

KENDAL CASTLE, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief



Client: Kendal Town Council

NGR: 352192 492407

Scheduled Monument Consent
Ref. S00182882

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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of an application for Scheduled Monument Consent for the installation of new interpretation panels at Kendal Castle, Kendal, Cumbria, which would involve the excavation of five pits for new posts, a condition was placed requiring an archaeological watching brief. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Kendal Town Council to carry out the work.

The origins of Kendal Castle are uncertain but it most likely originated in the late 12th century, replacing an earlier motte to the west. It was the property of the Barons of Kendal, passing through various owners, and with numerous modifications, until falling out of use as early as the late 15th century.

The two new signs that were placed within the castle (Area 1 and Area 2) required two parallel rectangular pits, while the sign outside the castle (Area 3) required one long rectangular pit. The depth of excavation was 0.60m in all of the areas and all the pits were hand excavated. Areas 1 and 2 comprised made ground consisting of stone and mortar rubble directly beneath the turf. Area 3 comprised a sandy clay deposit directly beneath the turf. The only finds recovered comprised post-medieval pottery in Area 1. No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the course of the watching brief, although it confirmed that layers of demolition rubble are present in these areas and that *in situ* deposits might still exist beneath these.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Kendal Town Council for commissioning the project, in particular Helen Moriaty, Project Manager for the project. Thanks are also due to Alan Teesdale and the team carrying out the groundworks for their assistance on site during the watching brief.

The watching brief was carried out by Ric Buckle, who also wrote this report with Dan Elsworth. The finds were processed by Dan Elsworth and assessed by Jo Dawson. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. The report was edited by Jo Dawson, and Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of an application for Scheduled Monument consent (Ref. S00182882) for the upgrading of existing signage at Kendal Castle, Kendal, (NGR 352192 492407) a condition was placed on the consent requiring an archaeological watching brief. The site forms part of the Scheduled Monument for Kendal Castle (Scheduled Monument No. 23704). The upgrading of signage included the installation of new signage on existing structures, but also the installation of new signage on new posts for which post holes would need to be excavated, hence the requirement for a watching brief. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Kendal Town Council (hereafter 'the client') to undertake the work, which was carried out on the 16th and 17th of April 2018.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies on top of a drumlin overlying the interface between Coniston grits and carboniferous limestone, with panoramic views over Kendal and the valley of the River Kent. The area is essentially rural in character, with the wider area dominated by improved agricultural land, predominately grazing for animals, enclosed by drystone walls (Countryside Character 1998, 64), but the site of the castle is almost surrounded by the urban area of Kendal.

1.2.2 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).

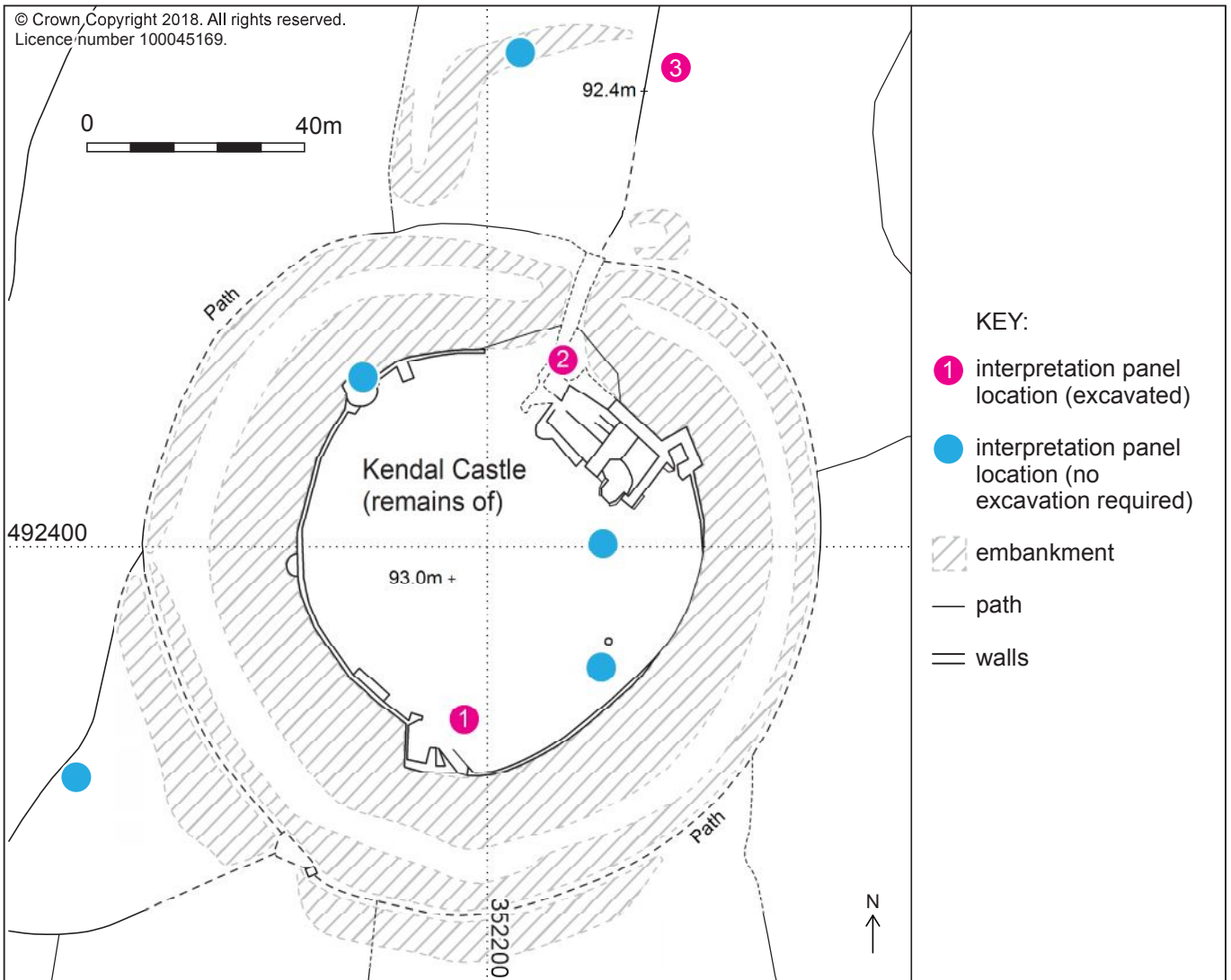
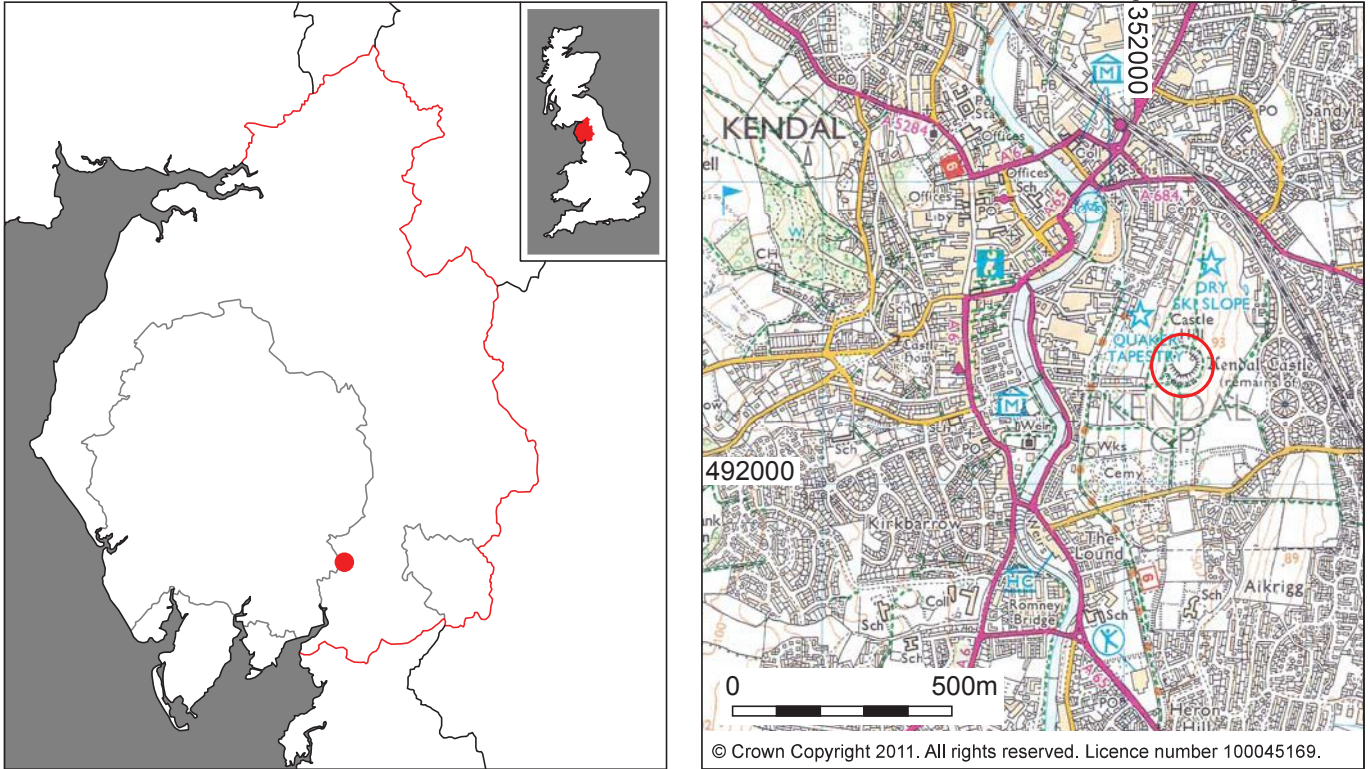


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Kendal Town Council

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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 (CIfA 2014a; 2014b) and Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (2007). The watching brief involved the hand-excavation of five small pits, all of which was 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 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:** as no features of archaeological interest were encountered no specific drawings were produced, although the location of each set of pits was recorded on general a plan of the site.

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 directly into the catalogue produced as part of this report (*Appendix 3*).

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design and current CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c). 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.

3. Site History

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A comprehensive history of Kendal Castle based on an assessment of both primary and secondary sources was produced as part of an archaeological report written in 1998 (LUAU 98). The following information has been extracted from this report in order to provide context to the results of the watching brief.

3.2 Medieval Kendal

3.2.1 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 on the 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. Documents dating to 1310 and 1390 indicate the town was quite extensive by this date, with around 144 tenements recorded (CCC and EH c2002, 9). The earliest fortification in Kendal, which could potentially have been the seat of the Barony, is Castle Howe (RCHME 1936, 122), to the west of the castle. This 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). Despite the construction of the later castle, 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 Kendal Castle

3.3.1 The castle is thought to have been built between 1183 and 1241 by Gilbert Fitz Reinfred Baron of Kendal, with the first reference to the castle appearing in c1190 (Howard-Davies 2000, 5; see also Periam and Robinson 1998). The next mention of the castle in 1216 refers to Gilbert forfeiting the castle as part of his ransom for his involvement in a rebellion against King John; the castle was eventually returned to his son, William de Lancaster, 25 years later by King Henry III (*ibid*). William died without heir and the castle passed to his brother in law Peter de Brus and then to Robert de Roos. The land remained in the hands of the de Roos family, who are likely to have been responsible for much of the fabric that now remains, until 1383 when it was passed into the ownership of the Parr family (*ibid*). They were probably responsible for some of the later additions to the structure, but financial circumstances led to them abandoning their estates in the North West by 1483 when they moved to Leicestershire and the castle subsequently fell into a state of disrepair and neglect (*ibid*).

3.4 Previous archaeological Work

3.4.1 The castle has seen relatively limited excavation, none of which has been published in detail (as summarised in LUAU 1998 and OA North 2005), beginning with work by JE Spence on the supposed gatehouse to the north of the castle during the early 1950s. Between 1967 and 1971 a series of excavations were carried out led by Barbara Harbottle. Several areas were targeted for excavation including the gatehouse, the moat, the chapel, and areas around the great hall and south western tower.

A series of further investigations, primarily connected to exposing fabric in certain areas rather than extensive excavation, were also undertaken by LUAU in 1996, concentrating on the south west tower and the great hall areas. In addition a small evaluation was undertaken in 2001 next to the north-west tower prior to the installation of a new access staircase.

4. Watching Brief

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 In total five small trenches were excavated by hand in three locations, the numbering system for the trenches followed the order in which they were excavated. The watching brief involved observing all groundworks that may impact upon any subsurface archaeological features or deposits. The excavations were being undertaken in order to erect three new information boards both inside and outside of the castle.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Area 1:** this was situated to the south side of the interior of the castle adjacent to the south tower. Two small rectangular pits were excavated in order to install two timber posts for a new information board. Pit 1A was to the west and Pit 1B was to the east. Pit 1A measured 0.60m x 0.30m and was excavated to a depth of 0.60m. The uppermost context (**101A**) was a dark brown sandy silt topsoil 0.10m thick. Context **102A** was a made ground deposit comprising dark sandy silt with 50% stone rubble and lime mortar inclusions 0.50m in thickness. The natural substrate (**103A**) comprised a mid-brown silty clay at the bottom of the pit, which may or may not have been redeposited.

4.2.2 The second pit excavated in this area (Pit 1B) was to the east of Pit 1A. Context **101B** was a dark brown sandy silt topsoil to a depth of 0.10m. Below this was a made ground deposit comprising 50% stone and mortar rubble and dark brown sandy silt (**102B**). The natural substrate comprised a mid-brown silty clay (**103B**) that may have been redeposited.



Plate 1: Pit 1A, facing east



Plate 2: Pit 1B, facing east

4.2.3 **Area 2:** this was situated at the north end of the interior of the castle comprising two identical holes dug parallel to each other, with one to the east and one to the west. Pit 2A was the hole on the west side and comprised context **201A** which was a dark brown sandy silt topsoil deposit. Context **202A** was a mixed deposit containing 70% stone rubble and mortar with clayey silt subsoil 0.50m thick. The natural substrate was not encountered within this hole as the excavation reached the required depth at 0.60m.



Plate 3: Pit 2A, Facing east

4.2.4 The second hole in this area was Pit 2B to the east of Pit 2A. Context **201B** was a sandy clay topsoil 0.10m thick. Context **202B** comprised 70% rubble and mortar within a dark clayey silt deposit. The required depth was reached at 0.60m and therefore the natural substrate was not encountered.



Plate 4: Pit 2B, facing south

4.2.5 **Area 3:** this area was situated outside the castle walls on the flat part of the hill approaching the entrance. Only one hole, Pit 3, was required measuring 1m x 0.30m to depth of 0.60m. Context **301** was a dark silty clay topsoil measuring 0.25m in thickness. Context **302** was an orangey brown sandy clay with 30% stone inclusions. Below this, context **303** comprised an orangey brown sandy clay natural substrate.



Plate 5: Pit 3, facing north

4.3 Finds

4.3.1 **Introduction:** a total of two finds were recovered during the watching brief from context **102A**, both of which were post-medieval pottery.

4.3.2 **Post-medieval pottery:** both fragments were brown-glazed red earthenware, and were fairly typical types of utilitarian pottery widely used across the region over a long period and not closely dateable. They probably represent accidental rubbish deposited at the site long after it had fallen out of use as a castle.

5. Discussion and Conclusion

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 The deposits exposed during the excavations for the posts for the interpretation panels were inconclusive and add relatively little to the information recovered from previous archaeological works undertaken at the castle. This is due to the limited size of the excavations and also the restriction placed upon the maximum depth required for the post. The siting of the pits had the potential for encountering archaeological features, with two of the areas being sited in locations that had once had standing buildings that had not apparently been subject to previous archaeological excavation. Area 1 had been the location of a small tower, Area 2 had been in the vicinity of a large gatehouse/tower, and Area 3 was located close to an anomaly detected by geophysics. Areas 1 and 2 contained large amounts of building rubble and lime mortar indicating either a levelling layer for a wall to have once sat on or demolition rubble from the walls having been removed. The finds recovered from Area 1 were post-medieval and therefore suggest that some disturbance had occurred in at least this part of the castle. Within Area 1 it is likely that landscaping work had been undertaken at some point, as the walls nearby had been renovated and possibly rebuilt. Area 2 was the location of a large gatehouse that is thought to have been quarried away when the castle fell out of use. No evidence of this could be seen in the excavated pits apart from a large amount of loose cobble stones, although the natural substrate was not reached so it is entirely possible that any existing remains were deeper than the limit of excavation. No finds were recovered from Areas 2 and 3.

5.1.2 The restrictive size of the pits greatly reduced the potential for encountering any archaeologically significant features or deposits, furthermore reliable interpretation of any features would have been difficult due to the limited space within the pits.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 This piece of work adds to a number of pieces of work undertaken at Kendal Castle. The results were somewhat inconclusive due to the small scale of the excavations required to install three noticeboards. The limitations of excavating such small pits meant that little further knowledge about the castle could be provided from the watching brief other than confirming that made ground lies directly beneath the turf and that original deposits might still remain *in situ* below this.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

KENDAL CASTLE, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design



Client: Kendal Town Council

NGR: 352192 492407

Scheduled Monument Consent Ref: S00182882

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February 2018

Commercial in confidence

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of an application for Scheduled Monument consent (Ref. S00182882) for the upgrading of existing signage at Kendal Castle, Kendal, (NGR 352192 492407) a condition was placed on the consent requiring an archaeological watching brief. The site forms part of the Scheduled Monument for Kendal Castle (Scheduled Monument No. 23704). The upgrading of signage includes the installation of new signage on existing structures, but also the installation of new signage on new posts for which post holes would need to be excavated, hence the requirement for a watching brief.

1.1.2 Kendal Castle is a predominantly 13th century structure on the site of an earlier, probably late 12th century, ringwork (Historic England 2018), although the prominent position on a large drumlin and the presence of earlier finds such as Roman coins from the environs of the castle suggest there was even earlier activity on the site (Elsworth 2014). The ringwork is thought to have been constructed to replace the earlier motte and bailey to the west and was occupied by the barons of Kendal, including the de Lancasters and the de Roos or Ross family (Historic England 2018). By the beginning of the 16th century it belonged to the Parr family, and Lady Jane Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII, was born there, but it was seized by the crown in 1566 following the charge of treason brought against her brother. It soon fell into disrepair and was ruinous by the end of the 16th century (*ibid*).

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). 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 CIfA (CIfA 2014a).

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.

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 at Greenlane Archaeology will assess any medieval pottery. Should any finds of earlier date be recovered these will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate. Historic England will be notified of any other specialists who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any contracts are awarded, and their approval will be sought.

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. Historic England will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

2. Objectives

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A rapid examination of relevant primary and secondary sources, primarily comprising early maps of the site and published information relating to the castle will be consulted in order to place the results of the watching brief in their local historical and archaeological context.

2.2 Watching Brief

2.2.1 To identify any surviving archaeological remains and to investigate and record any revealed archaeological remains or deposits.

2.3 Report

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

2.4 Archive

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 A rapid desk-based assessment will be carried out examining relevant primary and secondary sources, in order to place the results of the watching brief in their local historical and archaeological context. These will be consulted in two principal locations:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre (Kendal):** copies of original documents, primarily early maps of the site, will be obtained from the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal, where these cannot be obtained elsewhere. In addition other relevant primary sources will also be examined as necessary;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** copies of published works and previous unpublished reports relating to the site held in Greenlane Archaeology's library will be consulted in order to place the results of the evaluation in their local historical and archaeological context.

3.2 Watching Brief

3.2.2 The watching brief methodology will be as follows:

- The excavation of the new postholes and any associated groundworks will be monitored 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. Historic England will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Ministry of Justice licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;

- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and secured stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of Historic England 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 Historic England, 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 with the rest of the castle and its associated earthworks, placing it in context of the known remains as recorded in previous investigations and on early maps;
- 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 trenches;
 - 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 Record Office in Kendal (CRO(K)). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA (ClfA 2014b). In addition, details of the project will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

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

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the 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 from **2nd April 2018**, 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 **£1,000,000**. 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: Summary Context List

Area	Pit	Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1	1A	101A	Deposit	Dark sandy silt	Topsoil
1	1A	102A	Deposit	Dark sandy silt with lime mortar and 50% stone inclusions	Made ground
1	1A	103A	Deposit	Silty clay	Natural substrate
1	1B	101B	Deposit	Dark sandy silt	Topsoil
1	1B	102B	Deposit	Dark sandy silt with lime mortar and 50% stone inclusions	Made ground
1	1B	103B	Deposit	Silty clay	Natural substrate
2	2A	201A	Deposit	Dark sandy silt	Topsoil
2	2A	202A	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay with 70% rubble inclusions	Made ground
2	2B	201B	Deposit	Silty clay	Topsoil
2	2B	202B	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay with 70% rubble inclusions	Made ground
3	3	301	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil
3	3	302	Deposit	Orangey brown sandy clay with 30%stone inclusions	Subsoil
3	3	303	Deposit	Orangey brown sandy clay	Natural substrate

Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Quantity	Description	Date range
102A	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware hollow-ware rim	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
102A	Pottery	1	Thin-walled brown-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware body fragment	Late 17 th – 18 th century?