of early 16th-century character. In the N.E. wing, the partition on the upper floor has exposed

framing and an original king-post roof-truss above; the S.E. room has an early 16th-century elliptical ceiling with moulded ribs dividing it into panels; there are two foliated bosses each with a shield-of-arms (a) Deincourt quartering Strickland and (b) Parr quartering Fitzhugh, Roos and another coat; on the S.W. cornice are carved scrolls and two grotesque monsters. In the same room are some quarries and panels of 16th-century painted glass— (a) the initials and date A.G. 1565, (b and c) eagle and child in a tree, the badge of Stanley, (d and e) the initials and date A.G. 1567 and the mottos “Omnia vanitas” and “Viendra le jour” (f) crowned fleur-de-lis. The S.W. wing retains the three king-post trusses of its original roof. The N.W. wing has exposed ceiling beams. The extension of the S.W. wing is of late 17th or early 18th-century date. The house contains some movable furniture belonging to the building, including a large bedstead with the initials A.G. and a sideboard with the same initials and date 1562. Condition—Good’

Listed Building details

NGR: SD 5193 SE

Kendal, Wildman Street (North side)

5/176 Castle Dairy

Date listed: 24-4-51

Farmhouse; the name implies an association with Kendal Castle but ‘Dairy’ may be a corruption of ‘Dowry’. Now a restaurant. Probably C14; extensively remodelled c1560 for Anthony Garnett (numerous dated features have survived). Later addition and alterations. Coursed rubble with quoin. Graduated stone-flag roofs; stone chimneys (corbelled to west wing and projecting to east wing). Central Hall with 2-storey cross-wing to either end. For detailed description (including exceptionally well-preserved interior) see R.C.H.M. Westmorland (1936), with the following amendments: multi-light windows, to Hall front and to west wing 1st floor, were renewed in 1983/4 (all in facsimile except for head carved in label-stops to Hall window). On the interior, 2 more original doorways (with pointed heads) have been opened up on the left-side of the cross-passage; the ground floor, east wing, fireplace and some of the original windows have also been unblocked. The extension to the rear of the west wing has been demolished.

Appendix 3: Summary Context List

Location	Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
G1	600	Deposit	Loose, dark grey silty/ash deposit, with white mortar flecks	Bedding material for brick and stone flag floor in G1; probably the same as 101 , a dark brownish-grey deposit
G1	601	Deposit	Firm, orangey-brown silty sand across G1	
G2	200	Deposit	Loose greenish grey gritty sand	Grey, sandy bedding material in G2; probably the same as 400
G2	400	Deposit	Fairly loose, coarse greenish-grey sand (above the plastic membrane to the north-east side of G2; above 502 / petering out to the south/south-west)	Grey, sandy bedding material in G2; probably the same as 200
G2	401	Deposit	Loose, angular limestone gravel, covered by plastic membrane and below 400 to the north-east side of G2	Gravel put down presumably to help drainage
G2	502	Deposit	Fairly firmly compacted dark reddish-brown, slightly silty sand; there seemed to be some variation in this deposit, it being friable in parts; seemingly below 400 , towards the centre and south-west side of G2	Possibly a variation of the reddish brown deposit in TP 2 (201)
G2	503	Deposit	Light grey (grey-brown) deposit with abundant angular stone inclusions in a loose gritty/gravelly sand; below 502	
G6	800	Deposit	Fairly firm (compacted), mid grey-brown silt slightly darker in places, with flecks of mortar and grit	Bedding material below the flags in G6
G6	801	Deposit	Mid brown, clay-sand, with frequent small angular stone inclusions	
G6	802	Deposit	Friable, dark (blackish) grey/brown, silty deposit	Fill of pit/posthole 803
G6	803	Cut	Pit lined with slate on the sides, but not the base; slate lining packing the sides made it slightly hexagonal internally but the cut was rounded near the top, c0.27m by 0.32m, and 0.52m deep, with near vertical sides; filled by 802 ; cuts 801	Pit cut of unknown purpose; possibly drainage or soakaway; possible posthole with packing material
G6	804	Deposit	Dark blackish/very dark grey-brown sandy-silt, which contained abundant cockle shell and bone fragments	Probably a dump of domestic waste, or midden, containing kitchen refuse
G6	805	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, c0.25m diameter, and cut 0.3m deep, with near vertical sides; loosely filled by 804 ; cuts 801	Refuse pit

Appendix 4: Summary Finds List

Room	Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
G1	600	Pottery	2	Red earthenware crock/pancheon (?) refitting base fragments, with tar/bitumen on the surfaces post-breakage	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
G1	600	Pottery	4	Creamware hollow-ware base, green shell edge plate rim, hollow-ware fragment, and plate (?) fragment	Mid – late 18 th century
G1	600	Pottery	1	Pearlware (?) hollow-ware body fragment	Late 18 th – 19 th century
G1	600	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware dish/pancheon rim	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
G1	600	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware fineware, including hollow-ware body fragment with white slip decoration, and high-fired strap handle fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
G1	600	Pottery	5	Partially-glazed orange earthenware pipkin (?) fragments: refitting everted rim fragments, glazed partially internally; base fragment, body fragment, and straight strap handle fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
G1	600	Pottery	1	Factory-produced glazed red earthenware fineware rim fragment, with white slip stripe along edge	Mid-18 th – early 20 th century
G1	600	Clay tobacco pipe	23	Stem and bowl fragments: see <i>Appendix 5</i>	Probably 18 th – 19 th century
G1	600	Glass	2	Very light blue bottle base and mouth, mould seams not obvious, mouth finished after body?	18 th – 19 th century
G1	600	Glass	2	Dark green bottle base and body fragments	18 th – 19 th century
G1	600	Fe	3	Two screws/nails with mineralised wood attached, and one rod section, apparently cut off at either end, with slag-type concretions attached to mineralisation	Post-medieval
G1	600	Composite	1	Fe screw driver with timber side panel on handle attached by two rivets. Opposite timber side panel not present	18 th – early 20 th century
G1	600	Animal bone	13	Moderately sized but fragmentary; mostly unidentified cattle-sized and sheep bone (includes ulna) fragments; one fragment has clearly been butchered (sawn)	Not closely dateable
G1	600	Marine shell	2	Cockle valves	Not closely dateable
G1	600	Plastic	1	White rigid strap, from unidentified object	20 th century
G2	200	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware: hollow-ware base and body fragment (body very abraded, probably water-worn, base also abraded and possibly water-worn)	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
G2	200	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware crock base and body fragments, abraded, possibly water-worn	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
G2	200	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware fragment with white slip lines on exterior, and hollow-ware base	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
G2	200	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware body fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century

Room	Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
G2	200	Pottery	1	(Glazed) red earthenware coarseware fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
G2	200	Pottery	3	Creamware plate base (abraded), body, and strap handle fragments	Mid – late 18 th century
G2	200	Pottery	4	Pearlware jug/mug base with engine-turned (?) grooves filled with blue glaze (abraded), plate base, bowl (?) base, and hollow-ware body fragment	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
G2	200	Pottery	1	White vitrified unidentified ware, glazed internally, with engine-turned (?) texture and a lighter glazed externally	Mid-18 th – 19 th century?
G2	200	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Plain stem fragments: see <i>Appendix 5</i>	Probably 18 th – 19 th century
G2	200	Glass	1	Colourless flat pane fragment	19 th century?
G2	200	Glass	1	Blue hollow-ware rim (e.g. cup or drinking glass)	19 th – 20 th century
G2	200	Glass	1	Dark green bottle fragment	19 th – 20 th century?
G2	200	Fe	2	Square cross-sectioned nail, and large chisel-shaped nail, both heavily corroded and concreted	Not closely dateable but probably post-medieval
G2	200	Aluminium	6	Drinks can ring pulls	Late 20 th century
G2	200	Composite	1	Black Bakelite light fitting, with embossed text 'MADE IN / ENGLAND / BS52 / WC ¹¹ '	20 th century
G2	200	Plastic	1	Blue biro pen lid	Late 20 th – 21 st century
G2	200	Plastic	1	Translucent colourless four pack drinks can ring/collar	Late 20 th – 21 st century
G2	200	Composite building material	5	Cement with bitumen (?) layer above, with painted surface in brown, cream, black, orange, and yellow	20 th century?
G2	200	Bird bones	6	Unidentified bird bone fragments	Not closely dateable
G6	800	Pottery	1	A small fragment of a soft, gritty, sandy fabric, with fairly frequent small stone inclusions; partially reduced, with a grey core, and oxidised, light pinkish-orange margins and surfaces; no glaze remaining; possibly a variation of gritty ware	12-14 th century
G6	800	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed red earthenware with metallic sheen to glaze, probably from single vessel, including two refitting fragments, from pot with everted rim	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
G6	800	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip line, from single hollow-ware vessel	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
G6	800	Pottery	1	Cream-coloured earthenware with red slip coating on interior, with rouletted decoration on curved bands with no red slip on	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
G6	800	Pottery	1	Factory-produced brown-glazed red earthenware jardinière (?) rim with gilded moulding	Mid-18 th – early 20 th century
G6	800	Pottery	1	Glazed red earthenware upright part of lid seat (?) for teapot?	Mid-18 th – early 20 th century

Room	Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
G6	800	Pottery	1	Brown salt-glazed stoneware with incised lines	17 th – 18 th century
G6	800	Pottery	2	Tin-glazed earthenware plate base and rim, with blue painted bands	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
G6	800	Pottery	6	Creamware plate base and hollow-ware body fragments	Mid – late 18 th century
G6	800	Pottery	6	White earthenware including refitting child's plate rims x 2, Willow transfer-printed saucer-type vessel rim-to-base, and transfer-printed plate rim with orange lustre on edge	19 th century
G6	800	Pottery	14	Bone china side plate, saucer, and tea cup fragments, including gilded, moulded, transfer-printed, clobbered, and painted fragments	19 th – 20 th century
G6	800	Glass	42	Very light turquoise flat panes	19 th century?
G6	800	Glass	36	Colourless bottle fragments, including rims with mould seams, and punt mark with embossed '5'	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
G6	800	Glass	71	Bottle and jar fragments, including many with embossed text, with mouths finished separately	19 th century
G6	800	Glass	12	Very light blue bottle fragments, one with embossed text ... '[SP]OONS'	19 th century
G6	800	Composite	7	Colourless glass pane and bottle fragments with and cement	Late 19 th – 20 th century
G6	800	Glass	19	Dark green beer bottle fragments, some with embossed text	19 th – 20 th century
G6	800	Fe	10	Staple, nails, and latch lifter	19 th – 20 th century
G6	800	Clay tobacco pipe	4	Plain stem fragments: see <i>Appendix 5</i>	Probably 18 th – 19 th century
G6	800	Coin	1	<p>Queen Victoria farthing, bronze issue (as opposed to copper);</p> <p>obverse: young head, facing left (the lower section of the face is very corroded, making it difficult to narrow down the style – it is certainly not the 'old head', which was introduced in 1895, and it is believed to be before the slightly older features were introduced, so 1875 or earlier (Lobel <i>et al</i> 1997, 601-603)); the legend is partially legible: [VICT]O[RIA D G BRITT] REG F D – the same legend is used from 1860 until 1895 (<i>ibid</i>); it is difficult to determine if the border is beaded (only issued in 1860) or toothed (otherwise a similar design; issued from 1860-1875) (Lobel <i>et al</i> 1997, 601-602), because of the corrosion;</p> <p>reverse: redesigned Britannia (with lighthouse to left and ship to right – these are perhaps partially visible; issued from 1860-1895 (Lobel <i>et al</i> 1997, 602)), seated, with shield, facing right; the legend is again partially visible: [F]ARTH[ING]; date in exergue below Britannia (illegible); there were two variations of this reverse: one with a beaded border (only issued in 1860), the other toothed (otherwise a similar design; 1860-1895) (<i>ibid</i>), but unfortunately the edge is very corroded</p>	1860-1875

Room	Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
G6	800	Animal bone	29	Mostly unidentified fragments, including some sheep and bird bone fragments and a tooth; some of the sheep bone has been sawn	Not closely dateable
G6	800	Marine shell	36	19x cockle valves and fragments; 17x mussel valves (very fragmentary)	Not closely dateable
G6	800	Seed	1	Conker, pierced with a skewer or similar (from child's game)	Mid-19 th – 20 th century
G6	802	Pottery	2	Gritty ware: one fragment was a hard, uniform, gritty fabric, with frequent small stone inclusions (<1mm) and pale buff section and pale, very light orange surfaces (the outer surface was ribbed slightly, but there was no trace of glaze), from a fine, thin-walled vessel; the other fragment was a soft (it marks paper), gritty fabric, with small stone and quartz inclusions (<1mm), oxidised pale, pinkish-orange in the inner margin and surface and reduced to a light brown-grey from mid-section to the outer surface; the surface appeared to be sooted with no glaze apparent	12 th – 14 th century
G6	802	Animal bone	1	Unidentified fragment	Not closely dateable
G6	802	Marine shell	2	Cockle valves	Not closely dateable
G6	802	Pottery	2	Creamware plate rim and jug rim	Mid – late 18 th century
G6	804	Pottery	4	Creamware including plate base and rim, and press-moulded plate rim (metal shape)	Mid – late 18 th century
G6	804	Glass	1	Colourless bottle fragment	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
G6	804	Building material	1	Fragment of mortar	Not closely dateable
G6	804	Animal bone	11	Mostly small fragments, some cattle-size	Not closely dateable
G6	804	Marine shell	21	Cockle valves/fragments	Not closely dateable

Appendix 5: Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment

Room	Site Code	Cxt ¹	B ²	S ³	M ⁴	H/S ⁵	64 ⁶	Decoration	Comments	Date range
G1	CD17	600	1			1	5	Possible leaf decoration up front of bowl either side of ragged (untrimmed) seam	Large, very thin section (upright) bowl (1/2 remaining) with spur (central borehole)	19 th century
G1	CD17	600	1			1	5		Bowl/stem junction; unmarked; no spur (7mm x 8mm stem with central borehole)	19 th century
G1	CD17	600	1				5	Ribbed	Bowl/stem junction; only base of bowl remains, with flat spur and stem (l: 49mm overall; stem 8mm x 6mm pointed oval)	19 th century
G1	CD17	600		1		1	4		Plain stem fragment with spur and junction to bowl (missing); 6.5mm x 8mm oval stem with central, very narrow borehole	19 th century
G1	CD17	600		1			5		Possibly edge of bowl or spur remaining (l: 31mm; c6mm diameter stem; off-centre borehole)	
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 65mm; pointed oval stem section: 6mm x 7mm	
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 29mm; 7mm x 8.5mm diameter, central borehole	
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 39mm; 6.5mm x 7mm oval-shaped stem	
G1	CD17	600		1			6		L: 43mm; 5.5mm x 7.5mm oval-shaped stem	
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 22mm; 6mm diameter stem	
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 23mm; 6mm diameter stem	
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 30mm; 7mm diameter stem	
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 17mm; 7mm x 7.5mm oval-shaped stem	
G1	CD17	600		1			6		L: 18.5mm; 7mm diameter stem; off-centre borehole	
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 34mm; pointed oval stem section: 6mm x 7mm	
G1	CD17	600		1			4		L: 36mm; 6.5mm x 6mm oval-shaped stem	
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 36mm; 7mm diameter stem	
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 33mm; 6mm diameter stem	
G1	CD17	600		1			7		L: 30mm; wide stem: 8-9mm diameter; off-centre borehole	
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 26mm; 6.5mm x 5mm oval-shaped stem	
G1	CD17	600		1			4		L: 24mm; narrow stem: 5mm x 6mm oval-shaped stem	

Room	Site Code	Cxt ¹	B ²	S ³	M ⁴	H/S ⁵	64 ⁶	Decoration	Comments	Date range
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 37mm; 6mm x 7mm oval-shaped stem; possibly some lime green glaze remaining to on end	
G1	CD17	600		1			5		L: 30mm; 5mm x 6.5mm oval-shaped stem; patch of lime green glaze remaining?	
G2	CD17	200		1			4		L: 28mm; 6 mm x 8mm oval stem with fairly central, very narrow borehole	
G2	CD17	200		1			5		L: 28mm; 7mm diameter stem	
G6	CD17	800		1			5		L: 27mm; narrow stem: 6mm x 5mm oval-shaped stem	
G6	CD17	800		1			6		L: 22mm; 7mm x 5mm oval-shaped stem, with wide borehole	
G6	CD17	800		1			6		Thick fragment, L: 44mm; 10mm x 8mm at one end by 12mm x 9.5m at the other	
G6	CD17	800		1			4		L: 42mm; 5.5mm x 6mm oval-shaped stem	

Notes: 1. Context; 2. Bowl; 3. Stem; 4. Mouthpiece; 5. Heal / spur; 6. Bore hole diameter in sixty-fourths of an inch