
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP/495/07



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological field evaluation on land northeast of Sandylands, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR SD 5280 9345). The area is towards the north-eastern extent of the town and is in current use as pasture fields. The work was commissioned by Brian Smith of Russell Armer Limited in order to fulfil an archaeological evaluation brief issued by Jeremy Parsons, Assistant County Archaeologist for Cumbria County Council Heritage Environment Services. The archaeological evaluation consisted of the excavation of eighteen trenches, and was required as part of the subsequent development works that have the potential to impinge on any as yet unidentified features in the area, that may relate to either the prehistoric or other periods. The land lies in the Kent valley, a known focus of prehistoric activity. Previous excavation in an area of similar topography to the proposed development area has produced the remains of previously unrecorded prehistoric activity, including a Bronze Age burnt mound in Kendal. Post-medieval quarries and a kiln have also been identified in the area (Hewitt 2006).

The objective of the Trenches was that they were to be evenly distributed across the development area in an attempt to gain a representative cross sample of the land and to locate the presence of any archaeologically sensitive remains, and to ascertain their function. The results of the evaluation revealed no deposits of archaeological interest dating to any historic or prehistoric period. Although several pieces of post medieval pottery were recovered from many of the trenches, they invariably came from the topsoil or subsoil layer and not from an archaeological feature. The geology of the site proved to be largely comprised of large boulders, with only a thin overlying topsoil that would never have been suitable for ploughing, therefore it has probably always been used as pasture. Given the apparent archaeological sterility of the site it has been concluded that the scheme of works summarised in this report should prove sufficient.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Brian Smith of Russell Armer Limited for commissioning the project, and for his assistance throughout the fieldwork. Richard is also thanked for his patient and diligent machining.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jeremy Parsons, Assistant County Archaeologist for Cumbria County Council for his help during this project.

The evaluation was undertaken by Claire Mason and Joseph Jackson, Site Assistants, under the supervision of Nicola Gaskell, Project Supervisor. The report was written by Nicola Gaskell, who also produced the drawings. The initial finds work was undertaken in house by the author. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd and the report was edited by Matt Town, Senior Project Officer for NPA Ltd.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In July 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological field evaluation on land northeast of Sandylands, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR SD 5280 9345). The plot of land has been utilised as a pasture for grazing livestock. The work was commissioned by Brian Smith of Russell Armer Limited in order to fulfil an archaeological brief issued by Cumbria County Council prior to groundworks, which will enable the construction of 94 private residences.
- 1.1.2 The field evaluation comprised the excavation of eighteen linear trial trenches in order to provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals. The principal objective of this evaluation was to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Brian Smith of Russell Armer Limited for an archaeological field evaluation on land northeast of the Sandylands housing estate in Kendal, Cumbria, (Giecoco 2007). This design was in accordance with a brief prepared by Jeremy Parsons, Assistant County Archaeologist for Cumbria County Council (Parsons 2007).
- 2.1.2 Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- 2.2.1 The field evaluation consisted of the excavation of eighteen trial trenches in order to produce a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals. The size of the trial trenches was defined by the requirement that 5% of the total area planned for development should be evaluated and the locations were determined by the findings produced in the previous desk-based assessment that covered the area (Hewitt 2006). In summary, the main objectives of the evaluation were:
- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they are observed;
 - to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
 - to recover artefactual material, especially where useful for dating purposes;
 - to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.3 SITE SPECIFIC AIMS

- 2.3.1 The main site-specific aim of the evaluation were defined as follows:
- to define the location, character, extent and state of preservation of any potential remains of prehistoric activity in the area.
- 2.3.1 A total of eighteen trenches, measuring 30m x 1.50m, were excavated to record the presence or absence of archaeological features and to characterise the nature and significance of any recorded features. The trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision, to the natural substrate. The trench was then manually cleaned where possible and any

putative archaeological features investigated and recorded according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation manual (Giecco 2001).

- 2.3.2 Photography was undertaken using Canon EOS 100 and EOS 300V Single Lens Reflex (SLR) cameras. A photographic record was made using digital photography, 200 ISO Black and White Print and Colour Slide film.
- 2.3.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 2002).

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository and a copy of the report given to the County Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 07 SDY-A.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 Kendal is situated just outside the eastern perimeter of the Lake District National Park in the part of Cumbria formerly known as Westmorland. It lies in the valley of the River Kent with the river dividing the town roughly north-south. The town stands on a mixed geology comprising Silurian Slates, Kirkby Moor Flags and some Carboniferous Limestone (Moseley 1978), the latter of which is favoured as a local building stone. The drift geology overlying the solid geology is glacial material of gravels and clays. This is known to be varied and convoluted in nature and may contain pockets of peat in post-glacial hollows (Countryside Commission 1998).
- 3.1.2 The area of evaluation was to the northeast of the Sandylands housing estate, towards the north-eastern extent of the town. The site covers approximately 1.9 hectares and lies off Whinfell Drive and Rydal Road. The development area is currently used as grazing pasture.
- 3.1.3 The site is bounded on the southern and western sides by the houses of the Sandylands estate and on the northern and eastern sides by other fields.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 There has been no previous archaeological work undertaken on the site. No features or structures of archaeological interest were visible above the ground, however, a number of archaeological sites have been previously recorded within a 1km radius of the yard. These include Prehistoric artefact findspots, Medieval structures (bridges and buildings) and Post-Medieval constructions.
- 3.2.2 Kendal itself was identified in the Domesday survey of the late 11th century. It has two separate castles and gained an excellent reputation for its cloth production later on in the Medieval period. It suffered at the hands of successive Scottish raids as well as enduring the bubonic plague in the late 16th century. Trades recovered and expanded in the 18th century with cloth exports going out to America and tobacco imports returning, and when the canal and railway systems connected Kendal to the south and east of the country in the 19th century, the tourism trade began to emerge, which is still a staple of industry today.

4. EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The machine stripping of the trenches, which were subsequently cleaned by hand down to the natural subsoil, permitted an examination of the archaeological remains within the site. The trench locations are depicted in Figure 1 in Appendix 2.

4.2 TRENCH 1

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was 30m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated east-west (Plates 1 and 2). The minimum depth of the trench was 0.37m and the maximum was 0.68m.
- 4.2.2 The natural substrate **(102)**, consisted of a moderately compacted reddish-brown sandy silt with approximately 60% boulder inclusions that varied in size from small to very large. This was overlain by a subsoil **(101)**, that reached a maximum thickness of 0.20m and comprised loosely compacted reddish-brown sandy silts that carried up to 30% small sub-angular stone inclusions. The uppermost layer was the topsoil **(100)** that reached a maximum thickness of 0.23m and was firm dark grey sandy silt with 30% inclusions of small sub-angular pebbles. Ceramic fragments were recovered from the subsoil layer and these were all post-medieval in origin.

4.3 TRENCH 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was 30m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated north-south. The minimum depth of the trench was 0.13m and the maximum depth reached was 0.57m.
- 4.3.2 The natural substrate **(202)**, comprised orangey-red sandy clay that contained 70% stone inclusions of rounded and sub-rounded stones that varied in size from small to very large. These were moderately compacted within the clay material. The natural was overlaid by a subsoil layer **(201)** that reached a maximum thickness of 0.15m, comprising moderately compacted orangey-red sandy clay with up to 40% small sub-rounded stone inclusions. The subsoil was in turn covered by the topsoil layer **(200)**, dark grey sandy silt that held up to 30% inclusions of small sub angular pebbles. This uppermost layer reached a maximum thickness of 0.32m. Post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from layer **(201)**.

4.4 TRENCH 3

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 was 30m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated northwest-southeast; the minimum depth of the trench was 0.45m whilst the maximum depth was 0.66m.
- 4.4.2 The lowest observed layer was the natural substrate **(302)** that comprised orangey-red sandy clay, moderately well compacted, with 60% inclusions of sub-rounded stones that were poorly sorted and varying in size from small to very large. This was overlain by the subsoil **(301)**, which was made up of loose orangey brown sandy clay carrying

up to 30% small to medium sized sub-rounded stone inclusions and reaching a maximum thickness of 0.33m. The subsoil layer was sealed by the topsoil layer **(300)**, 0.24m thick and dark grey loosely compacted sandy silt, again with 30% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Two pieces of post-medieval pottery were retrieved from subsoil layer **(301)**.

4.5 TRENCH 4

- 4.5.1 Trench 4 measured 30m long by 1.50m wide, and was orientated north-south, with the minimum depth being 0.60m and the maximum depth reaching 0.72m.
- 4.5.2 The lowest layer visible in the trench was the natural substrate **(402)**, consisting of grey sandy silt, loosely compacted, that held approximately 65% poorly sorted stone inclusions that varied from small to very large boulders all of which were rounded or sub-rounded. This was overlain by subsoil layer **(401)**, moderately compacted orange sandy clay, that reached a maximum thickness of 0.30m in section and held up to 40% inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. Two pieces of post-medieval pottery were recovered from this layer. The topsoil layer **(400)** was up to 0.38m thick comprising dark grey sandy silt with 30% small-sized sub-rounded stone inclusions.

4.6 TRENCH 5

- 4.6.1 Trench 5 measured 30m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated east-west, with the minimum depth being 0.64m and the maximum depth reaching 0.85m.
- 4.6.2 The lowest layer, the natural substrate, noted in the section of the trench and on the base was **(502)**, mid orangey-brown sandy silt, loosely compacted with approximately 60% inclusions of poorly sorted stones varying in size from small to large, all of which were rounded or sub-rounded. The natural was overlain by the subsoil **(501)**, an orangey-grey, loose sandy clay with up to 40% inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones that reached a maximum thickness of 0.38m. The topsoil layer **(500)** reached a maximum thickness of 0.37m and comprised loose, dark grey sandy silt with 20% inclusions of small sub-angular pebbles. Datable artefacts recovered from topsoil in the trench included post-medieval pottery and clay pipe.

4.7 TRENCH 6

- 4.7.1 Trench 6 measured 30m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated east-west, with the minimum depth being 0.44m and the maximum depth reaching 0.75m.
- 4.7.2 The natural substrate **(602)**, observed on the base of the trench and in the section was orangey-brown, loosely compacted sandy-clay that carried 30% stone inclusions that were poorly sorted and varied in size from small to large. The overlying subsoil **(601)** reached a maximum 0.29m thickness and comprised loose orangey-brown sandy-clay with 30% small to medium sized stone inclusions. The uppermost layer was the topsoil **(600)**, dark grey sandy silt up to 0.35m thick, firmly compacted and containing approximately 20% small sized stone inclusions.

4.8 TRENCH 7

- 4.8.1 Trench 7 measured 30m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated north-south, the minimum depth of the trench was 0.55m and the maximum depth was 0.80m.
- 4.8.2 The lowest observable deposit seen in the base of the trench and in the section was the natural substrate **(702)**, orangey-grey coarse sandy-clay of moderate compaction carrying approximately 50% stone inclusions of poorly sorted stones varying in size from small to large. This was overlain by the subsoil layer **(701)**, that was recorded as having a maximum thickness of 0.40m and comprised reddish-brown sandy clay that was loosely compacted and had about 30% small stone inclusions. The subsoil was sealed by the topsoil layer **(700)**, dark grey sandy silt, up to 0.39m thick, loosely compacted with 20% stone inclusions that were all small in size. Post-medieval pottery pieces and clay pipe fragments were recovered from layer **(700)**.

4.9 TRENCH 8

- 4.9.1 Trench 8 was 30m long and 1.50m wide, orientated east-west, its minimum depth measured 0.44m and the maximum reached 0.56m.
- 4.9.2 The lowest deposit in the trench section and observed on the base was the natural substrate **(802)**, that comprised loose orangey-grey, coarse sandy-clay that carried up to 50% inclusions of small to large sized stones, all sub-rounded or rounded. This was overlain by the subsoil **(801)**, loosely compacted orangey-grey sandy-silt that reached a maximum thickness of 0.21m and carried up to 30% inclusions of small to medium sized sub-rounded stones. The topsoil **(800)** reached up to 0.29m in thickness and comprised dark grey sandy-silt that was moderately compacted.

4.10 TRENCH 9

- 4.10.1 Trench 9 measured 30m long by 1.50m wide, and was orientated southeast-northwest, its minimum depth was 0.67m and the maximum depth was 0.70m (Plates 3 and 4).
- 4.10.2 The natural substrate **(902)** was the lowest observable deposit of orangey-brown sandy clay, moderately compacted that held up to 40% stone inclusions varying from small to large and all sub-rounded. The subsoil layer above the natural **(901)** was up to 0.33m thick and loose orangey-brown sandy clay with approximately 30% stone inclusions, mostly small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles. The topsoil **(900)** was up to 0.34m thick and comprised firm dark grey sandy silt with 30% inclusions of small sized sub-angular pebbles. Post medieval pottery was recovered from layer **(901)**.

4.11 TRENCH 10

- 4.11.1 Trench 10 was 30m long and 1.50m wide and orientated north-south, the minimum depth was 0.67m and the maximum excavated depth was 0.81m.
- 4.11.2 The basal deposit seen was the natural substrate **(1002)**, loosely compacted orangey-red sandy clay with up to 40% stone inclusions which varied in size from small to

large, all of which were sub-rounded. The overlying subsoil **(1001)** was up to 0.25m thick and comprised loosely compacted orangey-red sandy-clay with up to 30% small sized, sub-rounded stone inclusions. The uppermost layer of topsoil **(1000)** was firm dark grey sandy silt that was up to 0.39m thick and had no inclusions.

4.12 TRENCH 11

- 4.12.1 Trench 11 measured 30m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated northwest-southeast, the minimum depth excavated was 0.30m and the maximum depth obtained was 0.68m (Plates 5 and 6).
- 4.12.2 The natural substrate **(1102)** was the lowest observable layer and was loosely compacted orangey-brown coarse sandy clay that carried up to 40% stone inclusions that varied in size from small to very large boulders, all the inclusions were sub-rounded. The overlying subsoil layer **(1101)** reached a maximum thickness of 0.41m and comprised coarse sandy clay of moderate compaction that was mid brown in colour and carried up to 30% stone inclusions that were small in size and sub-rounded. The topsoil **(1100)** was moderately compacted dark grey sandy silt that was up to 0.30m thick and had approximately 20% inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.

4.13 TRENCH 12

- 4.13.1 Trench 12 was 30m long by 1.50m wide and orientated east-west with its minimum depth being 0.57m and the maximum depth reaching 1m.
- 4.13.2 The lowest layer visible in the trench was the natural substrate **(1202)** that consisted of soft and loosely compacted orangey-brown sandy clay that had approximately 30% inclusions of small to large sized sub-rounded stones. This was overlain by the subsoil layer **(1201)** that reached a maximum thickness of 0.50m and comprised mid-brown, moderately compacted sandy clay that carried up to 30% small sized stone inclusions. The uppermost layer was the topsoil **(1200)** that comprised loosely compacted soft dark grey sandy silt, with a maximum thickness of 0.36m and contained approximately 15% small sub-rounded stone inclusions.

4.14 TRENCH 13

- 4.14.1 Trench 13 measured 30m long by 1.50m wide and orientated east-west its minimum depth was measured as 0.42m and the maximum was 0.65m.
- 4.14.2 The basal deposit in the trench was the natural substrate **(1302)**, moderately compacted orangey brown soft sandy clay that held approximately 30% inclusions of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones that varied in size from small to occasional large boulders. The overlying subsoil **(1301)** was moderately compacted mid-brown soft sandy clay with 20% inclusions of small sub-rounded stones and it reached a maximum thickness of 0.20m. The covering topsoil layer **(1300)** had a maximum thickness of 0.30m and comprised soft, moderately compacted dark grey sandy silt that held approximately 20% inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.

4.15 TRENCH 14

- 4.15.1 Trench 14 measured 12m long by 1.50m wide and orientated north-south with the minimum excavated depth being 0.55m and a maximum depth of 0.76m. The trench was shortened due to the presence of a brook that at the time of excavation was swollen with rainwater and probably also concealed under the topsoil a drainage pipe. It was therefore decided that it was best to avoid this area.
- 4.15.2 The natural substrate (**1402**) at the base of the trench comprised soft, moderately compacted, orangey-grey sandy clay that held approximately 40% inclusions of poorly sorted stones varying from small pebbles to large boulders. This was overlain by the subsoil (**1401**) that reached a maximum of 0.30m thickness and was soft and moderately compacted dark brown sandy silt with up to 40% inclusions of small and medium sized sub-rounded stones. The uppermost layer of topsoil (**1400**) was soft and moderately compacted dark grey sandy silt that reached a maximum thickness of 0.34m and had no inclusions.

4.16 TRENCH 15

- 4.16.1 Trench 15 was 30m long by 1.50m wide and orientated north-south. The minimum excavated depth was 0.69m and the maximum depth was 0.89m (Plates 7 and 8).
- 4.16.2 The natural substrate (**1502**) was the lowest observed layer and comprised loosely compacted orangey brown sandy clay with up to 40% inclusions varying from small pebbles to large sub-rounded boulders. The overlying subsoil (**1501**) was loosely compacted mid-brown sandy silt that reached a maximum thickness of 0.31m and held approximately 30% inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles. The uppermost topsoil (**1500**) was 0.22m thick and soft dark grey sandy silt that contained only occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.

4.17 TRENCH 16

- 4.17.1 Trench 16 was 30m long by 1.50m wide and orientated east-west. The minimum excavated depth was 0.50m and the maximum depth was 0.95m.
- 4.17.2 The natural substrate (**1602**) observed in the base of the trench was loosely compacted orangey grey coarse sandy clay, which contained up to 40% stone inclusions from small to large in size, but all were sub-rounded. This was overlain by the subsoil (**1601**) was loose orangey grey sandy clay that had up to 30% inclusions of small sub-angular stones and was up to 0.52m thick. The topsoil (**1600**) was soft and moderately compacted dark grey sandy silt that was a maximum of 0.35m thick.

4.18 TRENCH 17

- 4.18.1 Trench 17 was 30m long and 1.50m wide and orientated northwest-southeast. The minimum excavated depth was 0.62m and the maximum reached 0.67m.
- 4.18.2 The lowest layer visible in the trench was the natural substrate (**1702**), loosely compacted orangey grey coarse sandy clay that contained approximately 40% poorly

sorted stone inclusions varying from small sub-rounded pebbles to large boulders. The overlying subsoil **(1701)** comprised loosely compacted orangey grey sandy clay with 40% small sized stone inclusions. This layer had a maximum thickness of 0.53m. The topsoil **(1700)** was 0.37m thick and moderately compacted soft dark grey sandy silt with no inclusions.

4.19 TRENCH 18

- 4.19.1 Trench 18 was 30m by 1.50m wide and orientated north-south. The minimum excavated depth of the trench was 0.53m and the maximum depth was 1.03m.
- 4.19.2 The natural substrate **(1802)** observed in the bottom of the trench comprised moderately compacted orangey-brown coarse sandy clay that contained up to 40% sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions that varied in size from small pebbles to large boulders. This was overlain by the subsoil layer **(1801)**, loosely compacted mid-brown coarse sandy clay that reached a maximum thickness of 0.57m and held approximately 40% small sized stone inclusions. The final topsoil layer **(1800)** measured 0.43m thick and comprised dark grey sandy silt with 20% small, sub-angular stone inclusions.

5. FINDS

5.1 FINDS

- 5.1.1 Seven contexts returned datable artefacts, each context from a separate trench. The bulk of the material were fragments of 19th century ceramic, with the exception of one piece of clay pipe stem. The finds recovered are listed in the table below.

Trench	Context Number	Material	Number of Pieces	Total Weight
1	101	Post Medieval Ceramics	2	19g
2	201	Post Medieval Ceramics	8	168g
3	301	Post Medieval Ceramics	2	3g
4	401	Post Medieval Ceramics	2	9g
7	700	Post Medieval Ceramics	1	20g
7	700	Post Medieval Clay Pipe Stem	1	2g
8	801	Post Medieval Ceramics	1	95g
9	900	Post Medieval Ceramics	5	30g

Table 1: Datable artefacts recovered from the site.

- 5.1.2 **Post Medieval Ceramics:** a total of 21 sherds of pottery were recovered from the evaluation, all of which were 19th and 20th century domestic wares. The total weight of this assemblage was 344g.
- 5.1.3 **Clay Pipe:** the stem piece recovered measured 3.9cm in length and approximately 0.7cm in diameter with an internal aperture of only 0.2cm, it had no distinguishing marks or facets. It is of probable late 19th century origin.
- 5.1.4 The finds assemblage was cleaned and quantified. It is recommended no further work or assessment needs to be carried out on it and that the material is suitable for discarding.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 6.1.1 The area of proposed development is currently in use as a pasture field. The paucity of finds and the apparent lack of any discernable feature of archaeological interest indicates that this piece of land may always have been utilised for grazing or other non-intrusive activities. Although ridge and furrow earthworks are visible in the field to the northeast of the development area, no evidence of such activity was noted during the course of the evaluation. None of the layers encountered were unexpected for a site of this type, neither was any of the datable artefact material recovered from the trenches particularly significant, intrinsically rare or attributable to any particular industry.

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7.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Trench	Category	Interpretation
100	1	Layer	Topsoil
101	1	Layer	Subsoil
102	1	Layer	Natural Substrate
200	2	Layer	Topsoil
201	2	Layer	Subsoil
202	2	Layer	Natural Substrate
300	3	Layer	Topsoil
301	3	Layer	Subsoil
302	3	Layer	Natural Substrate
400	4	Layer	Topsoil
401	4	Layer	Subsoil
402	4	Layer	Natural Substrate
500	5	Layer	Topsoil
501	5	Layer	Subsoil
502	5	Layer	Natural Substrate
600	6	Layer	Topsoil
601	6	Layer	Subsoil
602	6	Layer	Natural Substrate
700	7	Layer	Topsoil
701	7	Layer	Subsoil
702	7	Layer	Natural Substrate
800	8	Layer	Topsoil
801	8	Layer	Subsoil
802	8	Layer	Natural Substrate
900	9	Layer	Topsoil
901	9	Layer	Subsoil
902	9	Layer	Natural Substrate
1000	10	Layer	Topsoil
1001	10	Layer	Subsoil
1002	10	Layer	Natural Substrate
1100	11	Layer	Topsoil

1101	11	Layer	Subsoil
1102	11	Layer	Natural Substrate
1200	12	Layer	Topsoil
1201	12	Layer	Subsoil
1202	12	Layer	Natural Substrate
1300	13	Layer	Topsoil
1301	13	Layer	Subsoil
1302	13	Layer	Natural Substrate
1400	14	Layer	Topsoil
1401	14	Layer	Subsoil
1402	14	Layer	Natural Substrate
1500	15	Layer	Topsoil
1501	15	Layer	Subsoil
1502	15	Layer	Natural Substrate
1600	16	Layer	Topsoil
1601	16	Layer	Subsoil
1602	16	Layer	Natural Substrate
1700	17	Layer	Topsoil
1701	17	Layer	Subsoil
1702	17	Layer	Natural Substrate
1800	18	Layer	Topsoil
1801	18	Layer	Subsoil
1802	18	Layer	Natural Substrate

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

APPENDIX 3: PLATES



Plate 1: View of Trench 1 Looking West.



Plate 2: South Facing Section in Trench 1.



Plate 3: View of Trench 9 Looking Northwest.



Plate 4: Northeast Facing Section in Trench 9.



Plate 5: View of Trench 11 Looking Southeast



Plate 6: Northeast Facing Section in Trench 11.



Plate 7: View of Trench 15 Looking West.



Plate 8: North Facing Section in Trench 15.