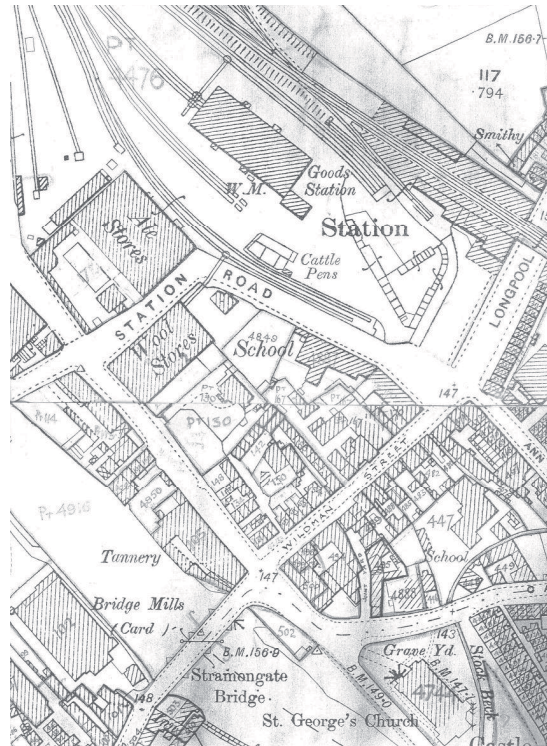


**KENDAL COLLEGE,
BEEZON ROAD,
KENDAL,
CUMBRIA**



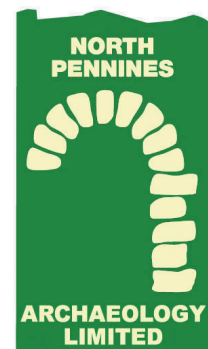
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT**

CP. No: 1110/10

25/02/2010

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Taylor Young, on behalf of their client Kendal College, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Kendal College, Beezon Road, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR SD 5190 9310), in advance of a proposed scheme for the erection of a new arts building for Kendal College. The scheme of archaeological works were conducted in accordance with a planning condition and brief as set out by Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES).

The site lies in an area of Kendal that is likely to have formed a medieval suburb. Wildman Street is shown as a fully developed road on Speed's plan of the town in 1611. The 14th century grade I listed Castle Dairy is located adjacent to the site, and an archaeological watching brief undertaken recently to the rear of Wildman Street revealed a significant concentration of medieval pottery (Greenlane Archaeology 2008).

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken of the site by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (Wooler 2009). Cartographic evidence indicated that Wildman Street was certainly in existence by 1611, with properties fronting the road, although the land behind these properties is shown as open. From the end of the 18th century, there appears to have been a significant concentration of properties along Wildman Street, as well as to the northeast at Cross Bank, where the road forks towards Shap and Appleby. A brewery is shown as early as 1770 on the south side of Wildman Street, and a tannery with tanning pits appears to be shown on the north side of the road beside the River Kent from at least 1787. The proposed development area is seemingly shown as gardens to the rear of Castle Dairy from 1787, although there were small structures located within the site possibly connected to the garden. A row of possible cottages is also shown within the proposed development area, the south end of which was apparently still extant at that date.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over two days between the 10th and 11th February 2010. The evaluation involved the excavation of a 9m x 2m trench within the footprint of the proposed new building, totalling 18m², approximately 10% of the development area. During the evaluation, the remains of a square, stone-built structure of unknown date and function was located within the trench. Whilst it is probable that the structure relates to one of several buildings shown on maps from 1787 onwards, neither the structure itself, or the finds retrieved from within it were able to provide sufficient information to associate the structure with any of those shown on the early maps.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Taylor Young, for commissioning the project, and the staff and students of Kendal College for their patience and cooperation during the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer for Cumbria County Council.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Howard Parsons of L and W Wilson, for his help during this project.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Kevin Mounsey and David Jackson. The report was written by David Jackson and the drawings were produced by Kevin Mounsey, Angus Clark, Fiona Wooler, and David Jackson. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In February 2010 North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Taylor Young, on behalf of their clients, Kendal College, to undertake a archaeological evaluation at Kendal College, Beezon Road, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR SD 5190 9310; Figure 1), prior to the development of a new arts building. The proposed works lie within an area of Kendal that is likely to have formed a medieval suburb. The 14th century grade I listed Castle Dairy is located adjacent to the site and an archaeological watching brief undertaken recently to the rear of Wildman Street revealed a significant concentration of medieval pottery (Greenlane Archaeology 2008). As a result, the Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) requested that the site be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).
- 1.1.2 All stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2008), and were consistent with the specification provided by the Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (Parsons 2010) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the evaluation work undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (Railton 2010) in response to a request by Taylor Young, on behalf of Kendal College, for an archaeological evaluation of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by the Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), 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 for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 THE FIELD EVALUATION

2.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of a single trench covering approximately 10% of the proposed 210m² building footprint. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008).

2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.2.3 The trench was excavated by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trench was subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recording according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2003).

2.2.4 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991).

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within the Kendal Museum, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, Cumbria, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **NPA10, KCK-A, CP 1110/10**.
- 2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Cumbria County Council, support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 The town of Kendal is located in the south of Cumbria, and was historically the county town of Westmorland prior to boundary changes in the 1970s. The settlement lies either side of the River Kent which flows southwards and discharges into Morecambe Bay. To the north of the town the River Sprint flows into the River Kent close to Burneside, and the River Mint joins the Kent at Mintsfeet (Figure 1).
- 3.1.2 The proposed development site is located to the north-east of the town, on the east side of the River Kent and to the west of the Kendal to Windermere Railway Line. The site is bounded by Wildman Street to the south, Station Road to the east and the north and Beezon Road to the west. The buildings which surround the proposed development area are a mixture of residential, commercial, and educational as well as Kendal Museum and the County Hotel (Figure 2).
- 3.1.3 The underlying geology of the area is relatively complex and comprises Silurian Slates and Kirby Moor flags. The underlying drift deposits are notoriously convoluted with pockets of glacial deposits intermixed with boulder clays, and peat formations in hollows (Cumbria County Council/English Heritage c.2002).

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area.
- 3.2.2 *Prehistoric:* no evidence has as yet been produced to prove that the very earliest Britons of the Palaeolithic, or the Old Stone Age of 10,000BC, ever occupied the area around Kendal. The earliest evidence for occupation in or around Kendal comes from the Bronze Age. In 1868, it was reported that a stone cist was discovered, beneath which was a skeleton, and another skeleton found in a crouched position found near the Howard Home (close to the A6 at the south end of the town). These burials were described at the time as being typical of a Celtic burial of around 2,500BC (Bingham 1995). A Beaker period burial was also found at Sizergh Fell in 1953 (Cumbria County Council/English Heritage c.2002).
- 3.2.3 The only evidence for any possible prehistoric activity close to the study area at Wildman Street/Beezon Road is the findspots of a stone mace at Thorny

Hills (HER 2485) and an axe at the High School in 1868 (HER 2486), although the provenance of these is not known, and they do not necessarily indicate settlement or occupation during this period.

- 3.2.4 *Roman*: the Roman fort at Watercrock, located approximately two kilometres to the south of the proposed development area, was first recognized as Roman in the 17th century. Excavations on the site have revealed that the fort was probably founded between AD90 and AD120 (Cumbria County Council/English Heritage c.2002). Pevsner noted that the site is now represented by a raised platform about three acres in extent. The civil settlement is known to have extended down to the river, and on the landward side, the site of the bathhouse is known (Pevsner 2002).
- 3.2.5 There is very little evidence of activity during the Roman period in the town itself. The Historic Environment Record notes the line of a Roman road from Watercrock to High Street in Kentmere (HER 2080), and Nicholson suggested that the Roman road from Watercrock to Low Borrow Bridge to the north-east may have partly followed the Appleby road which passed the site of St Leonard's Hospital [the modern 'Spital' on the A685] which may infer that Stramongate, Wildman Street and Long Pool formed part of this road. Bingham, however, noted that the Roman road from Low Burrow Bridge near Tebay to Watercrock crossed Whinfell, then came down the Mint Valley through Patton, the road then apparently ran east of Castle Hill to reach Watercrock, which may suggest that the present Long Pool, Wildman Street and Stramongate was not utilised during this period. Bingham has highlighted that Roman roads in the area appear to have been ignored by later travellers in Kentdale, unlike other areas where the routes continue, at least in part, to be utilized (Bingham 1995).
- 3.2.6 *Medieval*: the evidence for settlement in the area around Kendal during the early medieval period is scarce. Place names in and around Kendal perhaps provide some information on settlement, for example Burneside, the early form of which '*Brunolvesheved*' in 1235 shows the name to mean *Brunwulf* or *Brunolf's* headland, the second element is from the Old English *headof* '*headland*' (Lee 1998). Oxenholme means '*island or restricted area where oxen were kept*' from the Old English *oxa* in the plural oxen, and the Old Norse *holmr* (*ibid*).
- 3.2.7 A fragment of an Anglian cross was discovered in Trinity Church, in Kendal, during its restoration in 1850, and was referred to in 1904 by Collinwood. He noted the design on the fragment, was of a design similar to '*Anglian crosses carved in Northumbria before the coming of the Danes*' (Collingwood 1904).
- 3.2.8 it has been suggested that the mention of Kendal (as *Cherchebi*) in the Domesday Book and the name itself ('the settlement by the church of Kent-

dale") suggest that a community of some importance existed in the vicinity of the later town at the time of the Norman Conquest. Kendal's elevation to borough status in the early 13th century involved the expansion of an existing settlement rather than the plantation of a new community on previously undeveloped land. The church at Kirkby Kendal may have been the mother church for the estate held by Gillemichael c.1066 and probably lay close to the estate's administrative centre (Cumbria County Council/English Heritage c.2002).

- 3.2.9 The first Norman castle at Kendal was not on the Castle Hill but on the Castle Howe, a similar site on the other side of the river. It was a motte-and-bailey fortress. During the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), the Norman knight Gilbert, son of Roger fitz Reinfred, was given royal permission to build a stone castle to protect his barony. He chose the present site on Castle Hill, a long mound rising above the river (Hugill 1977). During the 13th century, Kendal must have been a centre of long standing, as a large primary parish, a nodal centre for routes across the fells, and an important bridging point defended by a castle existed within the town (Munby 1985).
- 3.2.10 A bridge at Stramongate is seemingly first mentioned in the 14th century, when it is referred to in the Episcopal Registers of the See of Carlisle dated 1379. Interestingly, the registers refer to the rebuilding of the bridge, indicating an earlier structure was present. Curwen suggests that the castle at Kendal had its farmstead beside Stramongate Bridge, the surviving remnants of which are in the form of 'Castle Dairy' on Wildman Street (Curwen 1916), immediately southwest of the study area. A plaque on the wall of Castle Dairy, erected by Kendal Civic Society, describes the house and suggests that the name does not relate to the building being a dairy for the castle, but that it is a corruption of Castle Dowery, a dower house for widows of the barony.
- 3.2.11 Documentary evidence suggests that expansion in Kendal took place during the later decades of the 14th century following a depression during the first half of that century. An Inquisition in April 1324 records that a portion of the town was in a decayed state after destruction by the Scots. As far as is known, this is the only record of a major Scottish incursion to affect Kendal and probably records the major raid of July 1322. It points to severe destruction in the town, but how long lasting the effects were is unclear. Additionally, the local economy would also have been affected by sheep murrain, bad harvests and, consequently, famine, which was prevalent across Europe in 1315-17 (Cumbria County Council/English Heritage c.2002).
- 3.2.12 The town's major economic base from the later medieval period was the spinning, dying and weaving of woolen cloth, particularly the coarse Kendal cottons for which the town became famous. The mention of a dye-works and

fulling mill in Kendal in the inquisition of 1274 pre-supposes the existence of a textile industry. But it is not until the late 14th and 15th centuries that the town first seems to have gained importance as the regional capital of the woollen industry (*op cit*).

- 3.2.13 The layout of Kendal points to the existence of three principal plan elements. First, there was a pre-urban nucleus around the church and adjacent castle (Castle Howe). Second, the Market Place extended from Finkle Street to the present Market Place (and was later built over). And third, there were regular burgage plots on each side of Highgate and Stricklandgate, and continuing on Stramongate. These streets demonstrate all the attributes of deliberate urban planning, with narrow burgage plots extending back from the street frontage and all three streets converging on the market place (Cumbria County Council/English Heritage c.2002). That Wildman Street may also have formed a suburb of the 14th century town may be suggested by the presence of the 14th century Castle Dairy and that Stramongate Bridge was seemingly in existence prior to 1379, when it was 'rebuilt'. Munby refers to an agreement dated 1331 which locates a demesne grange on the east side of the river, beyond 'Overbridge'; this may refer to Castle Dairy (Munby 1985).
- 3.2.14 In analysing the growth and morphology of Kendal, Usher has suggested that the dominant factor influencing the growth of the town was its site on the floodplain of the River Kent. At first, the town's builders avoided the floodplain of the river. The castle commanded the valley from the peak of a drumlin, while across the river building occurred on Highgate; Highgate and Stricklandgate were seemingly safe from flooding. The town adopted the burgage system of housing in order to utilise all the available space on higher ground, but eventually the poorer classes were forced to build on the floodplain. The low bid-rents for the area encouraged further development and eventually an area of working class housing evolved on the floodplain alongside the industries and mills attracted to the banks of the river. The fast-flowing water provided power for these industries while the softness of the water was one of the factors influencing the development of Kendal as a wool town (Usher 1984).
- 3.2.15 *Post-medieval and Modern*: it has already been noted that Wildman Street may have been in existence in the medieval period, being an extension of Stramongate, and passing the 14th century Castle Dairy. Its purpose as a principal route in and out of the town, as well as a suburb is shown by its presence on Speed's plan of the town (c.1611), with properties lining the frontages. The basic plan of the town of Kendal does not appear to have altered significantly between Speed's map of the early 17th century and the later Ordnance Survey maps of the 1860s.

- 3.2.15 In the late 17th century Kendal was still very much a country town, with burgage tofts running down to the river from the nearby slopes. According to Marshall, many inhabitants of the trading classes kept their own animals and engaged in a little husbandry, as is shown by the scores of probate inventories from that period. During this period the lower part of Highgate contained the leather and tanning trades, whilst Stramongate had a greater variety of trades than the other Kendal thoroughfares, and consisted of a jumble of small workshops and lofts (Wildman Street appears to have been included within Stramongate in the enumerations in this period) (Marshall 1975).
- 3.2.16 From the 18th century the area around the proposed development site appears to have started to develop, with industries being created and new buildings being constructed on the east side of the river. The Brewery, which stood on the south side of Wildman Street, and is shown on historical mapping from 1787, was built in either 1760 or 1770. Other breweries in Kendal included Beezon Brewery in Sandes Avenue which was founded in 1822 as E Hayton and Co. One of Kendal's oldest breweries was Whitwell Mark and Co. of Highgate, which was founded in 1757 and its buildings today form the Brewery Arts Centre (Cumbria County Council/English Heritage c.2002). On the opposite side of the road to the brewery on Wildman Street was a tanning yard, which was still in existence in the 1860s as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps.
- 3.2.17 Further major developments continued within Kendal during the first half of the 19th century with the construction of a new canal in 1819, designed to bring coal into Kendal from the Lancashire coalfield and to carry slate and goods out. Later developments included the construction of the Oxenholme to Windermere railway line in 1847, in order to connect the area to the main Lancaster to Carlisle line (Bingham 1995). This line, along with the railway station and associated sidings, coal depots and goods stations, was constructed to the north of the proposed development area.
- 3.2.18 Before the coming of the railway, the area north and west of Wildman Street was all farmland under the name of Beezon Fields, except for the small enclosure containing Beezon Lodge immediately west of the study area. However, after the railway was laid across the open countryside, extensive development soon followed. Some of the buildings constructed in the vicinity of the proposed development towards the end of the 19th century and into the early 20th century included Messrs Simpson and Ireland's mill in Long Pool, for weaving by power looms (1861) (Nicholson 1861), the Bonded Warehouse on Beezon Road (1875-1876) (HER No. 40355), Beezon Road Brewery (c.1883) (HER No. 41741) and Avenue House (1906) (HER No. 41742).

3.2.19. In amongst the growing industrialisation of the area around the station and Beezon Road, however, there continued to remain residences tucked behind Wildman Street. Census Returns for 1901 refer to three Yards off Wildman Street (12, 20 and 24). The occupants of the properties in these yards consist largely of labourers. Yard 12 is listed as having 12 houses or cottages; this row is listed in the HER (No. 19975) as being of late 18th century date. The houses that survive in this row now seem to only consist of four cottages. On the south side of Wildman Street, the Census Returns record Yard 27 (between No's 29 and 25 Wildman Street); Yard 15 (between No's 17 and 13 Wildman Street) and Yard 3 (to the rear of No. 5 Wildman Street) (Wooler 2009).

3.3 PREVIOUS WORK

3.3.1 Numerous excavations and investigations have occurred within a 0.5km radius of the present study area. These include;

- **Stricklandgate:** a small excavation 15 x 3 x 1.5m was carried out by CLAU in 1988 some 13m from the street frontage. Earliest activity was represented by plough/garden soil, pre-14th century when property boundaries were formalised. Elements of two burgages were excavated. The south property contained a stratified series of 2-3 timber buildings, the latest associated with a cobbled yard. It seems there was a change to stone building materials in the 17th century. The latest phase was an 18th century cobbled floor. The north property had less area available for excavation, but seemed to form the interior of a structure with a series of floors. The excavation although limited in size, did produce the first evidence in Kendal of a contiguous sequence of structures dating from the medieval period to the 20th century. A sequence of pottery was also recovered (HER Ref: CLAU 1988).
- **Elephant Yard:** evaluation of the Stage 1 area (the Woolpack car park) was undertaken in October 1997 and identified significant medieval and post-medieval stratigraphy which was subsequently excavated in December 1997 and January 1998 by LUAU (HER Ref: LUAU 1997-1998).
- **110 Stricklandgate:** in August 2001, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) undertook an archaeological evaluation to the rear of 104-112 Stricklandgate. Two machine-excavated trenches and one hand-dug test pit were cut down to the level of the naturally deposited layers. Two pits were found in Trench 1 and a possible cultivation horizon containing a large amount of medieval

pottery sherds were revealed in Trench 3. One of the features may have represented a storage pit or pit related to a craft or industrial activity. The features noted were suggested to have possibly been the result of medieval activity in the rear of tenement plots fronting onto Stricklandgate (HER Ref: 5/01/302).

- ***Yards 110 and 112, Stricklandgate:*** archaeological excavation conducted in former burgrave plots to the rear of 104-112 Stricklandgate by Oxford Archaeology North in 2003. There was no structural evidence for occupation on the site, but the features found were typical of those expected within the rear of burgrave plots. Medieval features such as rubbish pits, and two stone-lined latrines were revealed, and based on the large assemblage of well-stratified pottery recovered, these features represented two broad phases of activity from the late 12th to mid-14th centuries, and the late 14th to 17th centuries (HER Ref: 5/04/1330).
- ***Hall's Pet Shop, 119 Stricklandgate:*** AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of a foundation trench for a new extension in 2004. No archaeological features were noted. The natural geology was found to be overlain by modern overburden material (HER Ref: 5/04/1247).
- ***Yard 52, Stramongate:*** Headland Archaeology Ltd undertook a desk-based assessment and evaluation to the rear of 52 Stramongate in 2004. The trenches revealed a similar sequence of landuse as seen elsewhere in Kendal, from a medieval garden backplot through to post-medieval and modern domestic activity associated with the house. A profile of cultivation soil containing a large quantity of 12th/14th century pottery and occasional fragments of burnt daub and charcoal were identified (HER Ref's 5/04/1239 and 5/04/1282).
- ***Ann Street:*** an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in 2007 following on from an earlier desk-based assessment which noted that the street had been constructed in the early 19th century. The evaluation revealed the remains of a mid-19th century building of unknown function, as well as two circular features of probable modern date relating to a former warehouse. Two stone-capped drains were also revealed which were thought to empty into the culverted Stock Beck (HER Ref's 5/07/1714 and 5/07/1755).
- ***130-136 Stricklandgate:*** an evaluation excavation was undertaken by Greenlane Archaeology in 2008 following an earlier desk-based assessment which highlighted the potential for medieval remains on

the site. Five trenches were excavated and numerous pits containing 12th to 16th century pottery were revealed, as well as a well containing 15th-16th century pottery. Post-medieval wall foundations and a ha-ha were also excavated which corresponded with features shown on cartographic evidence (HER Ref's 5/08/1928 and 5/08/2000).

- ***Land to the rear of 3 Castle Street:*** a watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a residential development behind Castle Street by Greenlane Archaeology Ltd in 2008. The site was likely to have been situated within the former medieval burgrave plots fronting onto Wildman Street, and formed part of the ground of a former infant's school founded in 1830. Beneath deposits relating to the demolition of the school, and tipping or demolition material perhaps used for levelling purposes, a well-preserved medieval soil layer was seen which contained pottery of late 12th to 14th century date. A series of 17th or 18th century linear features and pits were found to cut the medieval soil and were thought to possibly mark property boundaries before they were reorganized in the 19th century (HER Ref: 5/8/1990).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The trial trench evaluation was undertaken over two consecutive days, between the 10th and the 11th February 2010, and comprised the excavation of a single trial trench within an area of asphalt and concrete hardstanding, central to the Kendal College car park (Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 The trench measured 9m in length and 2m in width, covering approximately 10% of the proposed 210m² development area. The evaluation trench was excavated to the level of the natural substrate with a JCB 4CX, using a 1.6m wide ditching bucket. The trench was subsequently cleaned by hand, and investigated and recorded fully. The results of the evaluation are outlined below.

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 The evaluation trench was located within a small recess of the car park, parallel with an existing college building to the east and several storage sheds to the west (Figure 2). The northwest to southeast aligned trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m at its northwestern extremity revealing a series of natural fluvial gravels and silts **(101)**, which measured over 1.35m in depth and varied in colour from grey to black. The fluvial deposits **(101)** were sealed by a deposit of orange sandy gravel **(103)**, which reached a maximum depth of 0.9m. The orange sandy gravel **(103)** was sealed by a c.0.26m deposit of mid-brown silty gravel sub-base **(102)** and c.0.06m of black asphalt surface **(100)** (Plate 1, Figure 3). In several areas along the eastern edge of the trench, the sandy gravel **(103)** and the sub-base **(102)** were separated by areas of c.0.15m thick deposits of concrete **(111)**, which probably formed the footings for a modern out-building which has since been demolished. This sequence of deposits remained consistent throughout the northwestern most c.4.5m of the evaluation trench.
- 4.2.2 At a distance of c.4.5m from the southeast end of the trench, the remains of a square structure were revealed (Plate 2, Figure 3), the northern end of which had been constructed directly above the natural fluvial deposits **(101)**, the southern end having been constructed above the orange sandy gravel **(103)**. The structure had also been backfilled with a c.0.65m deposit of demolition rubble **(104)**, which was comprised of undressed angular stones. The building rubble **(104)** was sealed by a c.0.1m deposit of silty gravel sub-base **(102)** and c.0.06m of black asphalt surface **(100)** (Plate 3).



Plate 1: Southwest facing section of trench showing fluvial deposits (101)



Plate 2: View northwest showing square structure within trench



Plate 3: Northeast facing section of trench showing rubble backfill (104)

- 4.2.3 The square structure was comprised of three walls. The north wall of the structure **(108)** was aligned northeast to southwest and was comprised of irregular, moderately sized stone which retained some lime mortar bonding. The wall **(108)** measured over 1.7m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.36m in height. The north wall of the structure was poorly constructed, being only one course thick for most of the exposed section (Plate 4, Figure 3). This suggests that this wall was possibly a later addition, or that it did not serve a load-bearing capacity within the building.
- 4.2.4 The northeastern corner of the north wall **(108)** was adjoining the northwest corner of the northwest to southeast-aligned east wall of the structure. The east wall **(106)** was severely damaged, the central c.1.6m section having been completely destroyed (Plate 5, Figure 3). The two surviving sections of the wall **(106)** measured c.0.3m in width and survived to a maximum height of 0.67m. The wall was comprised of rounded and angular stones which were bonded with lime mortar. Interestingly, although the northwestern c.1.1m section of the wall **(106)** had been constructed above the natural fluvial gravels **(101)**, the southeastern c.1m section had been constructed on top of several courses of red brick (Plate 6, Figure 3). The red brick wall **(105)** measured c.1.35m in length, c.0.11m in width, and c.0.35m in height, and was comprised of four courses of un-bonded red brick which were probably hand-made. The exact purpose of the underlying brick wall **(105)** remains unclear at present, although it possibly represents an attempt to underpin a

failing eastern wall. If so, then it may be significant that the southern half of the structure had been constructed on top of the sandy gravel (103), as opposed to the natural fluvial deposits (101) that had been used as a base for the northern half of the structure.



Plate 4: View southeast of wall (108)



Plate 5: View northeast of wall (106)



Plate 6: View southeast of wall (106) above brick wall (105)

- 4.2.5 The southeastern corner of the east wall **(106)** and the underlying brick wall **(105)** were adjoining the northeast corner of the south wall of the structure. The south wall **(107)** was aligned northeast to southwest, and was comprised of rounded and angular stones which were bonded with lime mortar. The south wall **(107)** measured over 1.6m in length, c.0.5m in width, and c.0.72m in height, and had been well constructed suggesting that this wall was a key element in the structural integrity of the building. The south wall **(107)** also retained a c.0.7m wide x c.0.25m deep recess which extended to the lowest foundation course of the wall (Plate 7, Figure 4). However, the exact function of the recess remains unknown at present.
- 4.2.6 Unfortunately, the internal elements of the structure had largely been destroyed, although several features were preserved within the extreme northern corner of the building. These features included a single grey fine-grained flagstone **(109)** set on lime mortar, and a further grey fine-grained slab **(110)** which had been mortared to the east wall of the building, perpendicular to the flagstone **(109)** (Plate 8, Figure 3). It was originally believed that the flagstone **(109)** represented the remnants of the structure's

original floor surface. However, given the flagstone's position in relation to the wall slab (110), it is possible that the two features are the remains of a certain type of storage tank, although this must remain speculative without further evidence.



Plate 7: Northwest elevation of wall (107) above deposit (103)



Plate 8: View northeast of flagstone (109) and stone slab (110)

4.2.7 Although the exact date and function of the exposed structure remains uncertain, there are buildings shown on early maps within the same general location, from 1787 onwards (Figures 5 & 6). The form and exact location of these buildings varies over a c.130 year period and with it, their probable function, from what appears to range from workers housing to agricultural outbuildings. However, neither the structure located during the evaluation, or the finds retrieved from within it (see section 4.4 below) were able to provide sufficient information to associate the structure with any of those shown on the early maps.

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 4.4.1 A total of nine archaeological finds were retrieved during the evaluation. These included two sherds of porcelain and a single sherd of tin-glazed red earthenware from the grey sub-base **(102)**, all of which can be dated to the late-19th/early 20th century. The remaining six finds retrieved were unidentified metal objects from the rubble backfill **(104)**.
- 4.4.2 All finds were discarded as little could be gained from further analysis.
- 4.4.3 All deposits encountered were deemed unsuitable for environmental sampling, and therefore no samples were retained.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The archaeological field evaluation at Kendal College comprised the excavation and investigation of a single 9m x 2m trial trench in order to assess the potential survival of below ground archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed new college building.
- 5.1.2 During the evaluation, the remains of a square, stone-built structure of unknown date and function was located within the southern half of the trench. Whilst the structure retained several distinctive elements, including a large recess and possible storage tank, the exact function of these features remains elusive. Furthermore, all of the finds retrieved during the evaluation were unable to provide information to aid in the interpretation of the structure.
- 5.1.3 Cartographic evidence indicates that there were several building within the immediate vicinity of the structure from 1787 onwards, probably associated with workers housing and agricultural outbuildings. However, without sufficient evidence it is difficult to associate the excavated structure with any particular building on any particular map. This is something that further archaeological investigation may resolve in the future.

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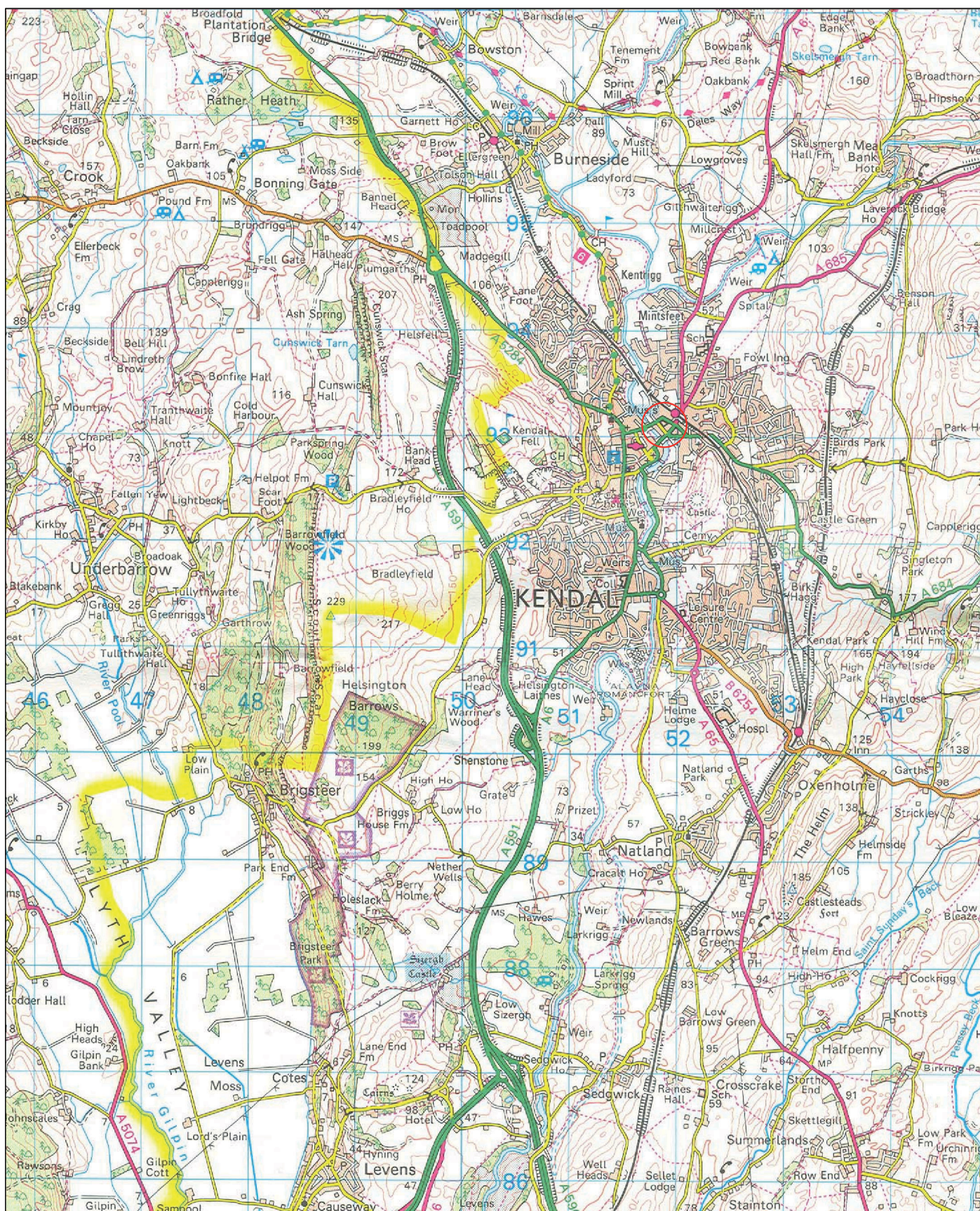
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Black Asphalt Surface
101	Deposit	Fluvial Silts/Gravels
102	Deposit	Mid-Brown Sub-Base
103	Deposit	Orange Sandy Gravel
104	Deposit	Building Rubble
105	Structure	Red Brick Wall
106	Structure	Eastern Wall of Structure
107	Structure	Southern Wall of Structure
108	Structure	Northern Wall of Structure
109	Structure	Flagged Surface
110	Structure	Stone Wall Lining
111	Deposit	Concrete

Table 4: List of Contexts issued during the Field Evaluation

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT: Kendal College, Beezon Road
SCALE: 1:50 000 at A4
REPORT No: CP1110/10
CLIENT Kendal College
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: February 2010
FIGURE: 1

KEY:

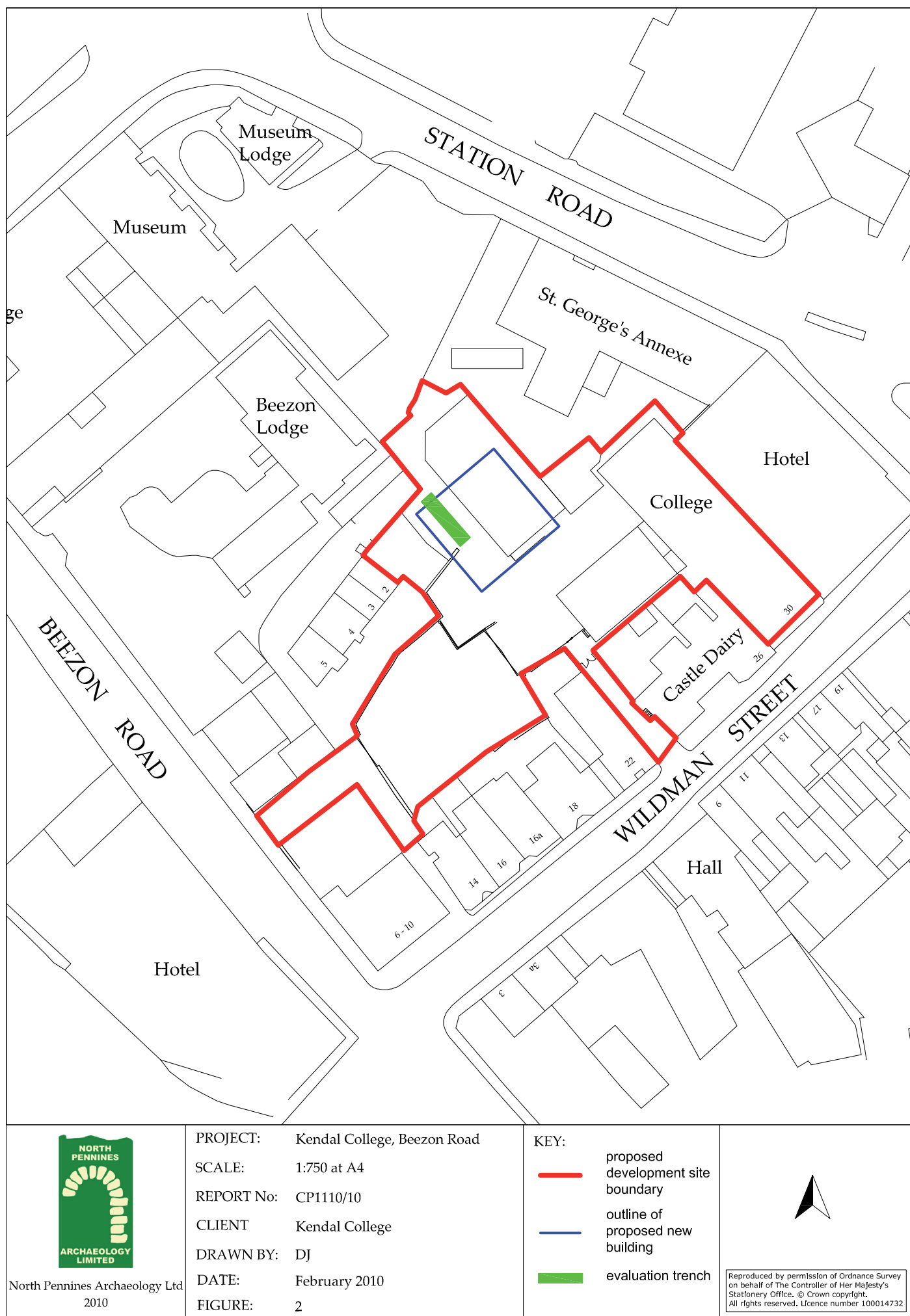


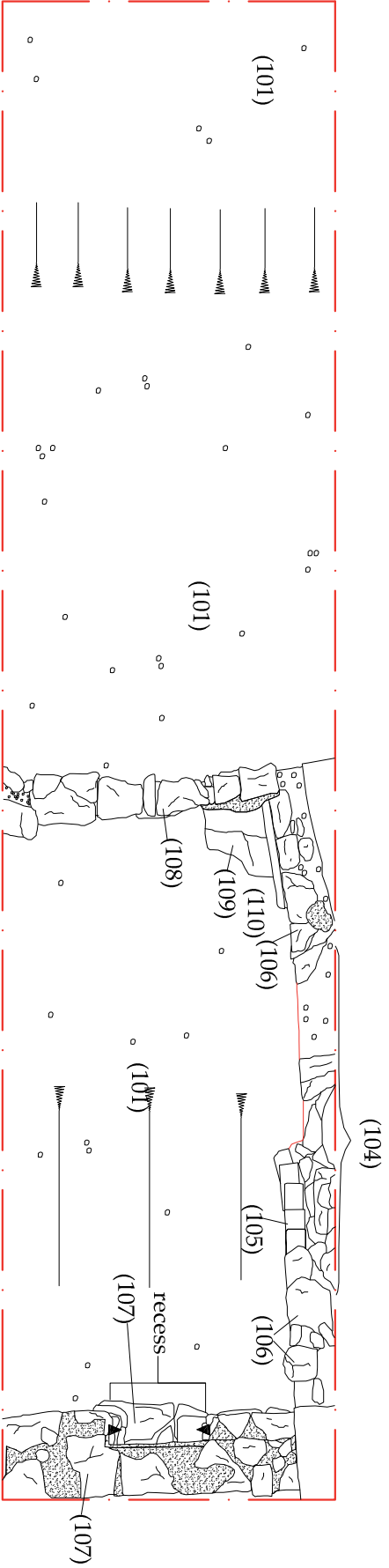
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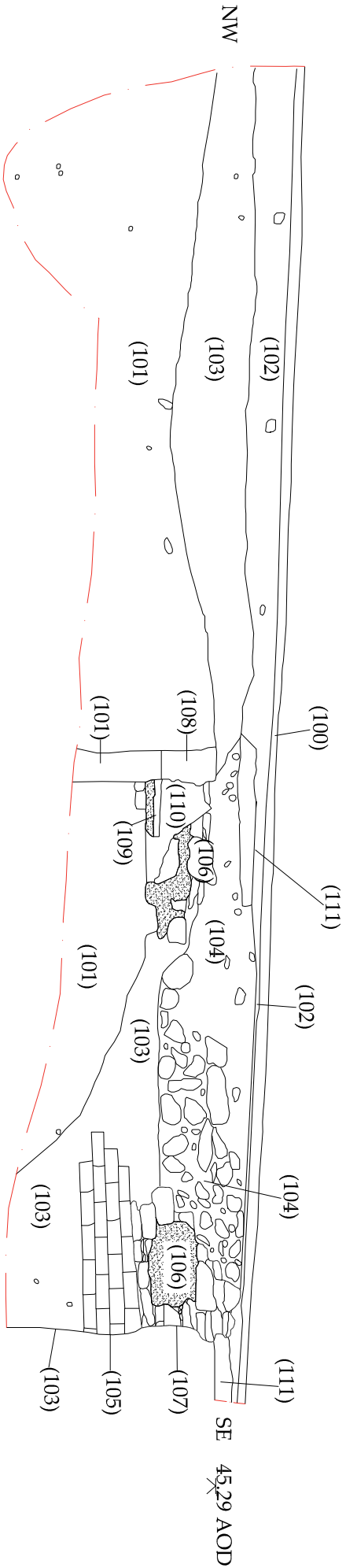
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Figure 1 : Site Location

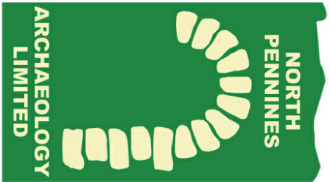




Plan of Trench



Southwest Facing Section



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

Kendal College, Beeson Road
Kendal, Cumbria

CLIENT:

Kendal College

SCALE: 1:40 at A3

DRAWN BY: DJ/AC

DATE: February 2010

KEY:

- limit of excavation
- wall plaster
- (109) context number



REPORT No:

CP1110/10

FIGURE:

3

Figure 3: Plan and southwest facing section of evaluation trench

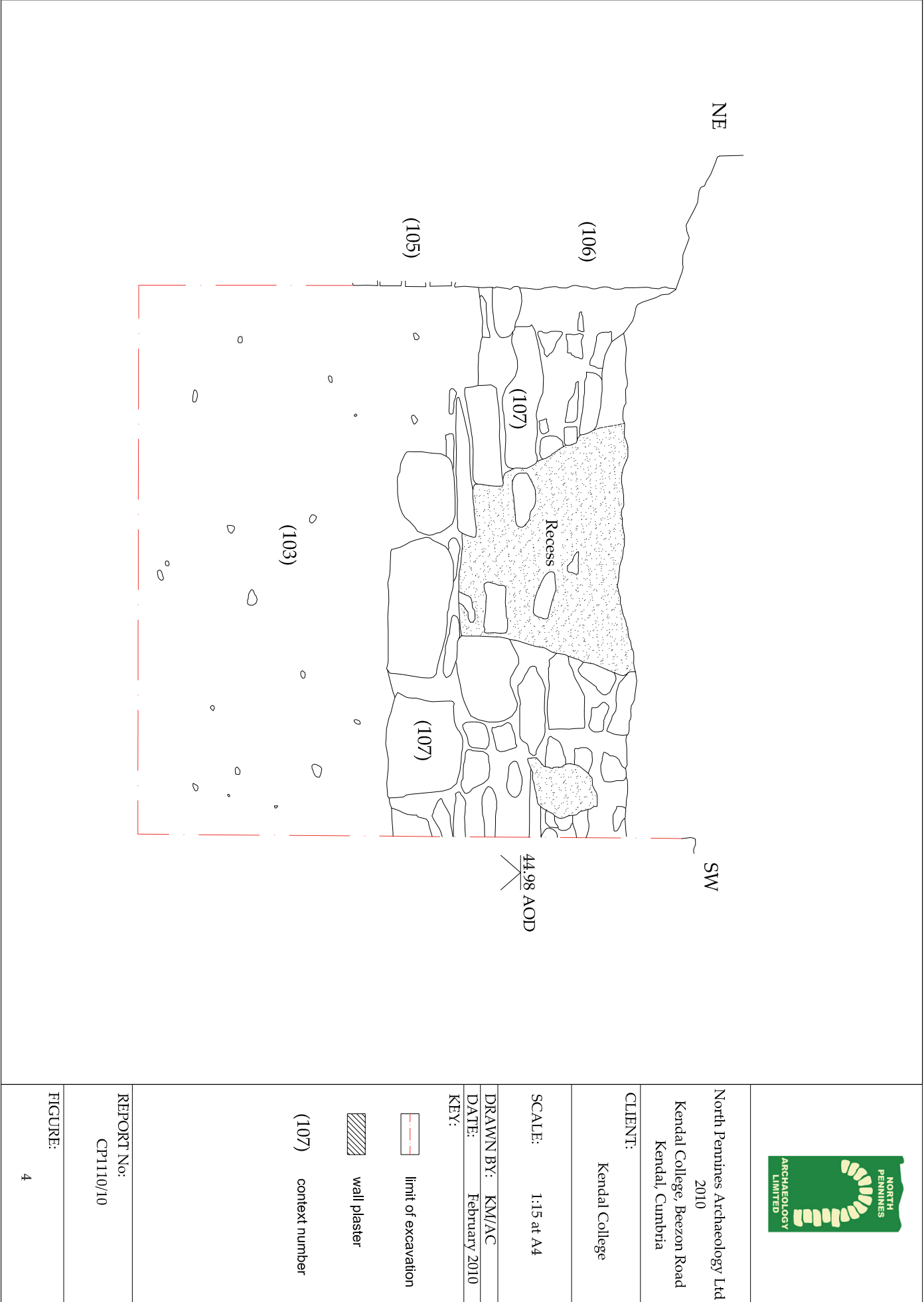
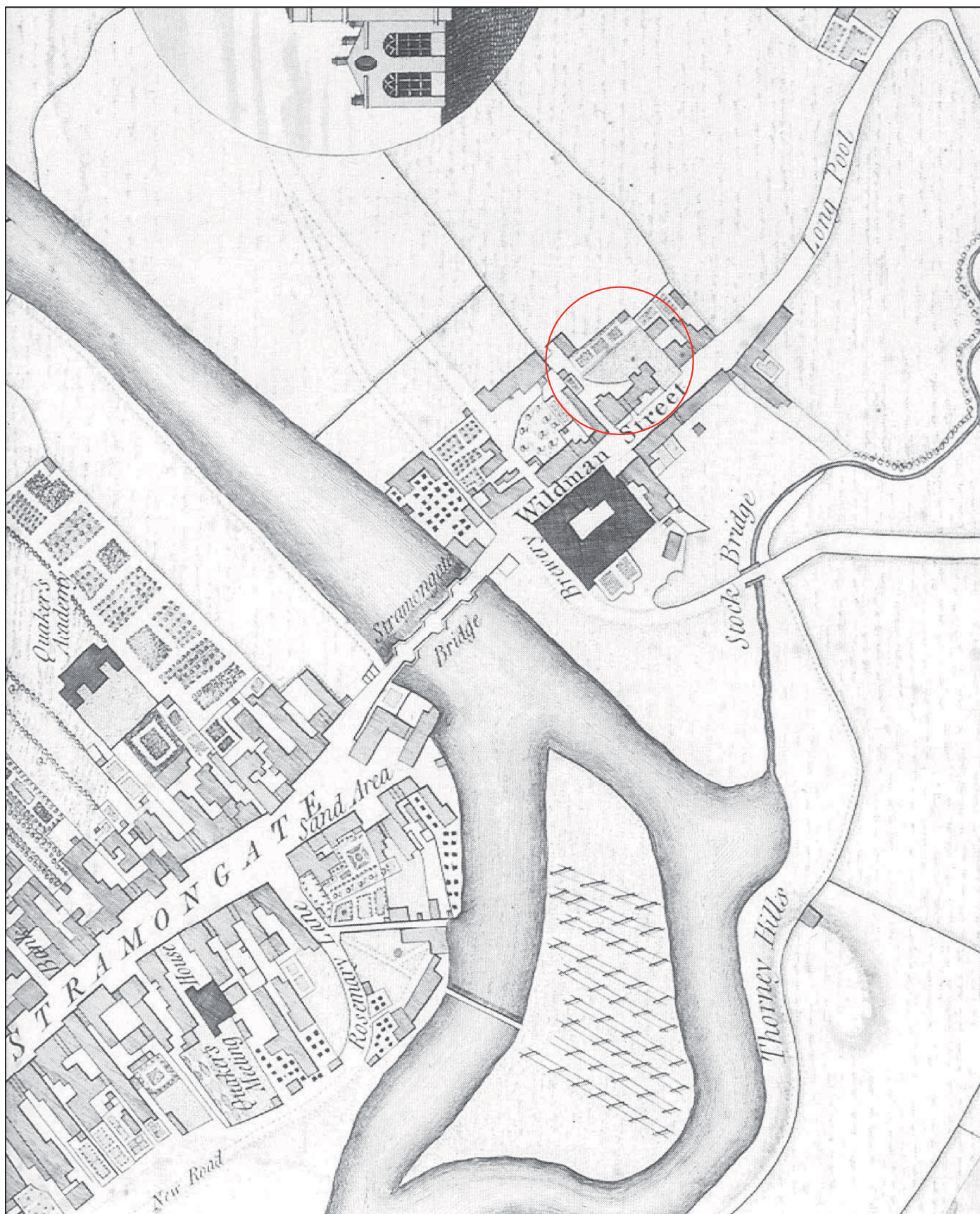


Figure 4: Northwest facing elevation of wall (107)



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

PROJECT: Kendal College, Beezon Road
SCALE: Not to Scale
REPORT No: CP1110/10
CLIENT: Kendal College
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: February 2010
FIGURE: 5

KEY:



Approximate
Location of
Proposed
Development



Figure 5: Extract from John Todd's Plan of Kendal 1787



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

PROJECT: Kendal College, Beezon Road
SCALE: 1:1250 at A4
REPORT No: CP1110/10
CLIENT: Kendal College
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: February
FIGURE: 6

KEY:

— Boundary of
Proposed
Development



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Figure 6: Ordnance Survey Map 1912 (50" to 1 mile scale)