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Our ref AJW/CRS/ELL.271-12

Your ref

21 July 2016

Dear Sirs

South Lakeland District Council
Local Plan - Phase 2 Development Briefs (June 2016)
Our Clients: Mr Ellis

Land West of High Sparrowmire

We act on behalf of Mr Ellis and write to respond to your consultation document, Phase 2 Development Briefs, dated June 2016.

Following the local consultation event, which took place on 7th July at Hallgarth Community Centre, and the receipt of consultation responses from a number of individuals and organisations, we are now in a position to comment on the Draft Development Brief.

Paragraph 3.4.4 describes a secondary vehicular access "should be" provided from the site to provide a connection to High Sparrowmire. Firstly, the prescriptive nature of the language runs contrary to Figure 8 in the Draft Development Brief, which identifies two "potential" secondary or emergency vehicular access points. In advance of a full Transport Assessment, the viability and merits of a secondary vehicular access at this location have not been fully explored. Therefore, to impose a secondary vehicular access at the Development Brief stage is premature. Furthermore, the imposition of a Secondary Access point at this stage raises well-founded local concerns of a potential rat-run through the development site from Windermere Road to Low Garth and Acre Moss Lane. Comments received from local residents, specifically in relation to this secondary access suggestion, also cite the local highway network's ability to cope with increased traffic from the development site and potentially traffic crossing through it. The concerns raised indicate that on-street parking on High Sparrowmire and surrounding streets has become a problem. We should stress that our clients are aware of the need to connect the site with the wider community and built environment. Permeability between the site and surrounding streets, for pedestrians and cyclists, is fully supported.

In light of the consultation responses from local residents, and in advance of a full Transport Assessment to explain the necessity of this secondary vehicular access, the Development Brief ought to remain flexible to plan for a number of access options.

Secondly, Paragraph 3.4.4 suggests that a secondary vehicular access is only possible at the junction with High Sparrowmire. This is at odds with the maps and designations on Figure 8, which identifies a potential access to High Garth as well. We should again urge that flexibility in the Development Brief is retained,

especially where there has not been a full Transport Assessment to investigate the impacts of a secondary access or where this could best be located.

Paragraph 3.4.7 specifies that a new bus layby "will be required" on Windermere Road near the primary access to the site. The Development Brief does not provide further details on public transport which would serve the site, apart from in the General Principles which encourages a layout conducive to public transport and designing roads suitable for the extension of bus services. The language used in Paragraph 3.4.7 would suggest that a bus layby on Windermere Road is the only improvement to public transport available. There ought to be more flexibility of what type of public transport improvements could be made and where these could be located. The specification of a layby "on Windermere Road near the primary access to the site" is perhaps too narrow. A more adaptable section on public transport would read: "Consideration should be given to improved access and public transport, likely to be required as part of the development to be implemented through the development control process." This slight alteration provides a greater opportunity for public transport improvements and services, without being overly prescriptive at this stage.

Figure 9 in the Draft Development Brief identifies Character Area – Drumlin Setting as a 'Potential Housing Area', while the supporting paragraphs explain that built development is possible subject to sensitive landscaping and careful design. The careful wording of the supporting paragraphs for Character Area 4 are sufficient to ensure that future development respects the form and wider setting of the drumlin. The reference to 'potential' housing therefore ought to be removed from Figure 9.

The sections on flooding, flood risk assessments and surface water drainage (2.15 and 3.9) are considered acceptable. However, the Draft Development Brief and in particular paragraph 3.9.7 does not take into consideration the ongoing investigations at the site, being carried out by the Lead Local Flood Authority (Cumbria County Council), and their proposals to tackle immediate drainage issues. Understandably, these proposals are in their infancy, but regard should be had to them.

We enclose a copy of an archaeological desk based assessment, carried out by CgMs Consulting in February 2013. The assessment considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets. The assessment concludes that the site has "low/nil archaeological potential" for Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Medieval or Post Medieval evidence. As a consequence, paragraph 3.10.1 and its requirement for an archaeological desk based assessment is otiose. A more appropriately worded paragraph would acknowledge that an assessment has been carried out, the results of which found low/nil archaeological potential and an informed judgement would be made as to whether the planning consent for the site will need to include provisions for the recording or preservation of archaeological assets in situ.

For the reasons outline above, we suggest these minor amendments are reflected in the Development Brief for Land West of High Sparrowmire.

Yours faithfully,

Walker Morris LLP



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK
BASED ASSESSMENT**

**LAND OFF WINDERMERE
ROAD, KENDAL**

February 2013

**Planning Authority:
South Lakeland District
Council**

**Site centred at:
SD 505 941**

**Author:
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Rob Bourn BA MA MifA**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This desk-based assessment considers land approximately 7 hectares in extent off Windermere Road, Kendal.

In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

There are no designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas) within the study site boundary.

Kendal Conservation Area, is located c. 900m to the south of the site, but no effects are anticipated on the Area's character or its setting due to views being limited by natural topography and existing modern development in the vicinity of the site.

Three Grade II Listed buildings are recorded within 1km of the study site, but are situated either a good distance from the site and are not visible from the site due to topography, or are in areas of urban development, and therefore no impact upon their settings and significance is anticipated.

This assessment has considered the potential for as yet to be discovered archaeological assets and concludes that the site has low/nil archaeological potential for Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Medieval or Post Medieval evidence.

There is one undesignated asset within the study site, recorded on the Cumbria Historic Environment Record. A hand made nail of Post Medieval date is record on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database, but is considered to be inconclusive evidence of Post-Medieval activity within the study site.

Nevertheless, it is possible that further archaeological work may be requested by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority. However, it is suggested that any archaeological work can follow planning consent secured by an appropriately worded planning condition.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by Rachel Morse and Rob Bourn of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Mr Stephen Ellis.
- 1.2 The assessment examines a site, also referred to as the study site, off Windermere Road, Kendal (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.3 The study site is approximately 7 hectares in extent and is located on the north-western fringe of Kendal. It is bounded by Windermere Road (A5284) to the south-west (Plate 1), by the parish boundary and pasture field to the south (Plate 2); by the parish boundary and High Garth and Sparrowmire housing estates to the east (Plate 3) and pasture fields and Lane Foot on the northern boundary (Plate 4).
- 1.4 In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework) this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.5 Additionally, in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (Institute for Archaeologists 1999 [revised 2008]), the assessment includes the results of a site inspection, an examination of published and unpublished records and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. A site inspection was undertaken on 7th February 2013.
- 1.6 An initial pre-application consultation has been undertaken with Jeremy Parsons (Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council) and Jo Mackintosh (Historic Environment Record Officer, Cumbria County Council) and Jamie Lund (National Trust Archaeologist).
- 1.7 As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/archaeological assets on and close to the site and consider the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions.

2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

2.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces previous national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement [PPS]5: Planning for the Historic Environment [2010]).

2.1.1 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance and
- Recognition of the value that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

2.1.2 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential effect of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

2.1.3 Heritage assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as:

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.

They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the Local Planning Authority.

2.1.4 Annex 2 also defines archaeological interest as:

A heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological

interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

2.1.5 A designated heritage asset comprises a:

World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

2.1.6 Significance is defined as:

The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

2.1.7 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated heritage assets (which comprise World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
- Protects the settings of such designations
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and where necessary field evaluation) to enable informed decisions and
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation.

2.2 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current development plan policy and by other material considerations.

2.3 The Localism Act (November 2011), contains provisions which will result in the revocation of regional strategies. However, their revocation will require secondary legislation and until such time as this is introduced they remain part of the development plan.

- 2.4 At a regional level, the strategic planning policy framework is provided by the North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (2008). The policies relating to the protection and treatment of archaeological remains and other aspects of the Historic Environment are contained in Policy EM1:

POLICY EM1: INTEGRATED ENHANCEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE REGION'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS

THE REGION'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED, PROTECTED, ENHANCED AND MANAGED. PLANS, STRATEGIES, PROPOSALS AND SCHEMES SHOULD DELIVER AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO CONSERVING AND ENHANCING THE LANDSCAPE, NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND WOODLANDS OF THE REGION. PLANS AND STRATEGIES SHOULD DEFINE SPATIAL OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES FOR CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT AS APPROPRIATE, AND PROVIDE AREA-BASED GUIDELINES TO DIRECT DECISIONS AND TARGET RESOURCES. THESE WILL BE FOUNDED ON A SOUND UNDERSTANDING OF THE DIVERSITY, DISTINCTIVENESS, SIGNIFICANCE AND SENSITIVITY OF THE REGION'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS, AND INFORMED BY SUB-REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORKS. SPECIAL CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION MEASURES. PRIORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO CONSERVING AND ENHANCING AREAS, SITES, FEATURES AND SPECIES OF INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL LANDSCAPE, NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT IMPORTANCE. WHERE PROPOSALS AND SCHEMES AFFECT THE REGION'S LANDSCAPE, NATURAL OR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OR WOODLAND ASSETS, PROSPECTIVE DEVELOPERS AND/OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES SHOULD FIRST AVOID LOSS OF OR DAMAGE TO THE ASSETS, THEN MITIGATE ANY UNAVOIDABLE DAMAGE AND COMPENSATE FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE THROUGH OFFSETTING ACTIONS WITH A FOUNDATION OF NO NET LOSS IN RESOURCES AS A MINIMUM REQUIREMENT.

POLICY EM1 (C): HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

PLANS, STRATEGIES, PROPOSALS AND SCHEMES SHOULD PROTECT, CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SUPPORTING CONSERVATION-LED REGENERATION IN AREAS RICH IN HISTORIC INTEREST, AND IN PARTICULAR EXPLOITING THE REGENERATION POTENTIAL OF: THE MARITIME HERITAGE OF THE NORTH WEST COAST INCLUDING DOCKS AND WATERSPACES, AND COASTAL RESORTS AND PIERS; THE PENNINE TEXTILE MILL-TOWN HERITAGE THAT EXISTS IN EAST LANCASHIRE AND GREATER MANCHESTER; AND THE TEXTILE MILL-TOWN HERITAGE OF EAST CHESHIRE; VICTORIAN AND EDWARDIAN COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER CITY CENTRES; THE TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE OF RURAL VILLAGES AND MARKET TOWNS OF CUMBRIA, CHESHIRE AND LANCASHIRE; THE HISTORIC CITIES OF CARLISLE, CHESTER AND LANCASTER; AND THE LAKE DISTRICT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE.

- 2.5 At a local level, the relevant planning policies in the adopted South Lakeland Local Development Framework Core Strategy, adopted on 20th October 2010. The Core Strategy provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting the historic environment. Policies affecting heritage assets are contained in the following policies;

POLICY C15: LISTED BUILDINGS AND THEIR SETTINGS

PROPOSALS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED FOR:

- (A) THE DEMOLITION OR PARTIAL DEMOLITION OF A LISTED BUILDING;**
- (B) THE CHANGE OF USE OF A LISTED BUILDING, IF THIS WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST OF THE BUILDING.**
- (C) THE INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL ALTERATION OR EXTENSION OF A LISTED BUILDING IF THIS WOULD IN ANY WAY ADVERSELY AFFECT ITS CHARACTER OR SETTING;**
- (D) THE ERECTION OF A NEW BUILDING OR OTHER STRUCTURE OR THE CARRYING OUT OF OTHER DEVELOPMENT WHERE THIS WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE CHARACTER OR SETTING OF A LISTED BUILDING;**
- (E) THE REMOVAL OF NATURAL ROOFING MATERIALS FROM THE ROOF SLOPES OF A LISTED BUILDING AND THEIR REPLACEMENT WITH ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS; OR**
- (F) THE INTRODUCTION OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OR MATERIALS IMPORTED FROM ANOTHER BUILDING AS PART OF PROPOSALS TO ALTER A LISTED BUILDING, UNLESS INFORMATION IS PRODUCED ON THE SOURCE OF THE FEATURE AND, IF REMOVED FROM A LISTED BUILDING ELSEWHERE, EVIDENCE IS PRODUCED THAT THIS WAS DONE WITH THE BENEFIT OF LISTED BUILDING CONSENT.**

IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES, WHERE THE DEMOLITION OR PARTIAL DEMOLITION OF A LISTED BUILDING IS ALLOWED, OR WHERE PERMISSION IS GIVEN FOR THE REMOVAL OF FEATURES, THE PROPER RECORDING OF THE BUILDING WILL BE REQUIRED BEFORE ANY CHANGES ARE MADE. PROPOSALS FOR ALTERATIONS TO LISTED BUILDINGS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED UNLESS THEY ARE ACCOMPANIED BY SUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO ENABLE A FULL AND PROPER CONSIDERATION OF THEIR EFFECT.

POLICY C16 CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING CONSERVATION AREAS

WITHIN CONSERVATION AREAS, PRIORITY WILL BE GIVEN TO THE PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC INTEREST OF THE AREA. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WILL BE REQUIRED TO INDICATE CLEARLY HOW THEY WILL PRESERVE OR ENHANCE THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE AREA. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS INCLUDING CHANGES OF USE IN RESPECT OF BUILDINGS OR LAND WITHIN, OR OUTSIDE BUT AFFECTING, A CONSERVATION AREA, WILL BE CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO THEIR EFFECT ON THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE CONSERVATION AREA AS A WHOLE, OR ANY PART OF THE DESIGNATED AREA. DEVELOPMENT IN A CONSERVATION AREA WILL NOT BE PERMITTED:

- (A) WHICH RESULTS IN THE DEMOLITION OR PARTIAL DEMOLITION OF A BUILDING WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE AREA. IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES, WHERE DEMOLITION IS ALLOWED, A PLANNING CONDITION MAY BE IMPOSED, REQUIRING THAT DEMOLITION SHALL NOT COMMENCE UNTIL A CLEAR COMMITMENT IS IN PLACE TO CARRY OUT THE PROPOSED REPLACEMENT DEVELOPMENT;**
- (B) UNLESS SUFFICIENT INFORMATION IS PROVIDED WITH THE APPLICATION TO ASSESS THE TOTAL EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL ON THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE AREA. THIS WILL REQUIRE A FULL PLANNING APPLICATION FOR ALL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS;**
- (C) UNLESS THE SITING, SCALE, FORM, PROPORTIONS, DESIGN AND MATERIALS OF ANY NEW OR ALTERED BUILDINGS OR ADVERTISEMENTS, ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE SPECIAL CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE AREA IN GENERAL OR THE PARTICULAR LOCATION. INTERNALLY ILLUMINATED SIGNS ARE UNACCEPTABLE ON THESE GROUNDS;**
- (D) WHICH WOULD RESULT IN THE LOSS OF OPEN SPACES, INCLUDING GARDEN AREAS, WHICH MAKE A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CHARACTER OR**

APPEARANCE OF THE AREA, OR ALLOW VIEWS INTO OR OUT OF THE CONSERVATION AREA.

EXISTING TREES, HEDGEROWS AND OTHER FEATURES WHICH ARE IMPORTANT TO THE APPEARANCE OR CHARACTER OF A CONSERVATION AREA, WILL BE PROTECTED, AND PROPOSALS FOR THEIR REMOVAL OR PARTIAL REMOVAL WILL NOT BE PERMITTED EXCEPT IN THE INTERESTS OF PROPER MANAGEMENT OR PUBLIC SAFETY. WITHIN A CONSERVATION AREA, ANY NEW TREE PLANTING OR OTHER LANDSCAPING WORK, INCLUDING SURFACING AND MEANS OF ENCLOSURE, SHALL BE IN CHARACTER WITH THE APPEARANCE OF THE AREA.

POLICY C19 SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

WHERE THERE ARE REASONABLE GROUNDS FOR BELIEVING THAT IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION MAY BE LOST, APPLICANTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO CARRY OUT AN APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF ANY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS BEFORE THE COUNCIL DETERMINES THE APPLICATION. THE RESULTS OF THAT ASSESSMENT SHALL BE SUBMITTED WITH THE APPLICATION TOGETHER WITH AN INDICATION OF HOW THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSALS OR ANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WILL BE MITIGATED.

PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD BE LIKELY TO DAMAGE, DESTROY, OR ADVERSELY AFFECT A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR OTHER IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, OR WHICH WOULD DETRACT FROM ITS SETTING, WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.

WHERE THE PRESERVATION IN-SITU OF A SITE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST (INCLUDING SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND OTHER IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST) IS NOT REALISTIC OR JUSTIFIED, AND/OR WHERE THE BENEFITS OF A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OUTWEIGH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATION, DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED UNTIL A PLANNING OBLIGATION HAS BEEN ENTERED INTO TO SECURE AN APPROPRIATE PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK THAT WILL ENSURE THAT ANY REMAINS ON THE SITE WILL BE PROPERLY RECORDED, AND THE RESULTS ARE MADE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE. IN APPROPRIATE CASES, APPLICANTS MAY ALSO BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE FOR SYSTEMATIC MONITORING (A "WATCHING BRIEF") OF THE GROUNDWORKS OF A DEVELOPMENT IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE RECORDING OF ANY REMAINS THAT MAY BE UNEXPECTEDLY ENCOUNTERED DURING THE DEVELOPMENT.

POLICY C20 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD DESTROY, DAMAGE OR HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE AFFECT ON THE CHARACTER, APPEARANCE OR SETTING OF AN HISTORIC LANDSCAPE OR OF ANY OF ITS FEATURES, INCLUDING PARKS AND GARDENS OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST, WILL NOT BE PERMITTED. SCHEMES TO IMPROVE, RESTORE AND MANAGE THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE WILL BE REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY NEW DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING A HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AND WILL BE SECURED BY PLANNING CONDITION OR PLANNING OBLIGATION AS APPROPRIATE.

2.6 There are no designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas) within the study site boundary.

2.7 The northern boundary of Kendal Conservation Area is located c. 700m to the south-east of the study site, (Figure 3a). The Conservation Area is subject to Policy C16 of the South Lakeland Core Strategy (2010).

- 2.8 A total of three Grade II Listed buildings are recorded in the 1km study area (Figure 3a). The Grade II Listed 109 Burneside Road [Cumbria HER 75359 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1] is located c. 800m to the south-east of the study site, Hollins Farmhouse and attached buildings [Cumbria HER 76424 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1] and Nos. 1 and 2 Junction Cottages [Cumbria HER 76421 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1] are located between 900m and 1km of the study site to the north-west and north-east respectively. The Listed buildings are subject to Policy C15 of the South Lakeland Core Strategy (2010).
- 2.9 There is one non-designated asset within the study site boundary, that of a post-medieval handmade iron nail [Cumbria HER 42573 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1]. This asset is subject to Policy C19 of the South Lakeland Core Strategy (2010).
- 2.10 The Conservation Area is situated a good distance from the study site and is not visible due to topography and intervening modern housing developments on the north-west of Kendal and therefore no impact upon its setting or character is anticipated. Accordingly, it is not considered further here.
- 2.11 The Listed buildings are situated either a good distance from the site or in areas of urban development (Kendal), and therefore no impact upon their settings or heritage significance is anticipated. Accordingly, they are not considered further here.
- 2.12 This assessment will therefore consider non-designated archaeological assets and, in accordance with NPPF, assess the potential of the site to contain as yet to be discovered archaeological assets.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The drift geology of the study area comprises Devensian Till of Diamicton. These superficial deposits are underlain by a combination of conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Marsett Sandstone Formation and limestone of Martin Limestone Formation, with fault line running south-east to north-west through the eastern part of the study site.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The study site is located on the north-western fringe of Kendal in the parish of Strickland Ketel. The site comprises an area of c. 7 hectares divided into two pasture fields, with access road to Lane Farm running through the western field. The study site is situated in area that has largely been sculptured by fluvio-glacial action.

3.2.2 The north-eastern part of the site is located on the south-west side of a hill which slopes down from c. 85m to c. 80m Above Ordnance Datum at the lowest point (within the study site) to a gentle trough aligned south-east to north-west through the centre of the site sloping down from south-east to north-west from c. 83m to c. 80m Above Ordnance Datum. A relatively steep slope then rises up from c. 83m to c. 95m Above Ordnance Datum to Windermere Road from this trough on the western boundary of the study site.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The timescales used in this report are as follows:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 - 12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 - 600 BC
Iron Age	600 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 - 410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 - 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 - 1485
Post-Medieval	AD 1486 - 1800
Modern	AD 1800 - Present

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This assessment is based on a consideration of evidence in the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record for the study site and a zone 1km surrounding its boundary. Cumbria Historic Environment Record, Cumbria Archives and Kendal Local Studies Library were also visited in order to examine historic maps and aerial photographs relating to the site.
- 4.1.2 There are no designated archaeological assets (i.e. archaeological finds and features) on the site. Non-designated assets within the site and wider study area are reviewed below, detailed in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1: Monument Record) and their locations shown on Figures 3a and 3b.
- 4.1.3 This chapter reviews existing archaeological evidence for the site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for as yet undiscovered archaeological assets on the site.

4.1.4 Chapter 5 subsequently considers site conditions and whether the theoretical potential identified in this chapter is likely to survive.

4.2 **Prehistoric**

4.2.1 There are no recorded prehistoric archaeological assets within the study site. In common with most of Cumbria, it is assumed that human occupation around the study area dates from the Mesolithic period. From the Neolithic period land use included episodes of forest clearance, although the extent to which they affected the landscape is debated (Baldwin and Whyte 1985, 8; Higham 1986, 32). By the Bronze Age the native forests had been further reduced, and by the late Romano-British period the cumulative process of deforestation had left much of the area treeless, with impoverished soils (Baldwin and Whyte 1985, 15).

4.2.2 While there is evidence for human activity in Cumbria from the Palaeolithic onwards, the earliest evidence from the area around Kendal seems to belong to the Bronze Age. An account for the Westmorland Gazette of 1868 describes how workmen digging a drain near Howard Holme (close to the A6 near the southern edge of Kendal) came across a stone cist, containing a skeleton 'about 4 foot 6 inches tall' and nearby was a separate crouched burial 'which was laid on its side facing east with its knees bent up' (Bingham 1996, 30).

4.2.3 A Beaker period burial was found on Sizergh Fell (Fell, 1953) and more recent excavations at Sparrowmire Farm [Cumbria HER 17696 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1] located c. 700m to the east of the study site revealed a Bronze Age burnt mound. An excavation and palaeoenvironmental sampling across the monument were conducted in 2000 which recovered fragmentary evidence for the construction of an early clay lined trough in the centre of the mound and a large circular dump of fragments of burnt stone and charcoal surrounding the trough which appeared to derive from use of the trough for heating water. The resulting mound measured 12m long from north to south (Heawood and Huckerby, 2002). An enclosure known as Castlesteads or the Helm, of probable Iron Age or Romano-British date, is situated on the southern edge of the town near Oxenholme (Collingwood, 1908) and another may have been situated on Helsfell [Lake District National Park HER 4101 on Figure 3b; Appendix 1] c. 700m to the south-west of the study site, but there are few details about these sites.

4.2.4 Within the site study area, three finds of probable Prehistoric date are recorded. A triangular flake of grey flint formed into a crude knife and a struck piece of conchoidal

shiny black chert were found during construction of Carus Green Golf Course [Cumbria HER 40543 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1] c. 800m to the north-east of the study site. The tip of a copper alloy arrowhead of possible Iron Age or Roman date was found in 2006 on Kendal Golf Course and reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme, c. 800m to the south-west of the study site [Cumbria HER 42648 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1].

4.2.5 Limited archaeological work has been done in and around Kendal and little is documented about early history of the area. However, the paucity of evidence both locally and in its wider vicinity suggests that the study site is likely to have a low/nil potential for this period.

4.3 **Roman**

4.3.1 There is no recorded archaeological evidence of Roman date within the study site and its wider vicinity. However, the fort at Watercrock, a little over 1km to the south of Kendal, shows the Romans had a presence in the area (Potter 1979). Only a small number of Roman finds have been found within or close to the town itself which suggests that their presence was not extensive north of the fort (CCC and EH c. 2002, 8). More recently a possible hoard of Roman coins has been identified at Helsfell c. 500m to the south-west of the study site (Shotter 1995, 274; 1996, 27), but this is more likely perhaps to represent contact between the natives and the Romans than suggest this site is of Roman origin.

4.3.2 Given the paucity of any artefactual or settlement evidence, both locally and in the wider vicinity, the study site is likely to have nil potential for the Roman period.

4.4 **Saxon/Medieval**

4.4.1 There are no recorded archaeological assets of Saxon date in the study site or its surroundings. As is the case throughout Cumbria, the evidence for early medieval activity is scant. Once the administration of Rome was finally rescinded in c. AD 410 it seems likely that Kendal became part of the British Kingdom of Rheged (Kirkby 1962). From the early-mid 7th century onwards the expanding Kingdoms of Northumbria began to influence the area. A fragment of an Anglican Cross discovered in Trinity Church, Kendal is one of the few tangible pieces of evidence relating to this period (Collingwood, 1904). This suggests a pre-Norman church existed on the site and that Kirkland was the early medieval focus of what was to become Kendal.

- 4.4.2 During the 9th and 10th centuries, the region was subject to the influence of populations of Hiberno-Norse extraction. Place name evidence (Smith 1967) indicates that these people were present throughout Cumbria, hence the proliferation of Norse names in the area.
- 4.4.3 The Kendal area is unusual in Cumbria in that it is mentioned in Domesday thus suggesting it was part of England from 1066. At least three major estates are recorded in or near Kendal. One of these was the estate of a Gillemichael, a pre-Norman lord who continued to hold his lands after Norman control was imposed on much of the area, and who's holding was centred on Strickland and included the site study area.
- 4.4.4 The site of Round Hill Motte [Cumbria HER 19121 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1] is located c. 300m to the east of the study site. The term 'Round Hill' is usually applied to archaeologically significant areas, particularly for hills or mounds which have either been man-made or man-adapted. Round Hill at Hallgarth has obviously been man-adapted, with steep sides and a level summit. However, it would appear to be far too large to be the 'normal' tumulus, having features much more reminiscent of a bailey. It could be a possible 'burh-type' site. Located at the heart of Gillemichael's important pre-Conquest territorial unit of Strickland it is tempting to speculate that this earthwork feature was its administrative centre and even the precursor of the Borough of Kendal (Higham 1981).
- 4.4.5 Strickland was later divided, probably between sons of the estate, into Strickland Ketel and Strickland Roger (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 38), with the study site falling in the southern most part of Strickland Ketel. It therefore seems likely that the current parish boundary which forms the southern and western boundaries of the study site, was the southern boundary of the larger parish of Strickland, before it was divided.
- 4.4.6 From this date the site study area is most likely to have been dedicated to agricultural, and probably pastoral, use. It is not known when the farmsteads at Lane Foot, Hall Garth and Madgegill were first established, but their proximity to the locally important centre of Kendal may suggest an early date and a fairly close relationship with the town.
- 4.4.7 From the sixteenth century onwards, Kendal [Cumbria HER 2076 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1] and its neighbourhood had a growing reputation as a local centre of textile manufacture. Eden mentioned 'linseys, knit stockings, a species of coarse cloth (called Kendal cottons) principally woven by women; silk and worsted waistcoat pieces, flannels, and house-sheeting' as the main articles produced (Eden 1795, 752).

The manufacturing and market economy of the town existed in the wider context of agricultural landscape, devoted mainly to livestock farming. It is possible that occupants of the study area combined their farming duties with small-scale spinning or weaving, as did many people in such borderline agricultural/industrial economies.

4.5 **Post-Medieval/Modern (including map regression exercise)**

- 4.5.1 There is one recorded non-designated archaeological asset of probable Post-Medieval date within the study site of post medieval handmade iron nail, with rounded head and rounded section in shaft, although the tip of the nail was missing [Cumbria HER 42573 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1].
- 4.5.2 There are a number of recorded assets in the vicinity of the site, including the site of 1651 Skirmish [Shropshire HER 00817 on Figure 3; Appendix 1], the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, Windermere Branch [Cumbria HER 41 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1], Cairus Green/Carus Green Farm, Burneside Road [Cumbria HER 40492 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1], Dockray Hall Mill [Cumbria HER 17580 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1], St. Anne's Chapel, Dockray Hall [Cumbria HER 2472 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1], Kendal Green Quarry [Cumbria HER 17579 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1], House of Correction [Cumbria HER 43884 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1], Hallgarth House [Cumbria HER 19018 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1], Madgegill [Cumbria HER 19018 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1], Helsfell Hall [Cumbria HER 4102 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1], Kettle Well [Cumbria HER 17576 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1], Kettlewell Crag Lime Kiln, Kendal Fell [Cumbria HER 17577 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1] and Kettlewell Crag Quarries [Cumbria HER 17578 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1].
- 4.5.3 In addition, the Lake District National Park (LDNP) HER has two recorded assets Plumgarths Quarries and Lime Kilns [LDNP HER 17322 on Figure 3b; Appendix 1] and Helsfell Lime Kiln [LDNP HER 17370 on Figure 3b; Appendix 1].
- 4.5.4 Kendal is represented on the earliest maps of the county, including Saxton's Map of Westmorland 1607 (Figure 4) and the names Hall Garth And Lane Foot are indicated on Jeffrey's Map of Westmorland 1770 (Figure 5 and Greenwood's Map of Westmorland 1803 (Figure 6). However, neither map shows any detail of the study site. The earliest available map which denotes the site in any detail is the Corn Rent map of 1832 (Figure 7) shows the study site as fields, with buildings/farmsteads shown at Lane Foot, Hall Garth and Madge-gill, whose boundaries had possibly been established long before. The study site comprises two fields Field 289 Ten Acre (meadow) forming the

western half of the study site and Field 290 Seal Bank (arable) forming the eastern half of the study site. A track from Windermere Road to Lane Foot is also indicated on the same alignment as the present day drive to Lane Foot Farm.

- 4.5.5 The commons of Strickland Ketel were enclosed in 1821, passing into private ownership, as did many commons throughout Britain at this time. Subsequent maps show that no significant change has taken place in the layout of the study site to the present day and the study site has continued as a small farmstead surrounded by fields and is not thought to have been put to any other use in any historic period.
- 4.5.6 The Ordnance Survey 1860 edition (Figure 8) shows isolated mature trees around the northern field boundaries of the study site and lines of mature trees within the study site boundary on its southern boundaries, along the parish boundary. A more substantial belt of trees is shown on the opposite side of the parish boundary on the outside of the study site boundary. A footpath is shown running across the site south-east to north-west to Lane Foot. A spring is indicated on the northern side of the site, running into a culvert just to the north of the study site boundary and off to the north.
- 4.5.7 The Ordnance Survey 1898 edition (Figure 9) shows little change although the boundary trees to the north of the site have gone as have the belt of trees on the southern site boundary. The footpath to Lane Farm has been slightly re-aligned to run from the east corner of study site boundary. The spring is no longer shown. An additional access track to Lane Foot is indicated coming off the main access, along the northern study site boundary. The only change on the Ordnance Survey 1938 edition (Figure 10) is the removal of all trees along the southern boundary.
- 4.5.8 The Ordnance Survey 1967 edition (Figure 11) shows the surrounding Hall Garth residential development up to the southern and eastern boundaries of the study site.

4.6 Assessment of Significance

- 4.6.1 There are no designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields) within the study site boundary. The site is not within a conservation area. There is one undesignated archaeological asset within the site, a post medieval handmade iron nail [Cumbria HER 42573 on Figure 3a; Appendix 1].

- 4.6.2 The available HER evidence shows several archaeological assets of prehistoric date within the 1km study area around the site. The potential for as yet to be discovered prehistoric finds on the site is recognised. However, settlement evidence is not anticipated. A low/nil potential is identified for prehistoric evidence on the site.
- 4.6.3 There are no assets of Roman date within the 1km study area around the study site. The absence of any identified Roman settlement or artefactual evidence means that low/nil potential is identified for this period.
- 4.6.4 Cartographic and documentary evidence suggests that the study site has been used as managed pasture. A low/nil potential is identified for Medieval evidence.
- 4.6.5 There is one recorded archaeological asset of probable Post-Medieval date within the study site, a hand made nail. This isolated find together with cartographic and documentary sources and present day use of the site as managed pasture suggests low/nil potential for the post medieval period.

5.0 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT ON HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Site Conditions

5.1.1 The study site is located on the north-western fringe of Kendal, in the parish of Strickland Ketel, the southern boundary of the site coincident with the southern boundary of the parish.

5.1.2 No earthworks or evidence to suggest buried archaeological features were identified during the site visit. The spring on the northern boundary of the site was identified and the culvert running to the north outside the study site boundary (Plates 5 and 6). The lowest lying area of the site where the footpath crosses the northern study site boundary was wet, but the topography and hydrology of the site in general are not considered to be particularly conducive to early settlement activity.

5.1.3 The remaining boundary walls are in varying states of repair, but they are of significance in terms of the legibility of the historic landscape within and surrounding the study site. In particular the parish boundary which forms the southern study site boundary (less so the eastern boundary) still has a significant number of mature trees along its length (Plate 7).

5.2 The Proposed Development

5.2.1 The site is proposed for residential development with recreational areas/green spaces. Figure 2 details the Indicative Masterplan.

5.3 Impact on Heritage Assets

5.3.1 Development of the site would not have any impact on Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields.

5.3.2 The development has a theoretical potential to impact on the setting and significance of Kendal Conservation Area and the three Listed buildings in the 1km study area. However, both the Conservation Area and Listed buildings are a good distance from the site and not visible from the site due to intervening topography, or are in areas of urban development, and therefore no impact upon their settings and significance is anticipated.

- 5.3.3 This assessment has considered the potential for as yet to be discovered archaeological assets and concludes that there is low/nil potential for Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or Post Medieval periods.
- 5.3.4 There is one recorded archaeological asset within the study site, that of a hand made nail of Post Medieval date located by a metal detector and is not considered to be of significance.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 This desk-based assessment considers land approximately 6 hectares in extent off Windermere Road, Kendal.
- 6.2 In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.
- 6.3 No significant effects on the setting or significance of Kendal Conservation Area and the three Listed buildings within the 1km study area are anticipated due to intervening topography, or their location in areas of urban development.
- 6.4 This assessment has considered the potential for as yet to be discovered archaeological assets and concludes that the site has low/nil archaeological potential for Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Medieval or Post Medieval evidence.
- 6.5 There is one recorded undesignated archaeological asset within the study site, comprising a Post-Medieval hand made nail located by metal detector, but is not considered to be of significance.
- 6.6 It is possible that further archaeological work may be requested by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority. However, it is suggested that archaeological work can follow planning consent, secured by an appropriately worded planning condition.

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. **General**

Jeremy Parson: Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council

Jamie Lund: National Trust Archaeologist

Jo Mackintosh: Historic Environment Record Officer, Shropshire County Council

Holly Beavitt-Pike: Historic Environment Officer, Lake District National Park

Kendal Local Studies Library

Cumbria Archives

Cumbria Historic Environment Record

Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record

2. **Bibliographic**

Collingwood, WG. 1900 *An Anglican Cross-Fragment at Kendal* Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc, n ser, 4, 330-333

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Ferguson, RS., and Cowper, HS., 1893 *An Archaeological Survey of Cumberland and Westmorland and Lancashire North-of the –Sands* Archaeologia 53, 485-538

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Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc, res ser, 1

Shotter, D., 1996 *Recent finds of Roman Coins in Cumbria* Trans Cumberland
Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc, 2nd ser, 96, 27-33

Smith, AH., 1967 *The Place Names of Westmorland*, *English Place Names Society* 42:1

3. **Cartographic**

1752 Map of Shropshire John Rocque

1808 Map of Shropshire Robert Baugh

1838 Chetwynd Tithe Map

1838 Chetwynd Tithe Map Field Names

1892 Ordnance Survey Map

1937 Ordnance Survey Map

1974 Ordnance Survey Map

2012 Ordnance Survey Map

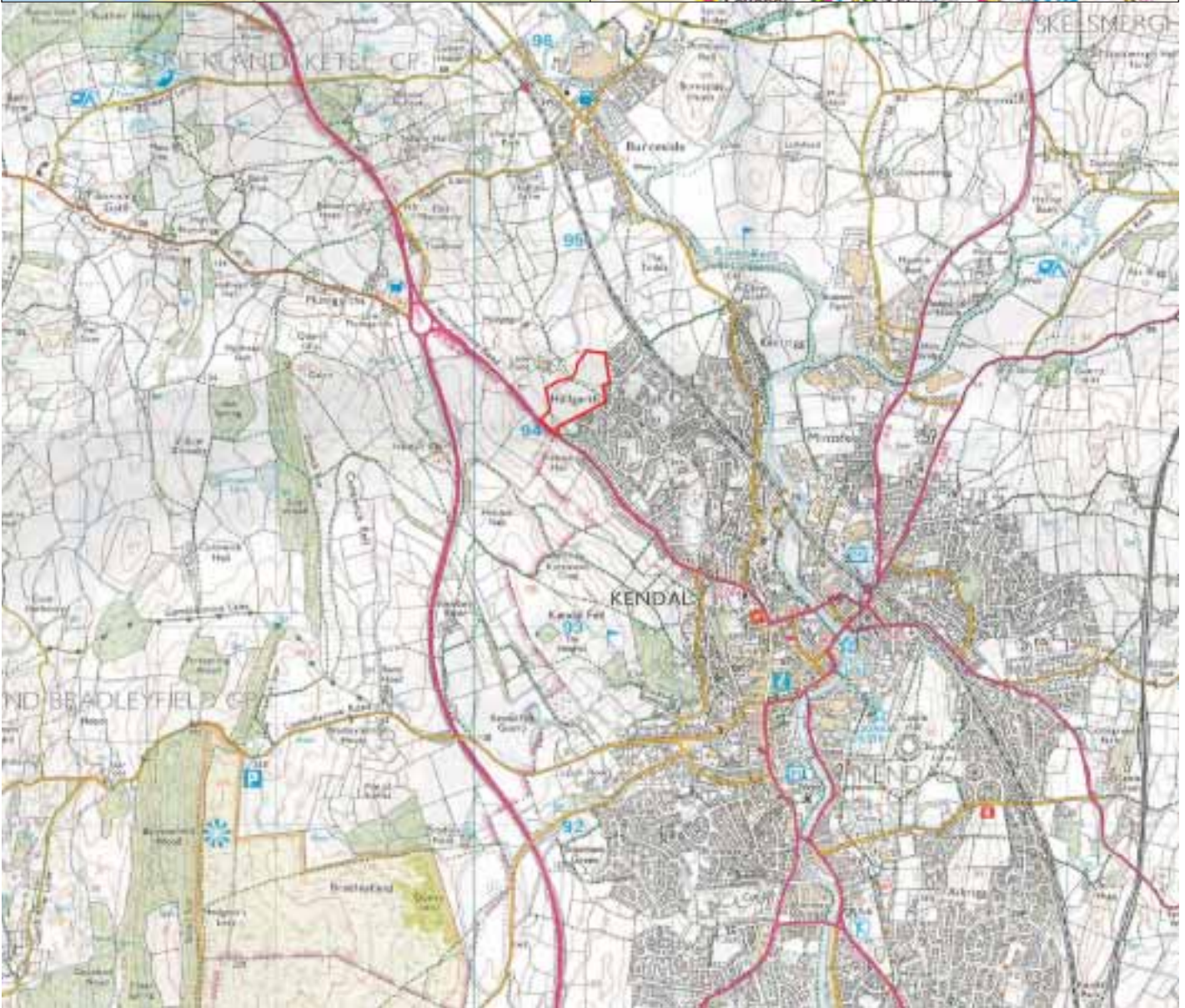
4. **Website**

Archaeological Data Service - ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage: The National Heritage List for England - list.english-heritage.org.uk

Heritage Gateway - www.heritagegateway.org.uk

MAGIC - www.magic.gov.uk



□ Site location


 London
 Cheltenham
 Kettering
 Newark
 Birmingham
www.cgms.co.uk
 Planning & Development
 Archaeology & Historic Buildings

Project title: LAND OFF WINDEMERE ROAD, KENDAL	
Not to scale Illustrative only	
Date printed: JANUARY 2013	Drawn by: NW Checked by: RM

Figure 1: Site Location





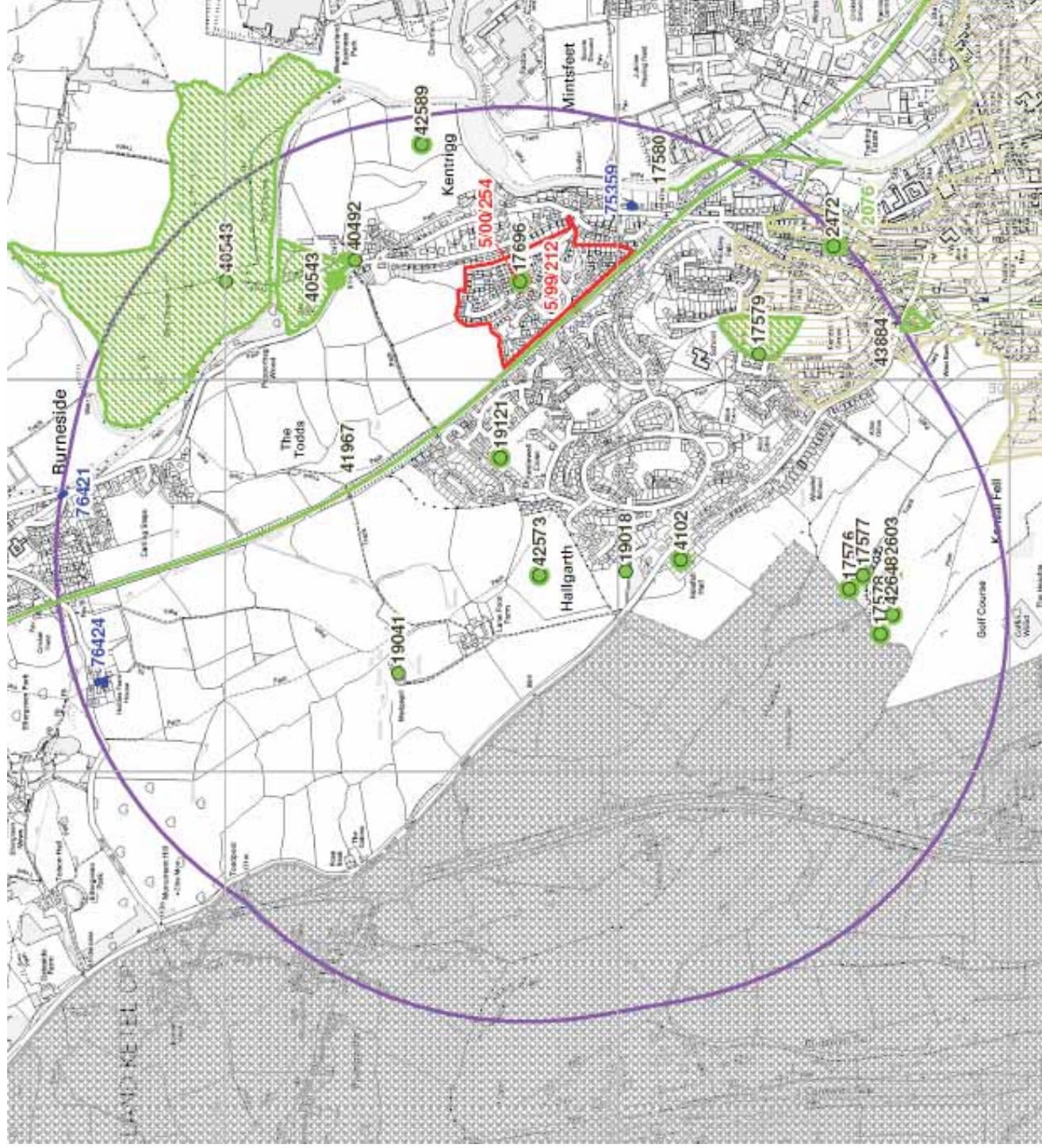
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Project title: Land off Windermere Road, Kendal	 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
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Figure 2: Site details



Additional information:

KEY	
HER - Conservation Areas	Conservation Areas
Search Boundary	Search Boundary
HER - Archaeological Events	Events (digitised to-date)
HER - SMR - Sites	Extent (if known)
HER - SMR - Extents	General area
HER - SMR - Extents	NGR (7m symbol)
HER - Listed Buildings	Listed Building

Project title:
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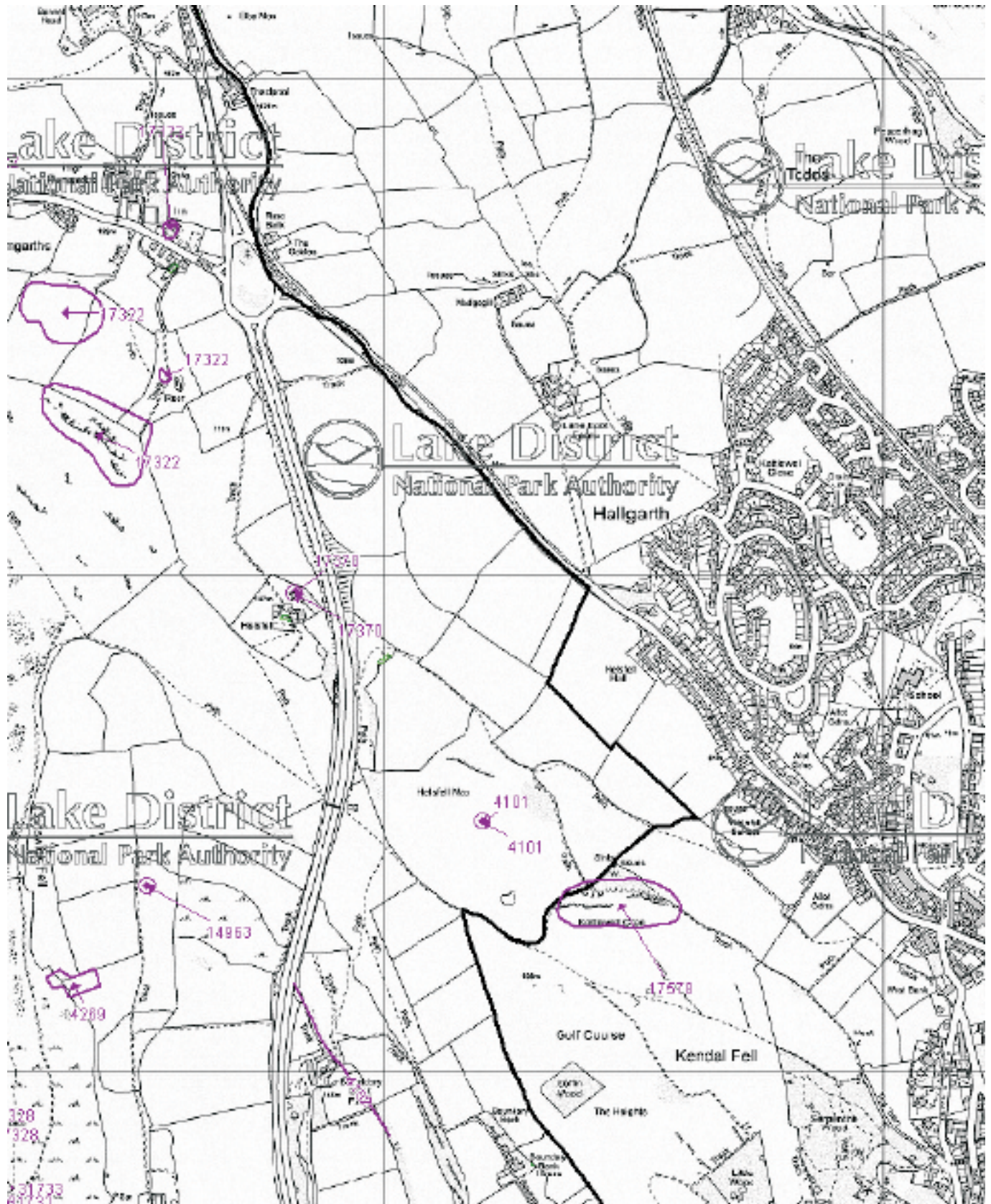
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Figure 3a: HER data plot Cumbria



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Environment Record Scheduled Ancient Monuments Listed Buildings Historic Parks and Gardens 	Project title: Land off Windemere Road, Kendal		London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
	Scaled at: 1:2,500		
	Date printed: JANUARY 2013	Drawn by: NW Checked by: RM	

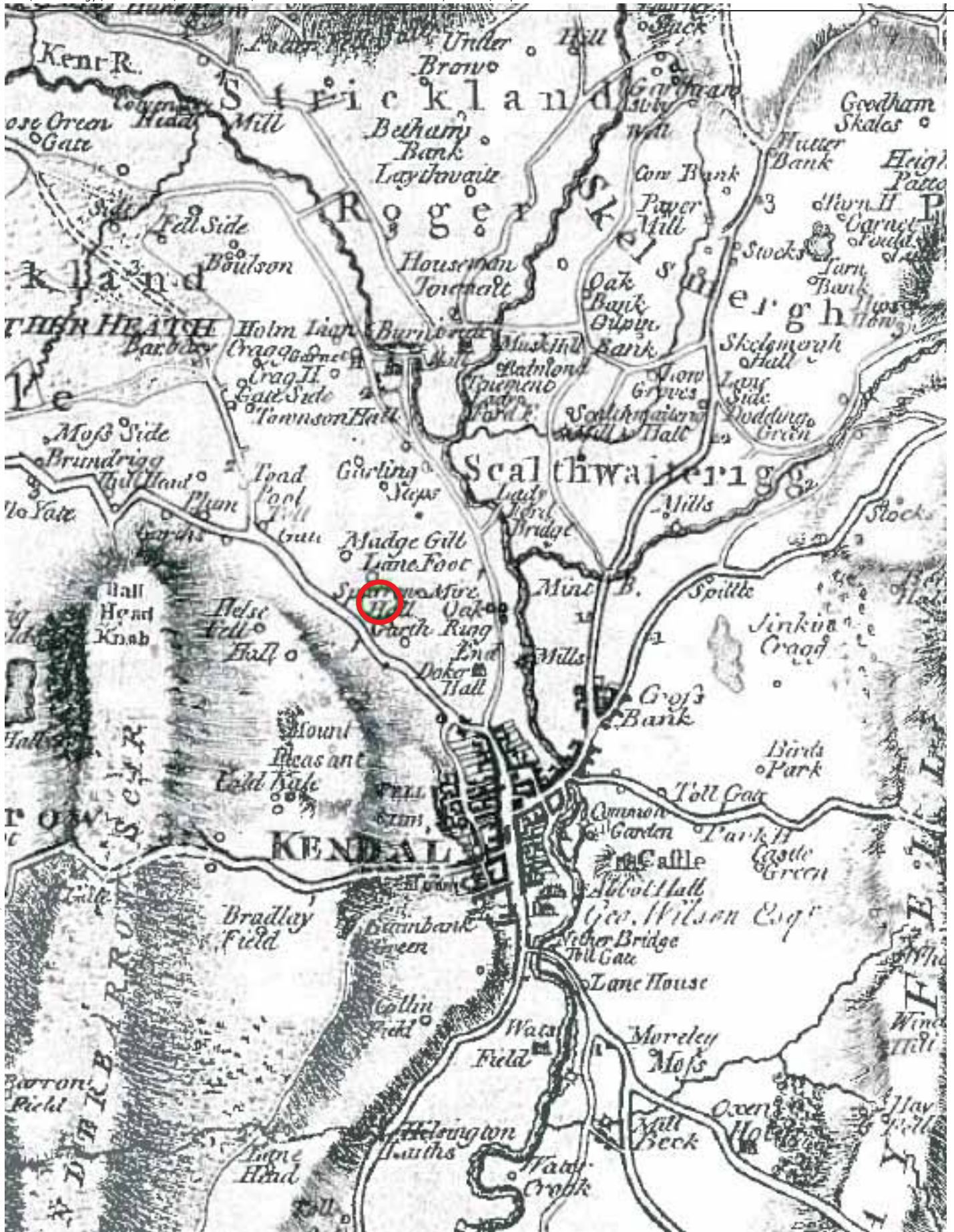
Figure 3b: HER data plot Lake District National Park



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Figure 4: 1607 Map of Westmorland Saxton



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Figure 5: 1770 Map of Westmorland Jeffry



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	Not to Scale: Illustrative Only		
Date printed: JANUARY 2013	Drawn by: NW	Checked by: RM	

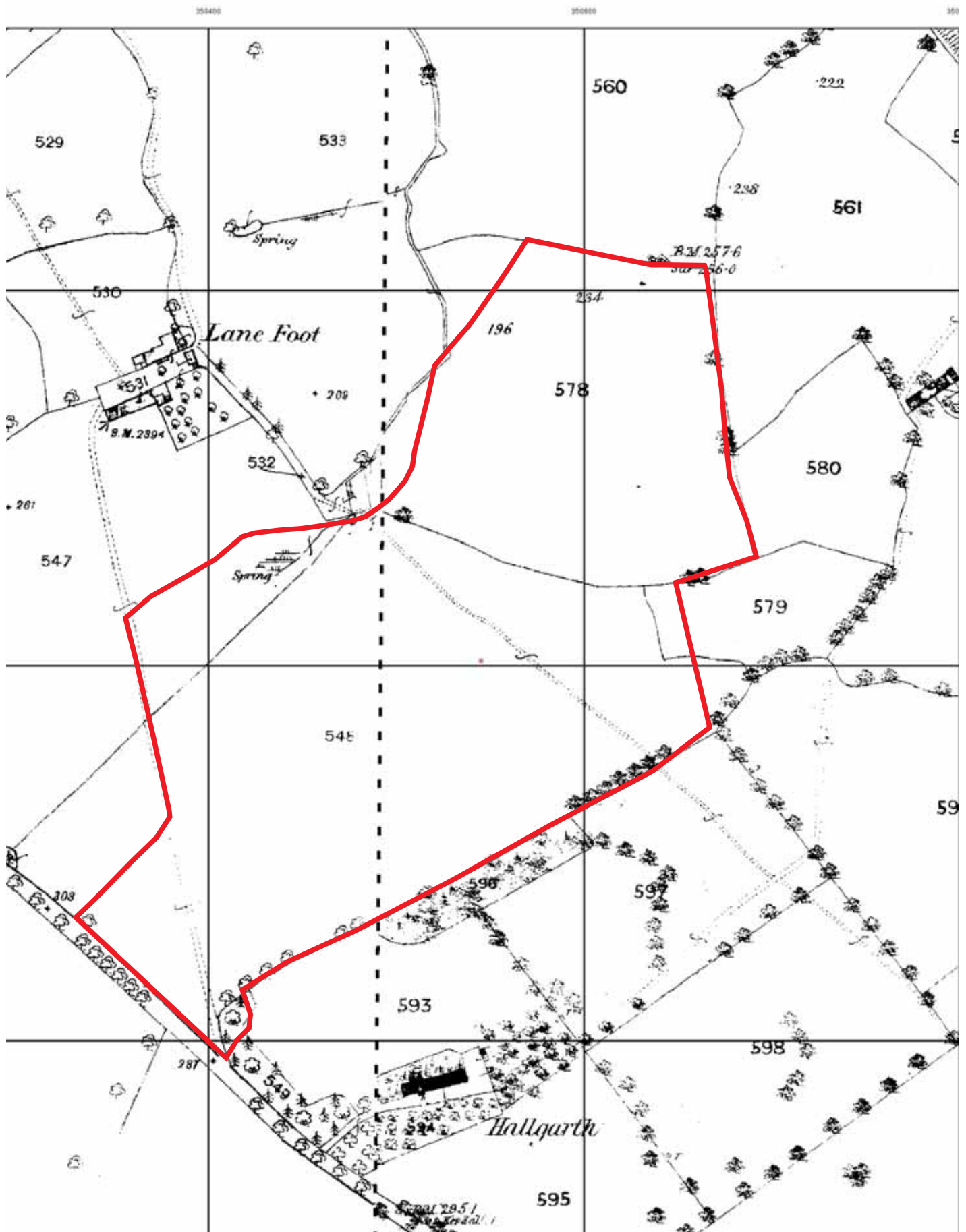
Figure 6: 1803 Map of Westmorland Greenwood



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Figure 7: 1836 Strickland Kettle Corn Rent Plan



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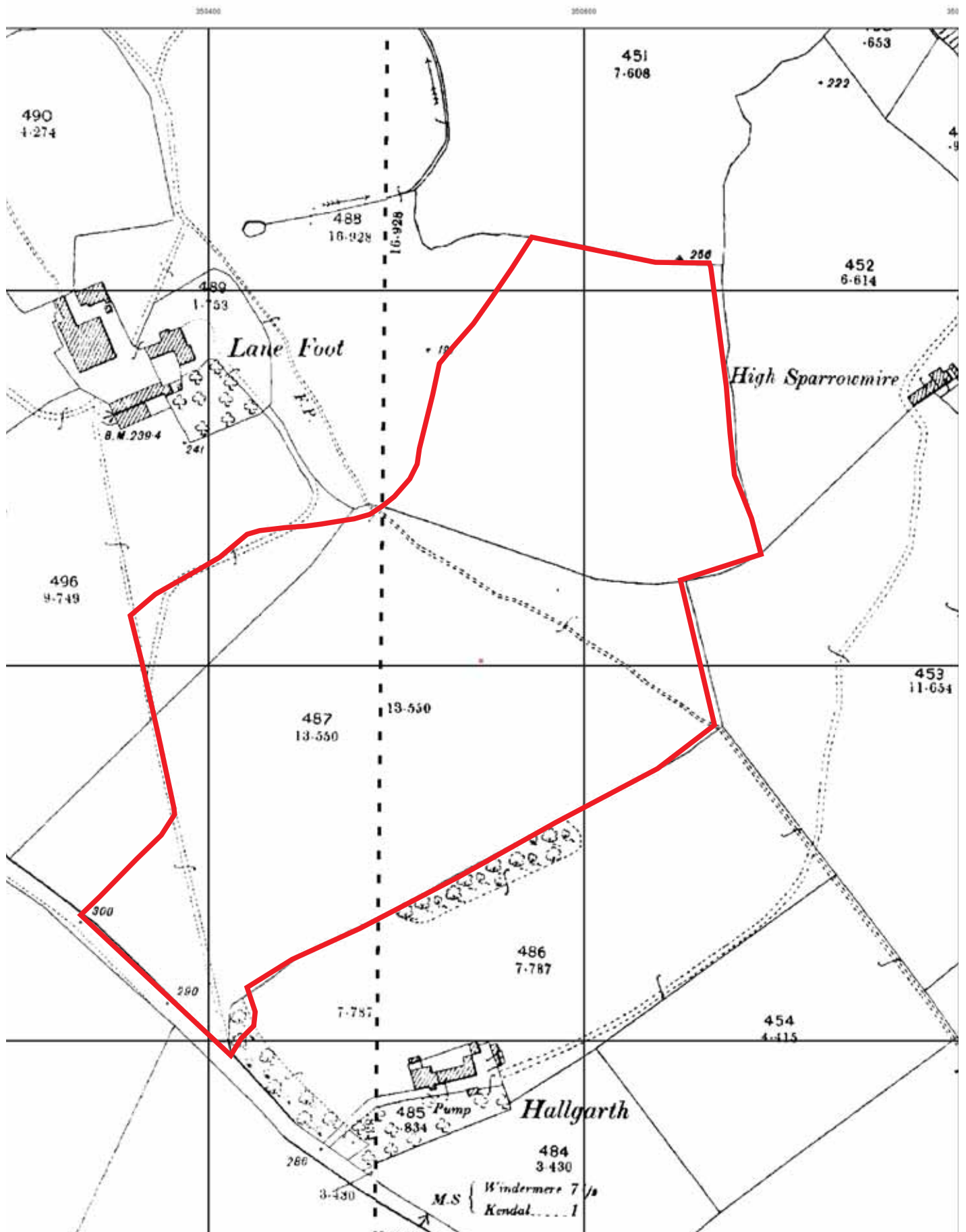
<p>□ Site Location</p>	<p>Project title: Land off Windemere Road, Kendal</p> <p>Scaled at: 1:2,500</p> <p>Date printed: JANUARY 2013</p> <p>Drawn by: NW Checked by: RM</p>	 <p>London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham</p> <p>www.cgms.co.uk</p> <p>Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings</p>
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Figure 8: 1860 Ordnance Survey Map

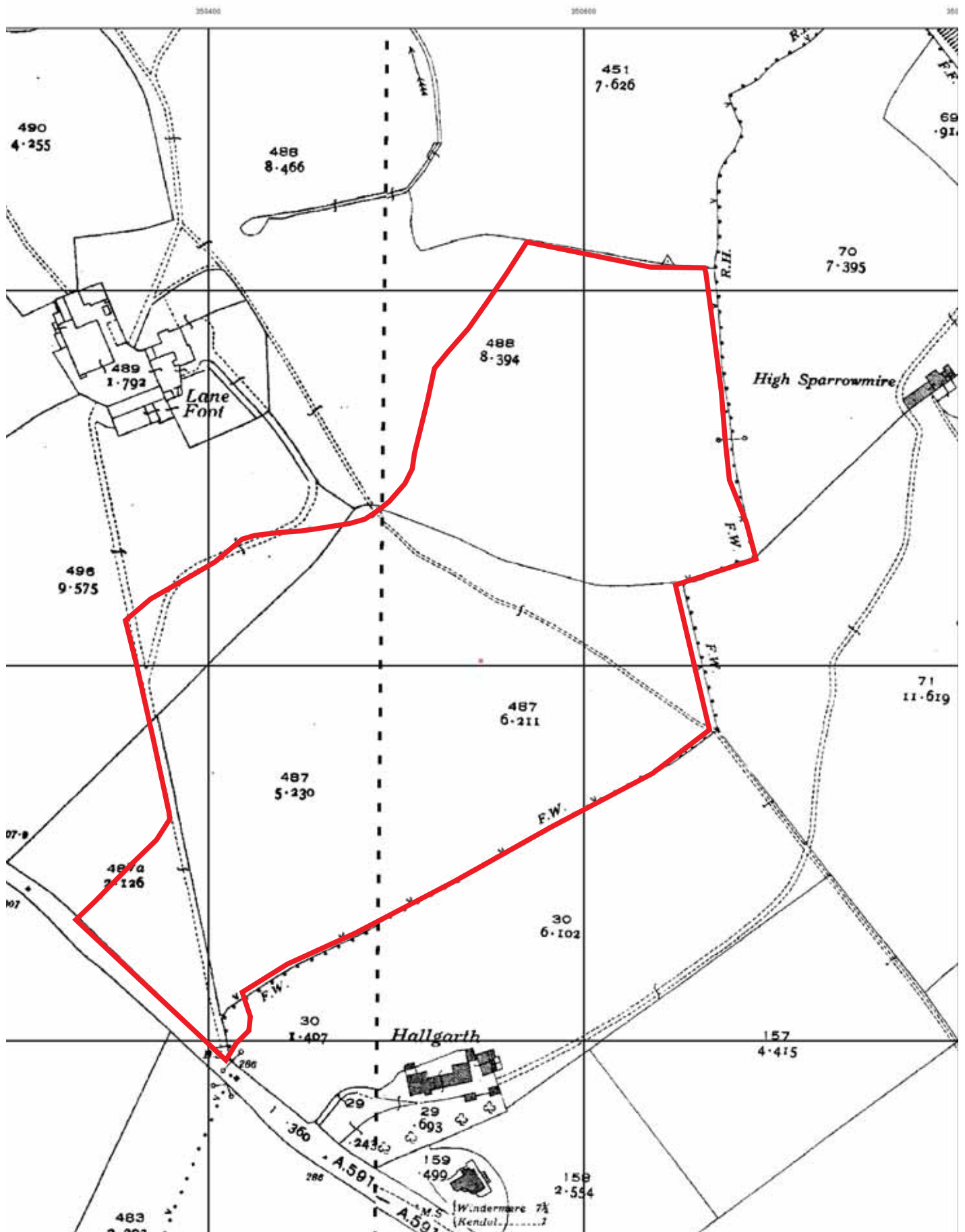


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Figure 9: 1898 Ordnance Survey Map



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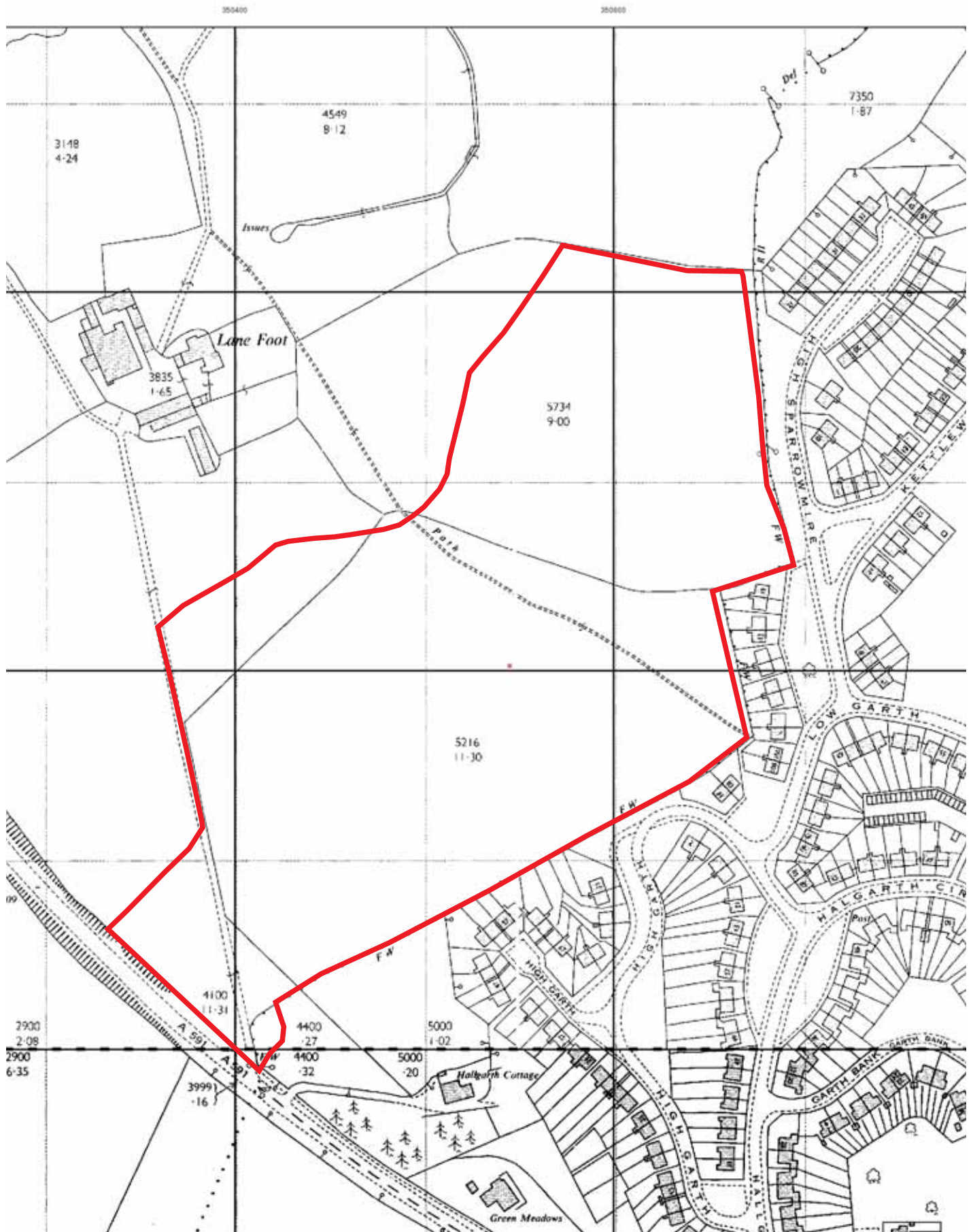
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Figure 10: 1938 Ordnance Survey Map



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Figure 11: 1967 Ordnance Survey Map



Plate 1: View looking south-west to Windemere Road



Plate 2: View looking south to southern boundary of site



Plate 3: View looking north-east to east and northern perimeter of the site



Plate 4: View looking north-east along northern perimeter of the site



Plate 5: Spring and culvert



Plate 6: Spring culvert flowing to the north of the site boundary



Plate 7: View looking south-west along parish boundary

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER (MONUMENTS)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS IN CUMBRIA

Event name Sparrowmire Farm **NGR E** 351233 **N** 494215
Event address
Event type Evaluation **From** 01/04/1999 **To** 31/05/1999
Conducted by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit **or Year**
Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed housing development. Twenty seven trenches were excavated to a max depth of 0.81m below ground level to assess the impact of development upon the sub-surface archaeological resource. A probable burnt mound and lynchet were found, and a small assemblage of medieval pottery was retrieved from trenches located in the vicinity of the farmhouse suggesting settlement at Low Sparrowmire since the later medieval period. Further work was recommended.
Associated Report Sparrowmire Farm, Kendal, Cumbria: archaeological evaluation
HER Report Ref 5/99/212 **Associated SMRs** 17696

Event name Sparrowmire Farm **NGR E** 351250 **N** 494250
Event address
Event type Excavation **From** 01/07/2000 **To** 31/07/2000
Conducted by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit **or Year**
Summary An excavation and palaeoenvironmental sampling were conducted following an earlier evaluation which found a possible burnt mound. Two hand-excavated trenches across the mound were later extended to provide more extensive investigation of the centre of the monument. Four phases of activity were discerned. Fragmentary evidence was recovered for the construction of an early clay-lined trough in the centre of the mound (Phase 1), and a large circular dump of fragments of burnt stone and charcoal surrounding the trough appeared to derive from use of the trough for heating, water (Phase 2); the resulting mound measured 12m long from north to south. Subsequently, the trough had been repaired, and lined with timber on at least one, and probably three, sides (Phase 3), and further deposition of fractured stone represented use of the new trough (Phase 4). After this, the site appeared to have been abandoned, and the trough was allowed to fill with first loose stone, and then silt.
Associated Report Sparrowmire Farm, Kendal, Cumbria: archaeological excavation
HER Report Ref 5/00/254 **Associated SMRs** 17696



Friday 18 January 2013

Monument Name:	Sampson's Bratful Temporary Camp, Helsfell	HER No:	4101
Parish:	Strickland Ketel	GR: SD59S Easting: 350200 Northing: 493500	

Record Type: Monument

Types and Evidence

Monument Type:	Material:	Period start:	Period End:	Evidence:
TEMPORARY CAMP		UNCERTAIN	UNCERTAIN	DESTROYED MONUMENT

Summary: Site of a temporary camp (a temporary overnight camp enclosed by a shallow ditch and palisade) of unknown date.

Site Protection Status

Site Grade:

Description:

An entrenchment of semi-circular form known as Sampsons Grave, above Helsfell, was enclosed with Kendal Fell in 1768. See article 'An archaeological survey of Cumberland and Westmorland; and of Lancashire North-of-the-Sands' by R.S. Ferguson & Swainson Cowper in the journal Archaeologia volume 53 1893 (S951, S1361).

~

Also see 'Guide to Kendal' 1884 (S2444 p. 45-46).

Associated Sources

Source ID:	Type:	Title:	Year	Reposit	Additional Notes:
951	SERIAL	Archaeologia			
1361	CARD INDEX	OS Index Card			
2444	PUBLICATION	Guide to Kendal	1883		

Associated Events

Finds

Monitoring Condition

Date: **Issues:** **Recommendations:** **Monitor Name:**



Friday 18 January 2013

Monument Name:	Plumgarths Quarries and Lime Kilns, Strickland Ketel	HER No:	17322
Parish:	Strickland Ketel	GR: SD49S Easting: 349280 Northing: 494560	

Record Type: Monument

Types and Evidence

Monument Type:	Material:	Period start:	Period End:	Evidence:
LIME KILN		POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL	UNCERTAIN EVIDENCE

Summary: Site of quarries and lime kilns (furnaces or ovens in which lime is made by calcining limestone) of Post Medieval date.

Site Protection Status

Site Grade:

Description:

Plumgarths Quarries stretch around the W side of Plumgarths. See the OS 6" 1st edition map of Westmorland sheet 38 (S1360), the OS 25" 2nd edition map (S2830) and the OS 1:10000 map sheet (S2831).

~

M. Davies-Shiel on his 1990 map records associated Lime Kilns at all areas of quarrying in HER 17322 (S1286).

~

There were few remains of these kilns left when the site was visited by G & P Brambles in 1995 (S2366).

~

Site visited on the 03/07/2010 by D. Johnson. No trace could be found and the site had been levelled. The nearby quarry has also been filled and levelled. The kiln located at NGR SD 49118 94632 is described as a site only, with little remains other than a hollow and rubble (S5195).

Associated Sources

Source ID:	Type:	Title:	Year	Reposit	Additional Notes:
1286	MAP	M Davies Shiel Annotated Map and List 1990	1990		
1360	MAP	OS 6" 1st Edition Map for Westmorland (Dated 1862, 1863)	1862		Held by: Details: Format: Scale: Material:
2366	RECORD FORM	Association of Industrial Archaeology (AIA) - Index Record for Industrial Sites	1995		
2830	MAP	Ordnance Survey 25" 2nd Edition Map of Westmorland Sheet 38.3			
2831	MAP	Ordnance Survey 1:10000 Map Sheet SD49SE			
5195	FIELD RECORDIN	Westmorland Lime Kiln Survey	2009		

Associated Events

Start Date:	Event ID:	Event Name:	Description:	Additional Notes:
01/01/1995	1179	Site Visit to Tullythwaite and Plumgarths Lime Kilns	Site visits to Tullythwaite and Plumgarths lime kilns by G. & P. Bramble G in 1995.	



Friday 18 January 2013

Monument Name:	Helsfell Lime Kiln, Strickland Ketel	HER No:	17370
Parish:	Strickland Ketel	GR: SD49S Easting: 349820 Northing: 493960	

Record Type: Monument

Types and Evidence

Monument Type:	Material:	Period start:	Period End:	Evidence:
LIME KILN		POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL	UNCERTAIN EVIDENCE

Summary: Site of a lime kiln (a furnace or oven in which lime is made by calcining limestone) of Post Medieval date.

Site Protection Status

Site Grade:

Description:

Helsfell lime kiln lay beside the farmstead of that name south of Plumgarths shown on the OS 6" 1st edition map of Westmorland sheet 38 (S1360) and the OS 25" 2nd edition map (S2830).

~

There are few remains of this kiln left as noted by G. & P. Brambles during a site visit in 1995 (S2318).

~

Site surveyed on the 03/07/2010 by D. Johnson. Site only, nothing but the profile and ramp to the bowl top survives (S5195).

Associated Sources

Source ID:	Type:	Title:	Year	Reposit	Additional Notes:
1360	MAP	OS 6" 1st Edition Map for Westmorland (Dated 1862, 1863)	1862		Held by: Details: Format: Scale: Material:
2318	RECORD FORM	Association of Industrial Archaeology (AIA) - Index Record for Industrial Sites	1995		
2830	MAP	Ordnance Survey 25" 2nd Edition Map of Westmorland Sheet 38.3			
5195	FIELD RECORDIN	Westmorland Lime Kiln Survey	2009		

Associated Events

Start Date:	Event ID:	Event Name:	Description:	Additional Notes:
01/01/1995	1152	Site Visit to Various Lime Kilns in 1995	A site visit to Helsfell Lime Kiln and Low Greenriggs Lime Kiln by G & P Brambles in 1995.	
03/03/2009	1860	Westmorland Lime Kiln Survey	A lime kiln survey assessing and recording the condition of a large number of lime kilns in the lake district.	

Finds

Monitoring Condition

CUMBRIA HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

HER No: **2076** Parish: **Kendal**

Grid Ref E: **352000** N: **492000**

Site Name: **Kendal Medieval Town**

1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**

part of Group No:

Group Name:

Site Type	Site Form	General Period	Specific Period
Burgage Plot	Sub surface deposit	Medieval	Unknown
Findspot	Find	Medieval	Unknown
Pit	Sub surface deposit	Medieval	Plantagenet
Town	Documentary Evidence	Medieval	Unknown
Well	Other Structure	Medieval	Plantagenet

Status:

Constraints: **Conservation Area**

Aerial Photos:

Flown by

Number(s)

Cumbria County Council	CCC 2707, 18	Cumbria County Council	CCC 2707, 19
Cumbria County Council	CCC 2707, 20	Cumbria County Council	CCC 2707, 21
Cumbria County Council	CCC 2707, 22	Cumbria County Council	CCC 2707, 23
St Joseph	STJ MY 92		

Description:

Area for Kendal Medieval Town. See individual sites.

~

26-28 Highgate recorded by RCHM in advance of development, April 1988.

~

68 Highgate recorded by LUAU in advance of development, January 1990.

~

An evaluation at Elephant Yard revealed medieval deposits surviving in situ between 45 and 80m back from Stricklandgate, probably burgage plots, and also some possible medieval/early post medieval wall footings surviving under the later Library Row Cottages. The deposits were considered of sufficient quality to warrant adequate recording prior to any development taking place (LUAU 1997).

~

Two large kilns discovered in the west of the site at Elephant Yard were most probably for the drying or malting of corn. This together with a medieval boundary also found in the western part of the site suggests that the excavated area was on the periphery of the medieval town (LUAU, Jan 1998).

~

Further excavation identified several medieval features including clay floors, insubstantial stone walls, a stone-lined well and several pits which appear to have had a variety of functions. Two unusual stone-lined structures were also identified, probably some sort of storage hoppers. Also part of an absidal or oval building was thought to lie just to the west of the burgage plots, continuing underneath Woolpack Yard. Fieldwork also produced a large assemblage of medieval pottery dating to C13/14 (LUAU/April 1998).

~

New Bank Yard (GR SD515 926) was excavated by LUAU in 1989 and the medieval levels were disturbed.

~

The medieval deposits were removed from the excavation at 15 Stramongate (LUAU).

~

Roman Coins have been found in Kendal. One at Lound Road, a radiate of Maximian (AD 295-6), inscribed with the words: obv. 'IMP C M A MAXIMIANVS P F AVG'; rev. 'CONCORDIA MILITVM K'. A sestertius of Marcus Aurelius (AD 169-170) inscribed with: obv. 'M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXIII'; rev. '[COS III] S C', the location of this coin is unknown. Finally, 2 coins found in the early 1950s, both in very poor condition. One of Claudius I (AD 41-54) and the other of Valens (AD 364-375) (Shotter and CW91).

~

A comprehensive discussion of medieval Kendal is in CW85,95-114.

~

Evidence of medieval activity in the rear of former tenement plots fronting onto Stricklandgate was identified in an evaluation at 104-112 Stricklandgate, Kendal (NY 6383 2564). 12-14th century pottery was found within a storage pit or pit related to a craft or industrial activity, and a possible robbed-out feature or rectangular pit was identified (LUAU Aug 2001).

~

Desk-based assessment prior to the redevelopment of the Westmorland Gazette Office on Stricklandgate (OA(N) Nov 2001).

~

Desk-based assessment of a proposed housing development to be built following the demolition of Kirkbarrow

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CUMBRIA HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

House, on Kirkbarrow Lane, Kendal (SD 351502 492069), in November 2001. The house was a relatively high status double-pile dwelling, possibly dating from the original phase of building in the late-16th or early-17th century, but is more likely to date from the mid-18th century. It had undergone few major changes in its life time, the majority only cosmetic to keep up with current fashions, until the late-19th century when several minor alterations were made, and the late-20th century when the east gable was almost entirely rebuilt (OAN L9010).

~

Desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation of a proposed housing development at Chapel Lane, Kendal (SD 5146 4921) (OAN April 2002).

~

Article 'The Provenance of Joseph Symson's Letter Book (1711-20)' regarding a Kendal merchant and his business affairs (CW vol III).

~

The settlement of Kirkland, at the southern end of the medieval town ... is recorded in Domesday Book as Chechebi, 1086 (Faull and Stinson 1986), from which it may be inferred that the mother church of the area had developed there. The settlement became the centre of a Norman barony in the later eleventh century, although there is evidence in Domesday Book of an earlier estate centred further north held by one Gillemichael (probably centred on either Strickland Ketel or Strickland Roger; Winchester 1979). 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 a settlement which seems to have been encouraged to the north of Kirkland (Munby 1985) ... The town is thought to have had three areas of development, which may have formed sequentially: one area around the church to the south; one along Highgate and Stricklandgate; and lastly Stramongate (Winchester 1979) (see OAN L9258 p9-10). The eighteenth century saw a continued expansion of the town. The result of these increasing activities, and growing population within Kendal, seems to have been the development of the 'yard system'. This was an unregulated system of infilling the properties whereby buildings were constructed on the land behind the street frontages in a linear fashion. Todd's map (1787) and survey document of 1769 (see below Section 4.3) indicate the extent of the infilling (see OAN L9258 p11).

~

Desk based assessment of 119 Stricklandgate was undertaken in advance of redevelopment to the rear of the property (OAN 2003).

~

Watching brief conducted at the western end of Yard 2, Stricklandgate in 2004. The remains of a mid-19th century building were identified but no medieval features were found, suggesting that either burgage plots did not extend this far west off Stricklandgate or the excavation did not extend to a sufficient depth below the present ground surface to expose earlier archaeological deposits (P Cracknell 2004).

~

Evaluation to the rear of 52 Stramongate found evidence relating to the existence of a medieval garden plot, disturbed by later domestic activity relating to the present late-18th century house (see Headland May 2004 for full details). Additional evaluation in September revealed a boundary ditch, later replaced by two successive phases of walling, forming the extent of the burgage plot to the east (Headland Sept 2004).

~

Watching brief in May 2004 to the rear of Halls Pet Stores, 119 Stricklandgate, did not reveal any archaeological features (Wilson 2004).

~

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation undertaken in 2006 to the rear of 98 Highgate found garden soils containing post-medieval pottery and a few residual sherds of medieval pottery (Greenlane Archaeology 2006).

~

A desk-based assessment, evaluation and photographic survey were undertaken for the development of the Stoker's garage site, Kirkland. Early maps show the site was occupied by properties fronting onto the road with gardens to the rear. The evaluation showed the site was thoroughly cleared during the construction of the garage in the 1920s, however the photographic survey identified surviving wall stubs representing burgage divisions located in the boundary wall to the rear, and blocked arches representing entrances to a former back lane behind (OAN 2007).

~

A burgage boundary ditch and medieval pottery found incorporated with post-medieval garden soil found during an evaluation to the rear of Collin Croft in 2007 (Greenlane Archaeology 2007).

~

A program of evaluation and excavation and a watching brief was undertaken between 2002-2004 in advance of the redevelopment of the Westmorland Gazette site. Four distinct phases of medieval development were found on the east side of the site, including a group of medieval rubbish pits and the construction of stone-lined latrines, some of which were sealed by a layer of dark sandy-silt interpreted as a late medieval cultivation soil. Two separate buildings were constructed during the late medieval to early post-medieval period. The remains of several narrow 18th and 19th plots or yards were found, delineated by stone boundary walls that stood up to 2m high in some places. Immediately behind the Stricklandgate street frontage several episodes of development between the 17th and 19th centuries were seen, comprising of wells, buildings and lane surfaces (OAN 2005).

~

A well-preserved medieval soil layer containing pottery of late-12th-14th century date was found during a watching brief to the rear of 3 Castle Street in 2008 (Greenlane Archaeology 2008b).

~

Numerous intercutting pits containing 12th-16th century pottery, and a well containing 15th-16th century pottery were found during an evaluation in 2008 at 130-136 Stricklandgate [SMR 43475] (Greenlane Archaeology 2008c).

~

Two medieval burgage boundary ditches and industrial activity and dumping was found during an excavation at 130-

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CUMBRIA HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

136 Stricklandgate in 2008 [SMR 43475] (Greenlane Archaeology 2009).

~

Residual medieval pottery dating from the 12th century onwards was found in a garden soil during an evaluation in 2010 to the rear of the YWCA on Stricklandgate. Early maps show no buildings on the site until the 20th century. No further evidence of medieval activity was seen, probably because of truncation caused by the construction of the later buildings, although two post-medieval plot boundaries and a stone-built garden feature were identified [SMR 43565] (Greenlane Archaeology 2010).

~

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were undertaken in 2010 prior to a residential development at the Cock & Dolphin public house [SMR 43594], which lies within three former burgrave plots. Evidence for periodic flooding from the Kent was found. No structural evidence predating the late-18th century was seen fronting onto Milnthorpe Road, and the lack of archaeological remains to the rear of the public house suggested this area had always been used as garden plots (NPA 2010).

- Events: Desk-Based Assessment/Westmorland Gazette/OAN/October 2001;
Desk-Based Assessment, Building Investigation/OAN/Nov 2001-March 2002;
Evaluation/OAN/March 2002;
Watching Brief/OAN/25/6/2002;
Desk based assessment and watching brief/124 Highgate/OAN/July 2003;
Desk based assessment/119 Stricklandgate/OAN/Nov 2003;
Watching brief/Yard 2, Stricklandgate/P Cracknell/March 2004;
Desk-based assessment & evaluation/Yard 52, Stramongate/Headland Arch/2004;
Watching brief/Halls Pet Stores/AOC/May 2004;
Evaluation/52 Stramongate/Headland/Sept 2004;
Desk-based assessment & Evaluation/New Inn Yard, 98 Highgate/Greenlane Aug 2006;
Desk-based assessment, Evaluation & Building survey/Collin Croft/Greenlane/July-Aug 2007;
Evaluation, Excavation & Watching brief/Westmorland Gazette/OAN/Jan 2004;
Desk-based assessment/130-136 Stricklandgate/Greenlane/Feb-March 2008;
Watching brief/3 Castle Street/Greenlane/Feb-March 2008;
Evaluation/130-136 Stricklandgate/Greenlane/Apr-May 2008;
Evaluation/YWCA/Greenlane/March 2010;
Heritage assessment/Premier Inn/Greenlane/Nov-Dec 2011
- Sources: Stage One Archaeological Evaluation Elephant Yard/LUAU/Jan 1998, Nov 1997;
Stage Two Archaeological Evaluation & Excavation Elephant Yard/LUAU/April 1998;
Watching Brief Elephant Yard/LUAU/July 1998;
The History of Kendal/Four Lectures given at the Brewery Arts Centre, 7/5/1994/CWAAS, March 1995;
NMR Excavation Index 652277/652274/649701/646049;
Med Arch 25, 207;
CBE Grp 3 Newsbull 13, 6;
DCA Shotter, Recent Roman Coin Finds in Cumbria and North Lancashire;
CW85,95-114; CW89,42 (Shotter);
CW91,270;
Yard 110, Stricklandgate, Kendal, Archaeological Evaluation/LUAU/August 2001;
Westmorland Gazette Site, Kendal, Oxford Archaeology (North), November 2001;
Kirkbarrow House, Kendal, Cumbria, Job no L9010,Oxford Archaeology (North),March 2002;
Chapel House, Kendal, Job no L9040, Oxford Archaeology North, April 2002;
AP/ St Joseph;
CWAAS vol III, p157-168;
S Hartley & C Hardman, 2002, Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report: South Lakeland District: Kendal. Cumbria County Council & English Heritage;
D Tonks, 2003, 124 Highgate, Kendal: archaeological desk based assessment and watching brief. Oxford Archaeology North, unpublished client report;
119 Stricklandgate, Kendal: archaeological desk-based assessment/Oxford Archaeology North/2003/Report L9281;
Yard 2, Stricklandgate/P Cracknell/2004;
Yard 52, Stramongate, Kendal, Cumbria: results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation/Headland Arch/2004;
Halls Pet Stores, 119 Stricklandgate, Kendal: watching brief report/AOC Archaeology Group/Wilson, D/2004;
No 52 Stramongate, Kendal/Headland Archaeology/Sept 2004;
S Whitehead, 2006, New Inn Yard, Kendal, Cumbria: archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, unpublished client report;
K Clapperton, 2007, Stoker's Garage, Kirkland, Kendal, Cumbria: archaeological desk-based assessment, evaluation and photographic recording. Oxford Archaeology North, unpublished client report;
S Whitehead & D Elsworth, 2007, The former Builder's Yard, Collin Croft, Kendal, Cumbria: archaeological evaluation and building recording. Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, unpublished client report;
M Bagwell, 2005, Westmorland Gazette/Booths Supermarket Site, Kendal, Cumbria: archaeological post-excavation assessment. Oxford Archaeology North, unpublished client report;
S Whitehead, 2008a, 130-136 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria: archaeological desk-based assessment. Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, unpublished client report;

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CUMBRIA HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

D Elsworth & S Clarke, 2008b, Land to the Rear of 3 Castle Street, Kendal, Cumbria: archaeological watching brief. Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, unpublished client report;
S Whitehead & S Clarke, 2008c, 130-136 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria: archaeological evaluation. Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, unpublished client report;
S Whitehead, 2009, 130-136 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria: archaeological post-excavation assessment. Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, unpublished client report;
S Whitehead & T Mace, 2010, YWCA, 95 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria: archaeological evaluation. Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, unpublished client report;
DW Elsworth, S Whitehead & J Dawson, 2011, Results of an archaeological watching brief to the rear of 3 Castle Street, Kendal and a consideration of the development of Wildman Street, CWAAS XI, p239-247;
D Elsworth, 2011, Premier Inn, Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria: heritage statement. Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, unpublished client report

HER No: **2472** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **351340** N: **493450**

Site Name: **St Anne's Chapel, Dockray Hall, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**

part of Group No: 43877 Group Name: Dockray Hall, Kendal

Site Type	Site Form	General Period	Specific Period
Chapel	Documentary Evidence	Medieval	Unknown
Chapel	Documentary Evidence	Post Medieval	Tudor

Status: Constraints:

Aerial Photos:

Description:

A chapel dedicated to St Anne stood near Dockray Hall [SMR 43877]. According to Nicholson and Burn, Machell saw a house with 'chapel-type fabric and windows'. The chapel was extant in C16. The site was already built over with villas in 1900.

Events:

Sources: **OS Index; Nicholson & Burn,1777/Hist of Cumb & Westm 1,75; Curwen,1900/Kirkbie Kendall,360 (Speeds Plan); Nicholson,1832/Annals of Kendal,68; S Hartley & C Hardman, 2002, Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report: South Lakeland District: Kendal. Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, p11**

HER No: **4102** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **350540** N: **493840**

Site Name: **Helsfell Hall, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**

part of Group No: Group Name:

Site Type	Site Form	General Period	Specific Period
Farmstead	Documentary Evidence	Post Medieval	Victorian

Status: Constraints:

Aerial Photos:

Description:

Supposed medieval site at Helsfell Hall. RCHM field notes suggest that the remains of Helsfell Hall are incorporated in a building which is used as a barn.

~

Confusingly, three buildings now bear this name. The earliest at SD 500 939, of 16th century date, is now a barn in a field just east of the A591 Kendal bypass [located in the Lake District National Park]. However, this building [now converted for residential use] is a 19th century house, and is located beside the A6284 Windermere Road (Ryder 2000: Helsfell Hall).

Events: **Building Survey/PRyder/2000**

Sources: **Curwen,1900/Kirkbie Kendall; RCHM Westm,1936.; PF Ryder, 2000-2002, Defensible Buildings of Cumbria: a survey 2000-2002, Peter F Ryder Historic Buildings Consultant, unpublished draft research; 2nd edition Ordnance Survey, 6", c1900**

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CUMBRIA HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

HER No: **17576** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **350465** N: **493410**
Site Name: **Kettle Well, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**
part of Group No: Group Name:
Site Type Site Form General Period Specific Period
Well **Documentary Evidence** **Post Medieval** **Georgian**
Status: Constraints: **Other**
Public Right of Way
Aerial Photos:
Description:
Kettle Well lies below Kettlewell Crag W of Kendal. Documents refer to it from 1714.
Events:
Sources: **Hodgsons Map of Westmorland 1828; OS first edition 6" Sheet 38; OS second edition 25" Sheet 38.4; OS 1:10,000 Sheet SD59SW; Place Names of Westmorland, part 1, 123**

HER No: **17577** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **350500** N: **493375**
Site Name: **Kettlewell Crag Lime Kiln, Kendal Fell, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**
part of Group No: 17578 Group Name: Kettlewell Crag Quarries
Site Type Site Form General Period Specific Period
Lime Kiln **Other Structure** **Post Medieval** **Victorian**
Status: Constraints:
Aerial Photos:
Description:
Kettlewell Crag lime kiln lay beside a track on the hillside west of Kendal. For the quarry see SMR 17578.
~
There are few remains of this kiln left (G & P Brambles).
Events: **Field Obs/Brambles/CIHS/1995**
Sources: **OS second edition 25" Sheet 38.4; G & P Brambles, IRIS (CU/CIHS)**

HER No: **17578** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **350350** N: **493330**
Site Name: **Kettlewell Crag Quarries, Kendal Fell, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**
part of Group No: 17578 Group Name: Kettlewell Crag Quarries
Site Type Site Form General Period Specific Period
Quarry **Unknown** **Post Medieval** **Unknown**
Status: Constraints: **Other**
Public Right of Way
Aerial Photos:
Description:
Kettlewell Crag Quarries lie near Kettle Well west of Kendal. The other one is at NGR: 350115493630 - 350215493620 (c0.15 Ha, OS first, second, SD). For the lime kiln see SMR 17577.

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CUMBRIA HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Events:

Sources: OS first edition 6" Sheet 38; OS second edition 25" Sheet 38.3, 38.4; OS 1:10,000 SD59SW

HER No: **17579** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **351065** N: **493640**

Site Name: **Kendal Green Quarry, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**

part of Group No: Group Name:

Site Type	Site Form	General Period	Specific Period
Quarry	Unknown	Post Medieval	Victorian

Status: Constraints:

Aerial Photos:

Description:

Kendal Green Quarry lies on Kendal Green on the north west side of Kendal.

Events:

Sources: OS second edition 25" Sheet 38.4.

HER No: **17580** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **351570** N: **493535**

Site Name: **Dockray Hall Mill, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**

part of Group No: Group Name:

Site Type	Site Form	General Period	Specific Period
Mill Race	Documentary Evidence	Post Medieval	Unknown
Paper Mill	Documentary Evidence	Post Medieval	Georgian
Watermill	Documentary Evidence	Post Medieval	Unknown
Woollen Mill	Documentary Evidence	Post Medieval	Unknown

Status: Constraints:

Aerial Photos:

Description:

Dockray Hall Mill was sited on the north side of Kendal next to the R Kent. The leat began at the weir NGR 351500 493890 - 3514954 93860 (OS second edition).

~

Davies-Shiel & Gavin (2006) list a paper mill at Dockray, in use from 1740 onwards.

~

The easterly section is in ruins although the race can be seen. The site was used for dyewood and woollen manufacture in the 18th century, suffering a disastrous fire in 1824, and was afterwards operated by Whitwell & Co. Power looms were used here after 1860. There was a dam at Aikrigg End quarter of a mile to the north (EUS 2012).

Events:

Sources: OS second edition 25" Sheet 38.4;
Water Power Mills of South Westmorland, 56-58;
M Davies-Shiel & JHA Gavin, 2006, The 46 or so Paper Mills of Cumbria. Unpublished map;
S Hartley & C Hardman, 2002, Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report: South Lakeland District: Kendal. Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, p15

HER No: **17696** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **351250** N: **494250**

Site Name: **Sparrowmire Farm Burnt Mound, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**

part of Group No: Group Name:

Site Type	Site Form	General Period	Specific Period
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CUMBRIA HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Site Name: **Madgegill, Strickland Ketel** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**
part of Group No: Group Name:
Site Type Site Form General Period Specific Period
House **Roofed Building** **Post Medieval** **Unknown**
Status: Constraints:
Aerial Photos:
Description:
Madgegill is a 17th century two storey rubble walled house with a slate roof.
Events:
Sources: **OS Index; RCHM Westm,1936,221**

HER No: **19121** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **350800** N: **494300**
Site Name: **Round Hill Motte, Hallgarth, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**
part of Group No: Group Name:
Site Type Site Form General Period Specific Period
Motte **Documentary Evidence** **Medieval** **Unknown**
Status: Constraints:
Aerial Photos:
Description:
The term 'Round Hill' is usually applied to archaeologically significant areas, particularly for hills or mounds which have either been man-made or man-adapted. Round Hill at Hallgarth has obviously been man-adapted, with steep sides and a level summit. However, it would appear to be far too large to be the 'normal' tumulus, having features much more reminiscent of a bailey. It could be a possible 'burh-type' site. Located at the heart of Gillemichael's important pre-Conquest territorial unit of Stirkland it is tempting to speculate that this earthwork feature was its administrative centre and even the precursor of the Borough of Kendal (Higham 1991).
Events:
Sources: **MC Higham, 1991, The mottes of North Lancashire, Lonsdale and South Cumbria, CWAAS XCI, p88-9; S Hartley & C Hardman, 2002, Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report: South Lakeland District: Kendal. Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, p11**

HER No: **40492** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **351304** N: **494670**
Site Name: **Cairus Green / Carus Green Farm, Burneside Road, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**
part of Group No: Group Name:
Site Type Site Form General Period Specific Period
Barn **Documentary Evidence** **Post Medieval** **Victorian**
Farmhouse **Documentary Evidence** **Post Medieval** **Unknown**
Farmstead **Building Complex** **Post Medieval** **Unknown**
Status: Constraints:
Aerial Photos:
Description:
Unnamed rectangular building shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 (possibly representing a farmhouse with attached byre). Two additional structures shown on the 2nd edition map of 1900, named 'Cairus Green'.

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CUMBRIA HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

~
In 1997, the farmer, Mr Fred Downham, decided to convert his farmland into an 18-hole golf course [see SMR 40543] (CWAAS 2001, 192).

Events:

Sources: 1st ed OS/6"/1867; 2nd ed OS/6"/1900; Artefacts from Carus Green Farm, Kendal/Cherry J/CWAAS/2001/vol 1/p192

HER No: **40543** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **351250** N: **495000**

Site Name: **Carus Green Golf Course, Burneside Road, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59NW**

part of Group No: Group Name:

Site Type	Site Form	General Period	Specific Period
Clubhouse	Roofed Building	Modern	Later 20th Century
Findspot	Find	Prehistoric	Unknown
Golf Course	Earthwork	Modern	Later 20th Century

Status: Constraints:

Aerial Photos:

Description:

In 1997 the farmer, Mr Fred Downham [of Carus Green Farm, see SMR 40492], decided to convert his farmland into an 18 hole golf course. [During its construction, J Cherry found a] triangular flake of grey flint measuring slightly more than two centimetres along one retouched edge, to form a crude knife. Also found was a struck piece of conchoidal shiny black chert. The finds were made near the edge of the field to the north of the farm near the boundary hedge, where the low lying ground was at its highest [at approximately SD 351254 494719] (CWAAS 2001, 192).

Events:

Sources: **Artefacts from Carus Green Farm, Kendal/Cherry J/CWAAS/2001/vol 1/p192**

HER No: **41967** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **353118** N: **490190**

Site Name: **Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, Windermere Branch** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**

part of Group No: Group Name:

Site Type	Site Form	General Period	Specific Period
Railway	Other Structure	Post Medieval	Victorian

Status: Constraints: **Conservation Area**
LDNP

Aerial Photos:

Description:

In 1845 the Kendal and Windermere railway was built as a branch line to the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway which now forms part of the West Coast Main Line. Despite facing opposition, the Kendal and Windermere Railway Act authorising construction received the royal assent on 30th June 1845, and when the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway opened southwards from Oxenholme on the 22nd September 1846 the route to Kendal was already built. By 20th April 1847 the through route to Windermere station was complete (NPA 2007, 15).

Events:

Sources: **N Gaskell, 2007, Report on an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey on land at Ann Street, Kendal, Cumbria. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, unpublished client report;**
F Wooler, 2009, Kendal College, Beezon Road, Kendal, Cumbria. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, unpublished client report;
R Fraser & O Cooper, 2007, Hutton to Oxenholme Electricity Cable, Kendal, Cumbria: archaeological desk based assessment. Northern Archaeological Associates, unpublished client report, Site 18

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CUMBRIA HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

HER No: **42573** Parish: **Strickland Ketel** Grid Ref E: **350500** N: **494200**
Site Name: **Nail Find, Strickland Ketel** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**
part of Group No: Group Name:
Site Type Site Form General Period Specific Period
Findspot Find Post Medieval Unknown
Status: Constraints:
Aerial Photos:
Description:
Post medieval handmade iron nail. Rounded head, and rounded section in shaft. Tip of nail is missing.
Events:
Sources: **Portable Antiquities Scheme Database LANCUM-64ABC3**

HER No: **42589** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **351600** N: **494500**
Site Name: **Crotal, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**
part of Group No: Group Name:
Site Type Site Form General Period Specific Period
Findspot Find Post Medieval Unknown
Status: Constraints:
Aerial Photos:
Description:
Small undecorated cast copper-alloy crotal bell which had, though damaged, the iron pea still inside. The loop is of square shape and quite large. Without a decoration and maker's mark or number it is quite difficult to date these objects, but generally a post medieval date. Broad date of between c1600-1900 AD.
Events:
Sources: **Portable Antiquities Scheme Database LANCUM-608073**

HER No: **42603** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **350500** N: **493300**
Site Name: **Ring Find, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**
part of Group No: Group Name:
Site Type Site Form General Period Specific Period
Findspot Find Early Medieval Unknown
Findspot Find Prehistoric Iron Age
Findspot Find Roman Romano British
Status: Constraints:
Aerial Photos:
Description:
Copper alloy horse harness ring, possibly dating to the Iron Age/Romano British/Early Medieval period. The edges of the ring are slightly pointed, the top and bottom of the ring are concave in shape and in section it is oval. On one side it these is evidence of wearing.
Events:

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CUMBRIA HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Sources: **Portable Antiquities Scheme Database LANCUM-C3B958**

HER No: **42648** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **350400** N: **493300**
Site Name: **Spear / Arrowhead Find, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**
part of Group No: Group Name:
Site Type Site Form General Period Specific Period
Findspot Find Early Medieval Unknown
Findspot Find Prehistoric Iron Age
Findspot Find Roman Romano British
Status: Constraints:
Aerial Photos:
Description:
Tip of copper-alloy spear- or arrowhead, probably arrowhead. It is more likely that it is an arrowhead of possibly Iron Age or Roman date because of the unusual square midrib (Bronze Age spearheads usually have a circular midrib). Found on Kendal Golf Course in May 2006.
Events:

Sources: **Portable Antiquities Scheme Database LANCUM-D60745**

HER No: **43877** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **351340** N: **493440**
Site Name: **Dockray Hall, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**
part of Group No: 43877 Group Name: **Dockray Hall, Kendal**
Site Type Site Form General Period Specific Period
Barn Documentary Evidence Post Medieval Georgian
Hall House Documentary Evidence Post Medieval Stuart
House Documentary Evidence Unknown Unknown
Status: Constraints:
Aerial Photos:
Description:
A free rent of 3s 4d from Dockray Hall is listed in the survey of the Richmond Fee in 1650. Speed's plan of 1611 shows a substantial building with a tower [possibly representing St Anne's Chapel -SMR 2472] in a rectangular enclosure. The 1st Edition OS map [and Todd's map of 1787] shows Dockray Hall Barn ['on Site of Dockray Hall'] (EUS 2012).
Events:
Sources: **S Hartley & C Hardman, 2002, Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report: South Lakeland District: Kendal. Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, p16**

HER No: **43884** Parish: **Kendal** Grid Ref E: **351140** N: **493250**
Site Name: **House of Correction, Kendal** 1:10,000 Sheet: **SD59SW**
part of Group No: Group Name:
Site Type Site Form General Period Specific Period
Prison Documentary Evidence Post Medieval Georgian
Status: Constraints: **Conservation Area**

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CUMBRIA HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Aerial Photos:

Description:

The House of Correction was established in 1786 and served as a prison for the borough and county. It was enlarged and altered in 1828-29 and contained at that time 35 sleeping rooms and 15 day rooms with the addition of a governor's house. It was still shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859, however it appears to have gone out of use by the 2nd edition OS of 1898.

Events:

Sources: **S Hartley & C Hardman, 2002, Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report: South Lakeland District: Kendal. Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, p22**

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LISTED BUILDINGS IN CUMBRIA

EH Listed Building No	75359	EH List Entry	1318976
		Grid reference	E 351440 N 493960
Building Name/No	No 109	NGR Sheet No	SD59SW
Street	BURNESIDE ROAD	Grade of building	II
Village/Town	Kendal	Date first listed	17/02/1975
Civil Parish	Kendal	Group Value	<input type="checkbox"/>
District	South Lakeland	DCMS List No	29
Description	House. Late C18/early C19 rebuild; later additions and alterations. Wet-dashed rubble with 1st floor sill band to roadside elevation. Moulded cast-iron gutteron dentils. Hipped, graduated slate roof with full-height, gabled porch projecting on south elevation. Stone mid and end chimneys. 2 storeys. South elevation 3 bays (2:1). Panelled door between sashes, all in corniced, pilastered surround; sash above. Central paired sash in single-storey bay window to left, 2 sashes above. Roadside elevation symmetrical, 3 bays. 3 sashes, with glazing bars, in architraves, to each floor; bracketed cornice to central window on each floor.		

Amendments to listing **Formerly Listed as Aikrigg End House**

EH Listed Building No	76421	EH List Entry	1086567
		Grid reference	E 350706 N 495415
Building Name/No	Nos 1 & 2 Junction Cottages	NGR Sheet No	SD59SW
Street	Burneside Road	Grade of building	II
Village/Town	Strickland Ketel	Date first listed	
Civil Parish	Strickland Ketel	Group Value	<input type="checkbox"/>
District	South Lakeland	DCMS List No	23
Description	Private Tollhouse, now two houses. Dated 1835 on datestone over entrance to No.2, later alterations and late C19 extension to North. Limewashed rubble walls, partly roughcast; graduated green slate roof; single chimney stack at ridge and larger stack at eaves. 2 storeys plus attic. East elevation has 3 doors and 3 windows from left to right as follows: boarded and studded door in false four-centred arch under pitched slate porch; similar door with oblong fanlight and C19 casement under continuous hood mould; C19 cross window with single iron opening casement; C20 door under slate drip; late C19 casement. 2 C19 cross windows and one late C19 sash above; small attic window with triangular head and hoodmould. Bay window with gothic tracery and iron opening casement in south elevation; blank shield in west side. Gatepost for tollgate on East side.		

Amendments to listing

EH Listed Building No	76424	EH List Entry	1289259
		Grid reference	E 350227 N 495311
Building Name/No	Hollins Farmhouse and attached outbuildings	NGR Sheet No	SD59NW
Street	Hollins Lane	Grade of building	II
Village/Town		Date first listed	
Civil Parish	Strickland Ketel	Group Value	<input type="checkbox"/>
District	South Lakeland	DCMS List No	23
Description	House with attached outbuilding previously shippon with hay or straw loft now used for general storage. C17 with later alterations. House: roughcast render, graduated slate roof, end chimneys with C19 paired round shafts. Central late C19 porch with pitched roof and C20 door, 1 C19 sash window with vertical glazing bars to either side; 3 early C19 sashes with glazing bars above. Outbuilding: stone rubble with protruding through stones, graduated slate roof. Interior of house has cruck truss in West wing; beams with remains of plaster cornice in living room; C17 staircase with turned balusters. One bedroom has decorative plaster panel with initials IM1687 and enriched frieze, second bedroom has fireplace with decorative panel above and enriched frieze. See also RCHM p.221.		

Amendments to listing

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