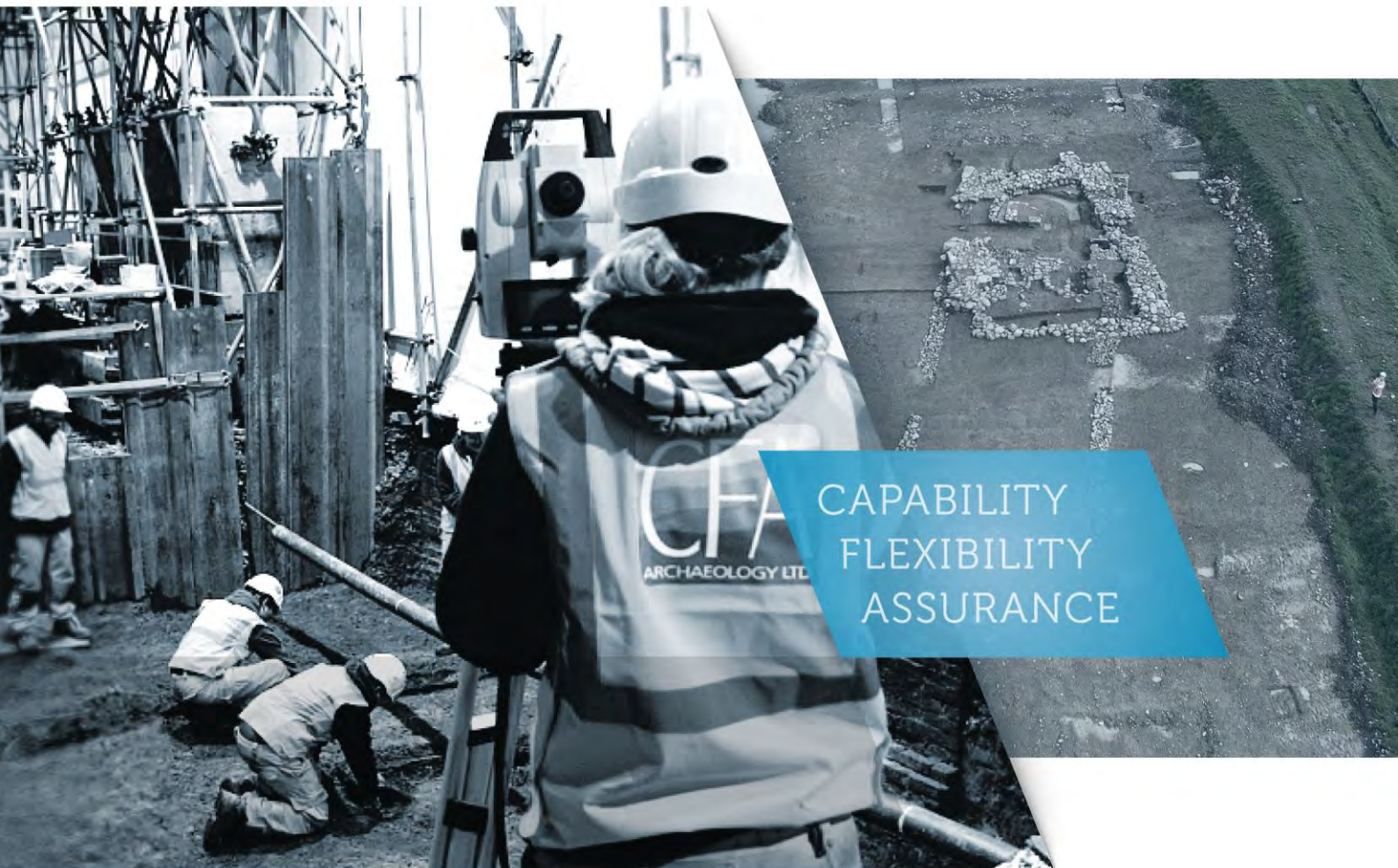




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## Land South of Brigsteer Road Kendal Cumbria

Archaeological Evaluation and Strip, Map and  
Record Excavation

Report No. Y557/22

Authors:

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standard operating procedures

### **Land South of Brigsteer Road Kendal Cumbria**

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**Report No. Y557/22**

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## SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation and strip, map and record excavation were undertaken by CFA Archaeology on land south of Brigsteer Road, Kendal, Cumbria during February and March 2022 to inform a planning application for residential development and associated infrastructure. The purpose of the archaeological works was to determine the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological deposits; therefore, ensuring their preservation by record. No archaeological features were identified in the two evaluation trenches. A rectilinear enclosure, formed by banked earthworks, were identified in the strip, map, and record excavation area. Within a small area of the enclosure bank a large assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered. Three intercutting pits within the line of the banked enclosure contained iron nails, a single Roman coin, and medieval pottery. No cut features were identified within the enclosure.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and strip, map and record excavation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between the 14<sup>th</sup> of February and the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March 2022 on land south of Brigsteer Road, Kendal, Cumbria (Fig. 1, NGR SD 50590 91849). The work was commissioned by Orion Heritage on behalf of UrbanVive Ltd and carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by Orion Heritage Ltd (2022) in response to advice from Jeremy Parsons (Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council).

#### 1.1 Site Location and Description

The proposed development area (PDA) was located east of the A591 and west of Kendal. It was bounded by residential development and Brigsteer Road to the north, residential properties to the east and south, and a drystone wall and grass fields to the west.

The PDA was located within a grass field, formerly common land presently used for grazing. The PDA was in a prominent position in the landscape with the ground dropping away steeply to the east, south and west. The site contained some extant earthworks but was generally level at approximately 110-120m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

The soils of the area were recorded as ‘freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils’ (Landis 2022). The bedrock geology was of the Park Limestone Formation – Limestone with superficial geology of Diamicton Till overlying the bedrock, and no superficial geology was recorded in centre of the site (BGS 2022).

#### 1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background.

A full account of the historical and archaeological background of the site has been described in a desk-based assessment undertaken by Orion Heritage Ltd (2021). A summary of the historical background taken from this document follows.

### *Prehistoric and Roman*

No prehistoric remains have been identified within the PDA or 500m study area. There was some evidence for Roman activity in the surrounding area, including the Roman Fort at Watercrock and a postulated Roman Road to the west of the PDA which ran from Watercrock to Ambleside.

### *Medieval*

No remains of early medieval date were known within the study area. There are few examples of archaeological remains from this period throughout Cumbria. Kendal is thought to have existed prior to the Norman conquest, which has been supported by the etymology of its place name and a piece of Anglian cross-shaft found at the church.

### *Post Medieval and Modern*

The PDA itself has no evidence for post medieval activity, however there were some heritage assets surrounding the site, including several quarries. Historic mapping shows no change in field boundaries and 1993 OS maps show housing development east of the PDA.

### *Unknown Date*

A rectangular enclosure of unknown date lies in the south of the PDA. The modern enclosure wall on the south side rises over the earlier enclosure bank.

## **1.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2014 to the north of the current PDA (Archaeological Services Durham University 2014). No features of probable archaeological significance were identified and no further archaeological works were required. Story Homes Ltd are currently constructing houses on this site.

A geophysical survey was undertaken on the proposed development site in 2014 which identified weak trends for possible archaeology and agricultural features (AS Durham, 2014). Following this, an archaeological trial trenching evaluation was undertaken (LP Archaeology 2021). 11 trenches were excavated targeting areas identified on geophysical survey and anomalies in LiDAR data. The possible features identified on geophysical survey were not identified within the evaluation trenches. Trenches targeting the rectilinear earthworks shown on LiDAR found some evidence of banked material. A topographic survey was also carried out using drone base photogrammetry survey to record the extent of the earthworks across the PDA.

## **1.4 Project Aims**

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation the aims of the archaeological programme of works were:

- To identify the extent of ground disturbance throughout the site;

- To establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits;
- To establish the potential impacts of the proposed development and to allow further evaluation or mitigation measures to be proposed, where appropriate.

## 2. WORKING METHODS

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2020a and EH 2008).

Archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to CIfA standards (CIfA 2020b) and CFA's quality manuals. All features were planned using an industry standard GPS. The same equipment was used to establish levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas of archaeological investigation.

All finds were treated in accordance with relevant guidance (CIfA 2014). Modern finds were recorded and then discarded. The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans, and reports, will be prepared to current guidelines (CIfA 2020c), ensuring the proper transfer of ownership.

Phase	File/Box No.	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no. 1	Context register sheets	1
		Context sheets	18
		Drawing register sheets	1
		Digital photographic register sheets	7
		Black and white film photographic register sheets	1
		Permatrace sheets (A3)	7
		Trench recording sheets	2

**Table 2.1: Contents of the Evaluation Archive**

A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS. The OASIS reference is cfaarchal-506681 (Appendix 5).

### 2.1 Trial Trenching and Strip, Map and Record Excavation

The evaluation comprised 2 trenches, measuring 20m x 1.8m (Fig. 1). The trenches were located within the site to target a curvilinear feature identified on geophysical and LiDAR surveys.

The strip, map and record excavation comprised an area of 2,190m<sup>2</sup> located over extant earthworks visible on LiDAR imaging.

Excavation works were carried out using a 14-tonne 360 excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All trenches and excavation areas were machine excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural strata or to the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stockpiled adjacent to the trenches and within specified stockpile areas, with trenches backfilled following sign off by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer and on completion of the fieldwork.

All mechanical excavation work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the aims of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

### 3. RESULTS

A summary of all contexts from the evaluation forms Appendix 1. The following results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1-6.

#### 3.1 Trial Trenching

Descriptions of the 2 trenches appear in the table below (Table 2).

Trench	Description
1	<p>The trench was oriented north to south on level ground and measured 20m x 1.8m, reaching a maximum depth of 0.54m. The base of the trench was at 120.89m aOD.</p> <p>Topsoil was observed at a maximum depth of 0.24m. The natural substrate was formed of limestone bedrock.</p> <p>The trench targeted a curvilinear feature identified on geophysical survey and LiDAR imaging. A step in the limestone bedrock was observed but this did not form an archaeological feature.</p>
2	<p>The trench was oriented north to south on level ground and measured 20m x 1.8m, reaching a maximum depth of 0.96m (Figs. 6.1 &amp; 6.2). The base of the trench was at 118.80m aOD.</p> <p>Topsoil was observed at a maximum depth of 0.22m. The natural substrate was formed of limestone bedrock.</p> <p>The trench targeted a curvilinear feature identified on geophysical survey and LiDAR imaging. A step in the limestone bedrock was observed but this did not form an archaeological feature.</p>

**Table 3.1.1: Trench Summary**

#### 3.2 Strip, Map and Record Excavation

##### *Bank Deposits*

The excavation area was characterised by deposits forming linear banks. There were five sections of banks on north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east orientations.

Bank Deposit 010 formed the central spine of the enclosure (Figs. 5.1 & 6.3). It was an L-shaped feature orientated north-west to south-west before turning approximately 90 degrees at its southern end and continuing north-east to south-west until it met Bank Deposit 020. It measured 8.40m wide with a maximum depth of 0.45m. It was not visible as an earthwork outside of the area of excavation. The deposit formed a gently raised bank constructed from mixed sized angular and sub-angular limestone with dark grey-brown soft silt-sand infilling and from which a dense concentration of medieval pottery dated to the mid/late 11<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 13<sup>th</sup> centuries was recovered from a series of spreads of material (011, 015, 016 & 017) located at the southernmost extent of the feature. The spreads of material containing the pottery were recorded in and amongst

the stones and silt-sand of the bank itself, although there were no obvious cuts/features noted. There was a break in the bank which contained the only cut features identified within the excavation area (Pits 008, 009 & 012).

Extending out from Bank Deposit 010 were three north-east to south-west orientated bank deposits. The most northerly was Bank Deposit 021 which extended south-west from 010 and measured 3.3m wide with a maximum depth of 0.3m (Figs. 5.2 & 6.4). It did not continue beyond the drystone wall bounding the western limit of excavation. The bank deposit formed a gently raised earthwork constructed from mixed sized (100mm-500mm) angular limestone fragments with dark grey-brown firm silt-clay infilling between the stones. No dressed stonework was identified within the bank deposit.

South of Bank Deposit 021, orientated north-east to south-west, was Bank Deposit 018 (Figs. 5.4 & 6.7). It measured 4.4m wide with a maximum depth of 0.24m. It did not continue beyond the drystone wall bounding the western limit of excavation. The deposit formed a gently raised bank constructed from mixed sized angular and sub-angular limestone fragments with dark yellow-brown firm silt-clay infilling between the stones. There were frequent snail shells present within the soil matrix. No dressed stonework was identified within the bank deposit.

To the east of Bank Deposit 010 was Bank Deposit 019, which was orientated north-east to south-west (Figs. 5.5 & 6.6). It measured 3m wide with a maximum depth of 0.6m. The deposit formed a gently raised bank constructed from mixed sized (100mm-500mm) angular limestone fragments with light yellow-brown friable silt-clay infilling between the stones. No dressed stonework was identified within the bank deposit.

At a 90-degree angle to the eastern end of Bank Deposit 019 was a north-west to south-east orientated bank deposit (020). Bank Deposit 020 measured 2.60m wide with a maximum depth of 0.30m (Figs. 5.3 & 6.6). It was not visible as an earthwork south of the excavation area. The deposit formed a gently raised bank constructed from mixed sized (100mm-500mm) angular limestone fragments with dark grey-brown firm silt-clay infilling between the stones. No dressed stonework was identified within the bank deposit.

### ***Cut Features***

The interior of the banked areas was hand cleaned to identify any internal features cut into the limestone bedrock (Figs. 6.15 & 6.16). Three intercutting pits (008, 009 & 012) were identified in a break in Bank Deposit 010 (Figs. 4 & 5.9).

Pit 009 was the most northerly of the three pits (Figs. 5.6-5.9 & 6.9-6.14). It was roughly oval shaped in plan with very steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (007) which consisted of 100mm-400mm angular limestone blocks with dark yellow-brown loose silt-clay between the rocks. Iron building materials and a Romano-British coin dated to AD271-274 were recovered from this fill.

Pit 012 was the most southerly of the three pits. It was irregular oval-shaped in plan with uneven rock cut sides and an uneven base. It was filled by a single deposit (013) which consisted of angular limestone fragments with light orange-brown loose silt-clay



between the rocks. Medieval pottery and metal were recovered. The upper fills of pits 009 and 012 were cut by Pit 008. Pit 008 was an uneven/irregular rectangular shape in plan with vertical sides and an uneven base. It measured 2.40m long and 1.60m wide with a depth of 0.20m. It was filled by a single deposit (006) comprised of angular limestone blocks and fragments with dark orange-brown loose silt-clay between the rocks. Natural fissures in the bedrock were identified in the edges of all three pits.

Overlying the pits were spreads 004 and 005. Spread 004 measured 3.00m long and 2.00m wide with a depth of 0.05m. It consisted of dark orange-brown loose silt-clay with very frequent 20-80mm angular limestones inclusions. Spread 005 overlay pit 012 and measured 2.00m long and 0.50m wide with a depth of 0.05m. It consisted of light red-brown friable silt-sand with frequent small to large sized angular stones.

## **4. SPECIALIST REPORTS**

### **4.1 POTTERY**

#### **Late Roman and Medieval Pottery**

By C. Cumberbatch

##### **4.1.1 Introduction**

The pottery assemblage from Brigsteer Road, Kendal, Cumbria was examined by the author between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> April 2022. It consisted of 505 sherds of pottery, weighing 2135 grams and representing a maximum of 496 vessels. The data is summarised in Appendix 2. A quantity of animal bone, stone, and possible ceramic building material (CBM) was included with the pottery.

##### **4.1.2 The Pottery**

The earliest pottery in the assemblage dated to the late Romano-British period and consisted of the rim of a large jar from Context 001, a body sherd from Context 017 and a small, abraded sherd in a red sandy fabric, also from Context 001. In the first two cases the vesicular black fabrics appeared to be of typical calcite-tempered Late Roman type although a more detailed report is required to establish the date and type.

The medieval pottery assemblage consisted of a large quantity of abraded sherds in coarse sandy fabrics, the majority from a single context. Because the medieval pottery industry of north-west England is relatively poorly documented (Research Frameworks 2022), it was decided to treat this assemblage as a 'stand-alone' entity and to create an ad hoc, site-specific type series which could later be used for comparison with other assemblages from the area. Three fabric types were identified and can be described as follows:

**Fabric 1:** Fabric 1 lay at the coarser end of the spectrum represented in the assemblage. The sherds tended to be dull red to brown in colour with a grey core. The surfaces, identified as pitted and abraded, were distinguished by the presence of common sub-angular and rounded red rock fragments or small 'pebble-like' grains with quartz and fine muscovite. The quartz and rock grains measured up to 2mm in size although most were around 1mm (all measurements relate to the longest visible axis of the inclusions).

**Fabric 2:** Fabric 2 was a pale buff fabric with common quartz grains which were occasionally up to 2mm in size but mainly finer with smaller quantities of round red grit of a similar size. Some sherds were buff throughout, others had a grey core, and many bore traces of burning and sooting externally. As the most common fabric in the group, the sherds showed some degree of variation in terms of density of inclusions and perhaps in the proportions of larger grains to smaller ones; this was, however, within the range of what might be expected in an early medieval fabric.

**Fabric 3:** Fabric 3 was a light buff-coloured fabric distinguished from F1 and F2 by the presence of large (2mm to 3mm in size) soft white rock fragments, possibly mudstone, in addition to round and sub-round quartz up to 1mm+. The fabric had an oddly muddy appearance, in contrast to the sandy texture of Fabrics 1 and 2.

Sherds sharing some of the characteristics of the fabrics, but which were sufficiently different to warrant separate recording were noted as 'Fabric x type' with notes on the differences in the relevant column in the data table. The relative quantities of the various fabrics are summarised in Appendix 2.

A number of rims were present in the assemblage, and all appeared to indicate that it was composed exclusively of jar or cooking pot forms; no jugs or pitchers were identified, which is unusual for a medieval assemblage. Despite the utilitarian nature of the assemblage, the rims were extremely elaborate, indicating a high degree of skill on the part of the makers. This is also reflected in the thin walls of the vessels. In this regard, they showed some similarities to early medieval wares from West and North Yorkshire where Buff Gritty and Yorkshire Gritty wares also feature elaborate angular rims and thin, rilled profiles. Five rims were identified for illustration and these cover the range of variation seen in the assemblage as a whole. There was some indication that the rims in Fabric 1 differed significantly from those in Fabrics 2 and 3, perhaps suggesting that two sources were involved in the supply of pottery to the site. A brief review of the published literature suggested that there were similarities with the rims of vessels from the Ellel pottery (White 1993) although it was not possible to determine the degree of similarity in the fabrics. The bases of the vessels were flat or slightly sagging and the striations suggested that they had been dry-smoothed after forming.

### **4.1.3 Chronology and dating**

The dating of the assemblage was based upon the similarities with the pottery industries of West and North Yorkshire as there was no independent dating evidence from the site. The buff coarse sandy to gritty textured fabrics and the elaborate angular rims all suggest a date from the mid/late 11<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. It should be noted that, while the manufacture of Yorkshire Gritty/Buff Gritty wares seems to begin in the mid to late 11<sup>th</sup> century, similar industries in north-east England are somewhat later, probably beginning in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Vaughan 2007, nd.). The early dating is supported by the presence of a few sherds decorated with splashed glaze. This technique spans the later 11<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 13<sup>th</sup> century in southern Yorkshire but may have persisted into the 14<sup>th</sup> century in the north-east. The scarcity of glaze probably relates to the fact that the only forms represented are jars or cooking pots, normally unglazed forms, in contrast to jugs and pitchers.

#### **4.1.4 Discussion**

The pottery assemblage appears to be relatively homogeneous in terms of its principal characteristics. Despite the identification of three distinct fabrics, the typological characteristics of the vessels suggest that they were contemporary while the condition of the assemblage suggests that it was deposited within a limited time span. The presence of the Roman sherds indicates a degree of residuality but the absence of pottery clearly post-dating the mid/late 13<sup>th</sup> century may imply that the medieval activity was of a limited duration. The lack of variation in vessel form and the absence of jugs or other tablewares suggests a concentration of activity on the site; in Yorkshire assemblages consisting wholly or largely of jars/cooking pots have been suggested to relate to dairying and the processing of milk products. The virtual ubiquity of sooting and burning on the exterior surfaces of the sherds certainly points to the processing of foodstuffs as the primary function of the vessels.

#### **4.1.5 Further work**

A full report on the assemblage requires the following work:

- A comprehensive literature review to identify comparable assemblages from elsewhere in the region
- Discussion of the pottery with reference to the details of the site as excavated
- Illustration of five rim sherds

#### **Archiving and curation**

Once the project is complete, the pottery should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or finds depository where it will be available for further research in the future. This is of particular significance given the very poorly developed state of knowledge regarding medieval pottery in the region. The assemblage should not be dispersed, discarded, downsized, or aggressively sampled.

### **Late Roman Pottery from Brigsteer Road, Kendal**

By J. Walker

#### **4.1.6 Introduction**

There were three sherds of pottery weighing 46g submitted for assessment which were dated to the later Roman period. The small amount of material limits any meaningful analysis.

#### **4.1.7 Methodology**

The pottery was assessed visually (by eye) and sorted into broad ware classes which included Romano-British period coarse wares, on the basis of colour, hardness, fracture, and inclusion composition, as outlined in Tomber and Dore (1998, 6-8), and in accordance with national guidelines from *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Barclay et al 2016). Each ware class was quantified by count, weight, and estimated vessel equivalents (based on percentage of rims preserved). Vessel base

diameter and percentage preserved were recorded where present. Where possible, nationally distributed and regional products were identified, and broad date ranges provided. A catalogue of all material provided can be found in Appendix 2.

Fabric analysis and identification was undertaken using a low power microscope at X30 magnification. Vessels considered diagnostic (i.e., where it was possible to identify form based on the presence of a rim) were selected for illustration; details of date, form and comparanda are provided, where possible, in Appendix 2. Fabric descriptions are provided below and, where applicable, reference is made to regional and national fabric series (e.g., Tomber and Dore 1998).

This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (e.g., CIfA 2014), a written scheme of investigation (Orion 2022).

#### 4.1.8 Results

Appendix 2 shows the basic quantification and broad associated period of the pottery recovered from Brigsteer Road. The only identifiable sherd was a Huntcliff type cooking pot (FV1) with a strongly out curving rim, and a lid seated groove on the internal, produced in a calcite gritted fabric, usually typical of vessel produced in East Yorkshire. The remaining two sherds consisted of a sandy oxidised body sherd and another calcite gritted ware body sherd.

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Gritted	2	44
Oxidised	1	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>

Table 4.1.1 Roman Pottery by Material Type

#### 4.1.9 Conclusion

The small amount of pottery recorded suggests very low level of rural activity towards the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Calcite gritted ware vessels were found in small quantities at the Fort of Watercrock (Potter 1979) to the south of the site and at Carlisle (Zant 2009) which typically date to the mid-fourth century, and not found in huge numbers.

#### 4.1.10 Recommendations

##### Retention

All the pottery should be retained and deposited with a suitable repository for any further study.

##### Further work.

Only a single vessel was worth illustration and should be included into any final report or publication.

## 4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

By F. Greaves

### 4.2.1. Methodology

Three bulk soil samples, 10 litres in volume, were retained during archaeological investigations at Brigsteer Road (see Table 4.2.1 for details).

Sample Number	Context Number	Fill of	Feature description	Sample volume (litres)
1	007	009	Pit	10
2	018	n/a	Bank deposit	10
3	013	012	Pit	10

**Table 4.2.1. Samples Retained for Palaeoenvironmental Analysis**

Each sample was processed through a system of flotation. The floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250 $\mu$ m sieve and the remaining material (retent) in the tank was washed through a 1mm mesh. Both the flot and retents were then air-dried under controlled conditions.

The retents were sorted by eye for small finds and non-buoyant archaeobotanical remains and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris. Any archaeologically significant material was removed and bagged.

The flots were scanned using a binocular microscope (x10-x100 magnifications) and the presence of any charred plant remains and other archaeologically significant material recorded. Identification of archaeobotanical material was carried out with reference to seed atlases and in-house reference collections.

The results are summarised in Appendix 3.

### 4.2.2. Results

The samples contained a mixture of domestic debris, including pottery fragments, animal bone, carbonised cereal remains, nutshell, and wood charcoal. Modern insect remains, seeds, snail shells, and roots were abundant in all samples, and rodent bone in the samples of 007 and 013, suggesting some bioturbation disturbance to all sampled contexts.

## ***Artefacts/Small finds***

### ***Pottery***

Four small fragments of pottery were recovered from one sample from Pit 009. These were highly fragmentary and made of an orange fabric.

### ***Metal working Debris***

One small fragment of non-ferrous slag was recovered from one sample (2) from a bank deposit (018). In addition, some magnetic residue was recovered from two samples, from Pits 009 and 012. Initial scan of this magnetic residue indicates that this material likely represented corroded metal fragments derived from ferrous metal artefacts and building materials recovered from these contexts.

### ***Animal bone***

The quantity of animal bone recovered from the site was low, with only a few small fragments of large mammal bone being recovered from two samples (Samples 1 and 3 from Pits 009 and 012, respectively). Some burnt bone was also recovered from Sample 1 from Pit 009 although this was fragmentary and undiagnostic. Unburnt, likely modern, rodent bone and teeth were recovered from Pits 009 and 012.

## ***Carbonised Remains***

### ***Cereal remains***

Carbonised cereal grains were recovered from Samples 1 and 3, although in low numbers. No carbonised plant remains were recovered from Sample 2 from Bank Deposit 018.

A mixture of hulled barley and wheats were recovered from samples from Pits 009 and 012. Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and probable hulled barley was most represented in both pits, with lesser quantities of wheats. This included probable examples of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) in both pits and one probable example of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) from Pit 012. The cereal remains were relatively limited in both samples, mostly fragmentary, and always much abraded. As such, some fragments were identifiable only as *Cerealia* type from Pit 009.

### ***Wild taxa***

Occasional carbonised seeds of wild taxa were recovered from Samples 1 and 3 from Pits 009 and 012. In both cases, the quantity of recovered carbonised seeds was low, with ten seeds coming from 009 and only one from 012, and always much abraded. Some hazel nut shells (*Corylus avellana*) were also recovered from Pit 009.

The species present are from grassland areas which today mostly represent weeds of crops, including *Gramineae* indet. (grasses), *Papaver* sp. (poppy), and *Plantaginaceae* species (plantains).

Some *Brassica* seeds, (including *Brassica* cf. *nigra* and *Brassicaceae* species) were recovered; although mustards may be cultivated, their presence as a weed of crops is also common. Weed seeds could have entered the archaeological record from a number of different sources including: being brought to the site along with harvested crops, with packing or bedding material, or brought in with turves used for building or damping fires.

#### *Wood charcoal*

Wood charcoal was recovered from all three samples, the largest amount being present in the fill of Pit 009 which contained carbonised seeds and burnt bone. The amount of charcoal recovered from the other samples was generally low and consisted principally of small, abraded fragments. Charcoal from the sample of Bank Deposit 018 was particularly scarce.

### **4.2.3. Discussion**

The samples contained a low-level mixture of domestic debris including pottery, animal bone, carbonised cereal grains, and wood charcoal. It is clear from the abundance of snail shells, modern seeds, roots, insect remains, and modern rodent bones that all contexts have been subject to bioturbation disturbance. This could account for the abraded condition of the carbonised remains and, as such, some mixing of contexts may have occurred.

The overall composition of the carbonised plant remains, comprising mostly hulled barley and glume wheat (*T. spelta*), would not be inconsistent with a Romano-British date, however, the cultivation of these crops spanned a broad temporal range and their cultivation in later periods remains possible. Fragments of hazel nut shells also suggest that gathering and processing of wild food resources was occurring. The carbonised plant remains likely derived from domestic activity such as food preparation, small scale crop processing, and waste from domestic hearths. This may suggest a domestic function for Pits 009 and 012. Carbonised material was very rare from Bank Deposit 018, therefore domestic burning activity was probably limited around this context.

The carbonised cereal crop and weed seed remains attest to some agricultural activity associated with a small-scale isolated settlement near Brigsteer Road.

### **4.2.4. Recommendations**

#### ***AMS Dating***

Sufficiently well-preserved carbonised cereal grain, suitable for AMS dating, could perhaps be recovered from Samples 1 (Context 007) and 3 (Context 007). The best candidates would be the *Hordeum vulgare* grains, or the grain of *T. cf. spelta* from Context 013.

The small quantity of wood charcoal recovered from the samples was generally poorly preserved and would not be suitable for AMS dating.

### 4.3 IRON ARTEFACTS

By C. Hills

A small quantity of iron artefacts were recovered from South of Brigsteer Road, Kendal, Cumbria. The artefacts were identified by function category and are summarised in Table 4.3.1 and discussed below. The objects are detailed in Appendix 4.

The artefacts have not been subject to x-ray, this would be needed for a number of objects (indicated in Appendix 4) if more detailed analysis is required, and ideally all iron should be subject to x-ray.

	Number	Weight (g)
Buildings and services	10	144
Miscellaneous fittings	1	11
Unidentified	11	180

**Table 4.3.1: Summary of Finds by Function**

#### *Buildings and services*

All the finds under this category are nails and the majority are similar in form. They have irregular heads, tending towards rectangular, and the shafts are square in section and tapered. One nail (RF 17) from the fill of Pit 009 had a circular head but was otherwise similar in form to the rest of the assemblage. The nails varied in length quite widely, from 36mm to 92mm, and it is likely that they have come from different sources and had a variety of uses. Nails of this description are difficult to date due to the fact the forms do not change throughout history, and could therefore date to anywhere from Romano-British to post medieval.

#### *Miscellaneous fittings*

The S shaped fitting from the fill of Pit 009 is likely to be a chain link and is probably medieval to post medieval in date. It is similar to copper alloy examples from York (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 12868) and iron examples from Lincolnshire (finds.org.uk NLM-CDFC72 and NLM-697A1A). Chains have a variety of uses from suspending objects to securing items and animals (Franklin and Goodall 2012) although there is not enough evidence to ascertain the function of this probable chain.

#### *Unidentified*

Eleven unidentified objects were recovered, almost all of which were bars. Some of the bars were probable nail shafts, x-raying these items may help with further identification.

One curved and broken sheet was recovered from the topsoil (RF 30). It was oval in shape and the centre of the object appears to have a nail or other attachment. This artefact was possibly a mount or boss but corrosion makes further identification difficult.



## 4.4 COIN CATALOGUE

By C. Barclay

One coin was recovered from Context 007 during excavations at the Brigsteer Road, Cumbria site. Details of this coin follow.

Radiate, Tetricus I

AD 271-74, mint of Cologne

Obverse: Radiate, cuirassed bust right. [MP C TETR]ICVS P F AVG

Reverse: Probably Spes advancing left, holding flower and hem of skirt, [SPES PVBLICA]

Context 007; SF 13

RIC 136

Light wear but reverse weakly struck and corroded. Probably near-contemporary loss.

## 5. DISCUSSION

### *Targeted trial trenches*

Trenches 1 and 2 were located over a curvilinear feature identified on geophysical survey and LiDAR survey. The trenches did not find evidence of an archaeological feature. No finds were recovered from the topsoil. A step down in the limestone bedrock was observed at the location of the targeted anomaly in this phase of works. This observation confirms the findings from the previous phase of trial trenching carried out in 2021.

### *Strip, Map and Record Excavation*

The strip, map and record excavation area investigated the banked enclosures identified on LiDAR imaging. The banks were constructed with variously sized (100mm-500mm) angular limestone fragments with dark grey-brown firm silt-clay infilling between the stones. No dressed stonework was identified within the bank deposits. It was possible that the visible earthworks may have concealed walling within them, however the excavation found no evidence for structures within the earthen bank deposits. A large assemblage of medieval pottery dated mid/late 11<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 13<sup>th</sup> centuries was recovered from a concentrated area at the southern edge of Bank Deposit 010. The north-west regional research framework highlights how poorly documented the medieval pottery industry is in this area and, therefore, the assemblage was treated as a stand-alone entity. The assemblage was largely made up of jars and cooking pots; comparisons drawn from assemblages in Yorkshire have been suggested to relate to dairying and the processing of milk products (Research Frameworks 2022).

The enclosure was identified on LiDAR imaging in 2009 and listed as Monument no. 1574992. The interpretation on the heritage gateway is that the slight earthwork banks were possibly the remains of an enclosure of uncertain date or a post medieval field boundary (Heritage Gateway 2022). As part of a multi-disciplinary study on the uplands in Cumbria and the Lancashire, the enclosure was also identified in aerial photography and LiDAR imaging interpretation. That project aimed to increase the understanding of the historic environment in the uplands as features dating to the post medieval and

medieval period were felt to be particularly underrepresented. The enclosure at the PDA was characterised by stony earth banks, which align with the character of sites identified in the uplands of Cumbria and Lancashire (EH 2015).

Historic Mapping from 1860 shows a 'sheepfold' labelled close to the enclosure location, although the enclosure itself is not drawn. There is some possibility the area of the enclosure was used for agricultural purposes into the post medieval period, but the lack of post medieval finds from the excavation does not support this.

The interior of the enclosure was hand cleaned to look for archaeological features. The only features identified were three intercutting pits located in a slight gap in Bank Deposit 010. The pits had steep-sided cuts but were irregular in plan. They may have been dug to take advantage of natural fissures in the bedrock. The iron nails recovered from the Pit 009 could date anywhere from the Romano-British to post medieval period. A lightly worn Radiate, Tetricus I (AD 271-74) coin was recovered from the base of Pit 009. The identification of some later 3<sup>rd</sup> century material could indicate some use of the enclosure area in the Romano-British. The enclosure is in a prominent position in the landscape and is in close proximity to a postulated Roman Road running from Watercrock to Ambleside. The lack of interior features may be due to the nature of the geology and lack of overlying soils.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

The evaluation and strip, map and record excavation on land south of Brigsteer Road, Kendal confirmed the existence of an earth banked enclosure which had previously been identified on LiDAR imaging and aerial photography. A topographic survey of the enclosure was completed in a previous phase of works. The earth banks formed a rectangular enclosure, broadly orientated north-east to south-west, with two further banks running away to the south-west. These two may have formed part of a trackway, driveway, or entrance to the enclosure, although none of the expected associated ditches were found. The geological nature of the site, mainly hard limestone bedrock and little topsoil, may have required historical populations to rely more on building up than on digging out ditches, explaining the use of banks as a track/droeway boundary. Alternatively, these two parallel earth banks may have been part of a second, smaller rectilinear enclosure which has since been truncated or removed by post medieval ploughing and the construction of a dry-stone wall to the south-west of the site.

Excavations recovered artefacts dating to the Romano-British and Medieval periods. Three intercutting pits were identified in a break in Bank Deposit 010. The lower pit contained iron nails and a 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD coin while the upper pit contained iron nails and medieval pottery. It appears likely that the location of the pits was chosen to take advantage of natural fissures in the bedrock, suggesting that people were strategically making use of the natural landscape. The appearance of a Romano-British coin in a deposit below that containing medieval pottery indicates a prolonged period of use for the pit, in particular, and the area, in general.

A regionally significant assemblage of medieval pottery was found within the bank material in a concentrated area of the enclosure, which implied small scale industrial activity such as dairying may have taken place on the site. No evidence was found of structural elements to the bank deposits and no internal features were identified. The

banks may have formed a livestock enclosure with the pottery related to livestock production and industry.

Overall, the excavations at land south of Brigsteer Road, Kendal confirmed the existence of an earthen banked enclosure and associated possible track/droeway and have dated human activity at the site to range from the Romano-British to the medieval periods. The discovery of over 500 pottery sherds is locally significant, especially as collections of that size are rare from this area.

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Heritage Gateway, [https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=1574992&resourceID=19191](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1574992&resourceID=19191) (Accessed 05/04/2022)

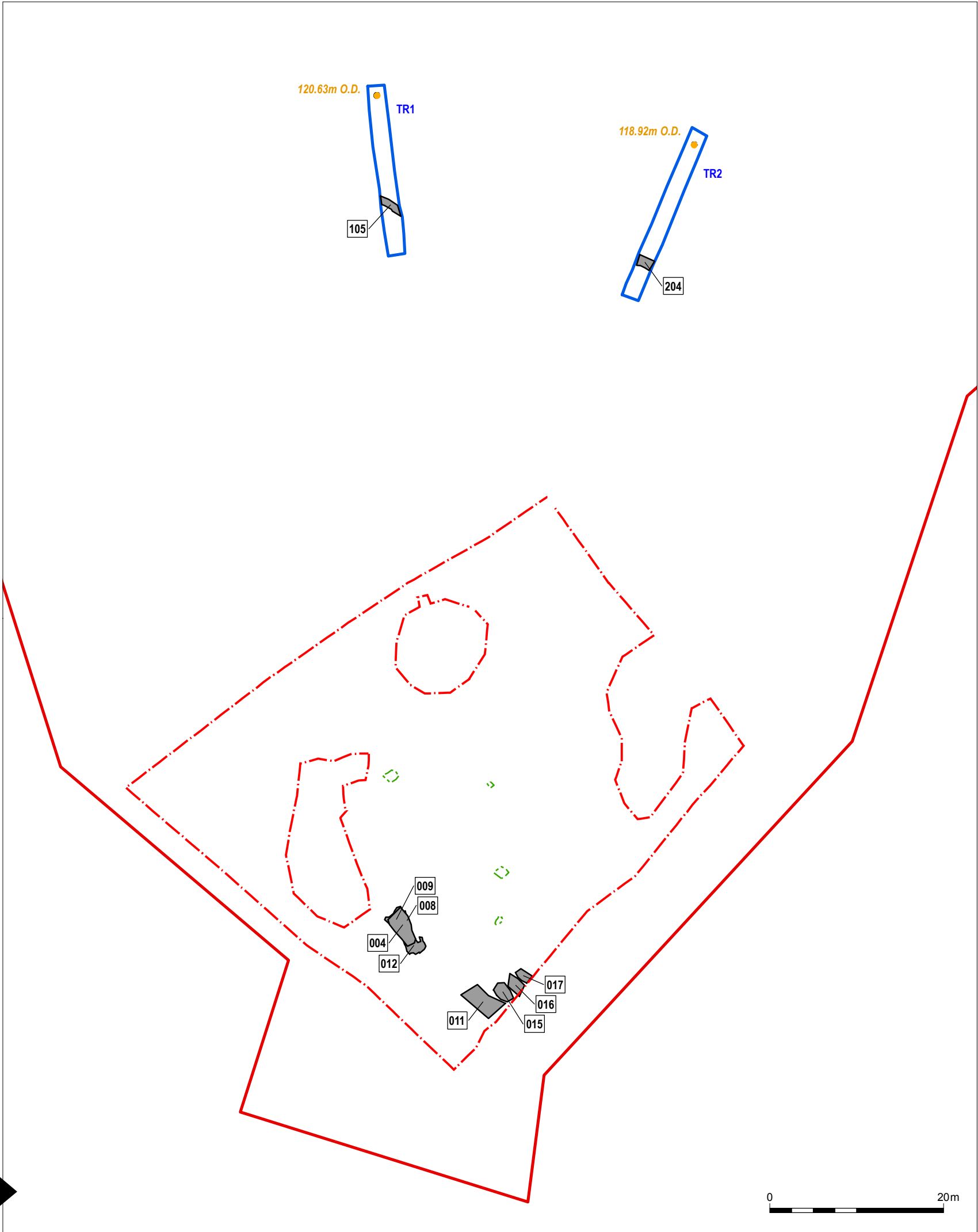
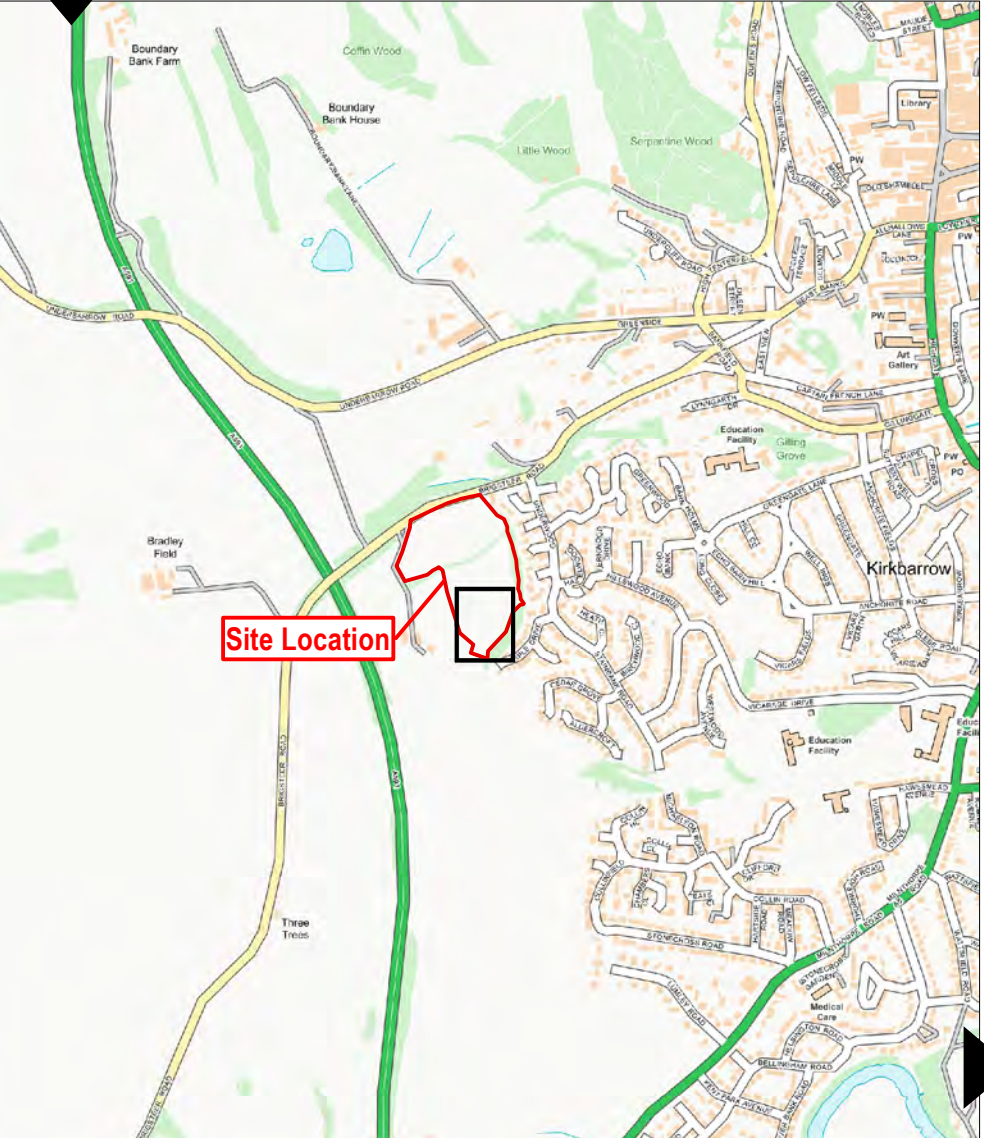
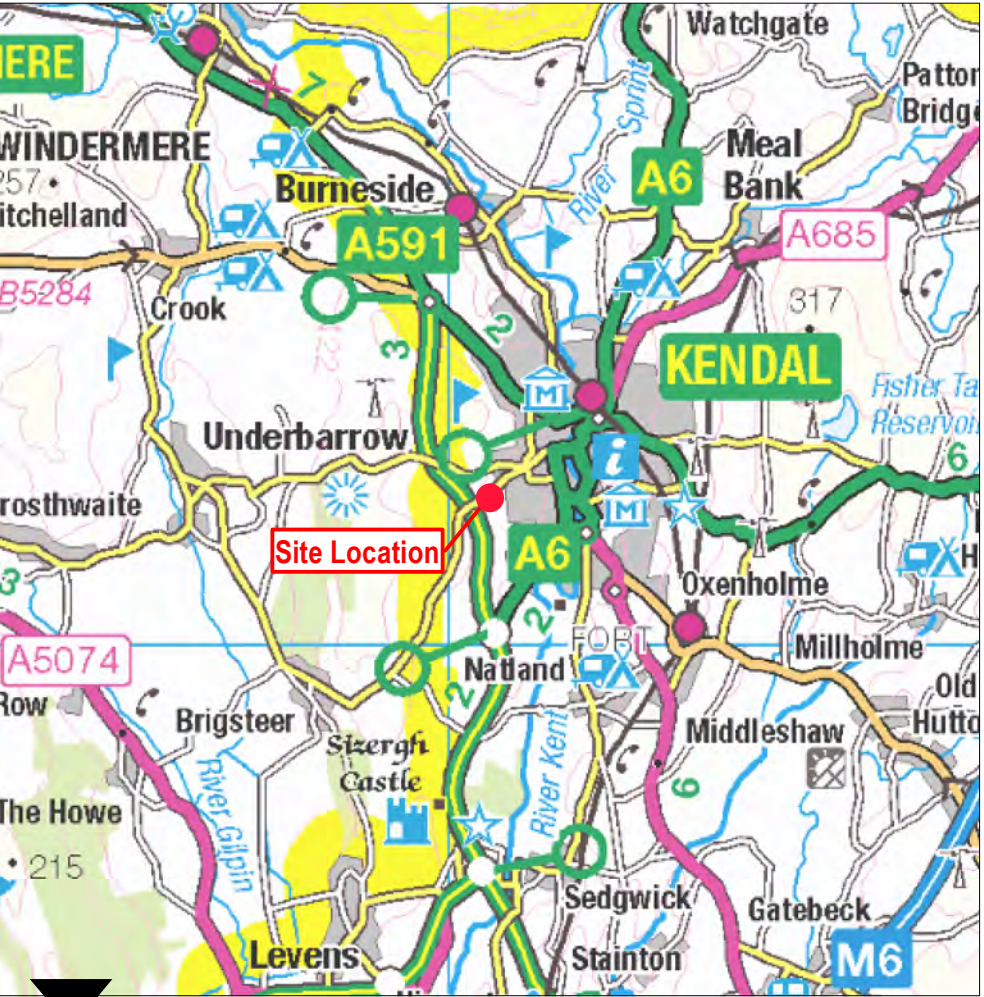
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## **Figures 1 – 6**





**Key:**

- Site Boundary
- Trench Location
- Limit of Excavation
- Feature
- Level

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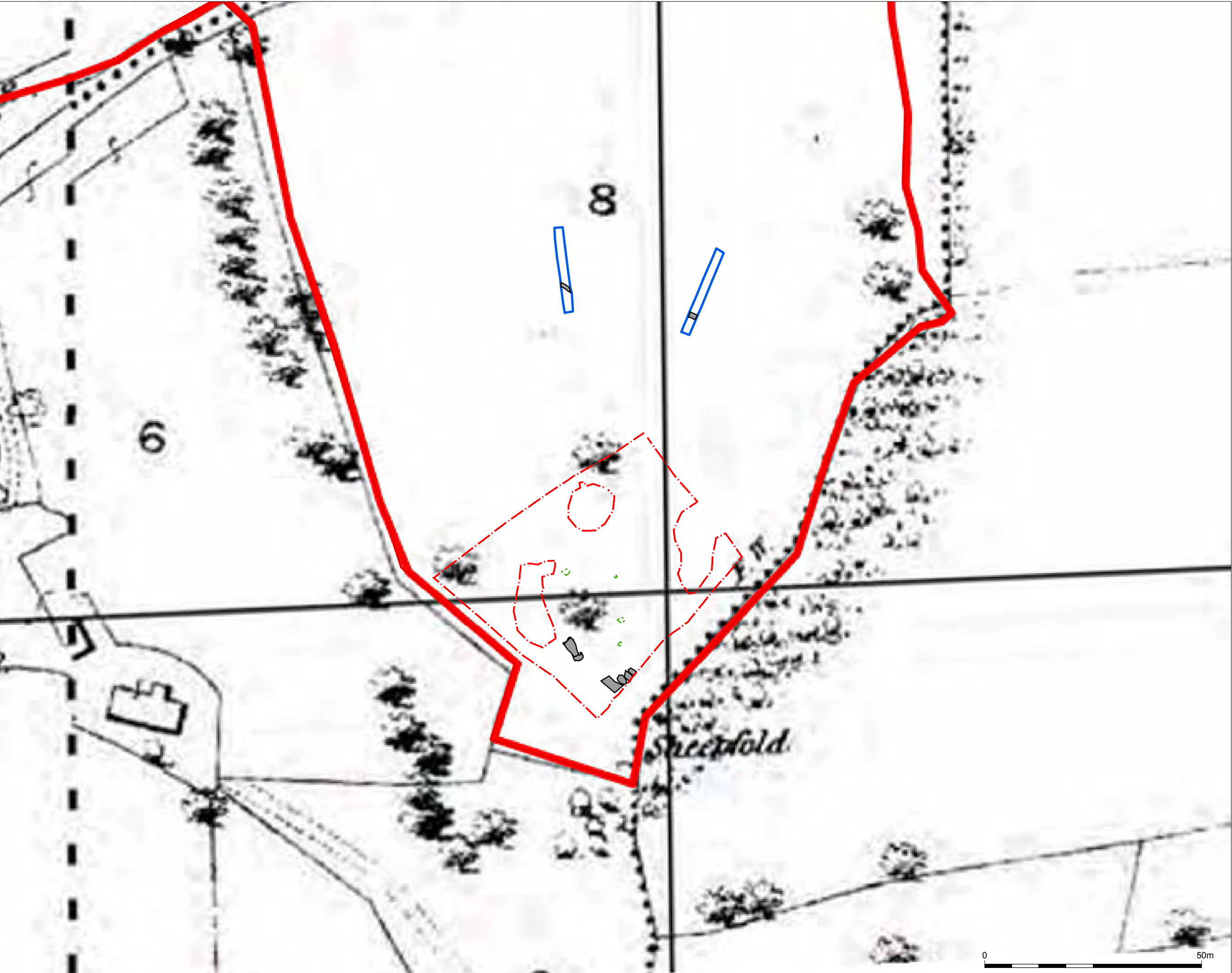
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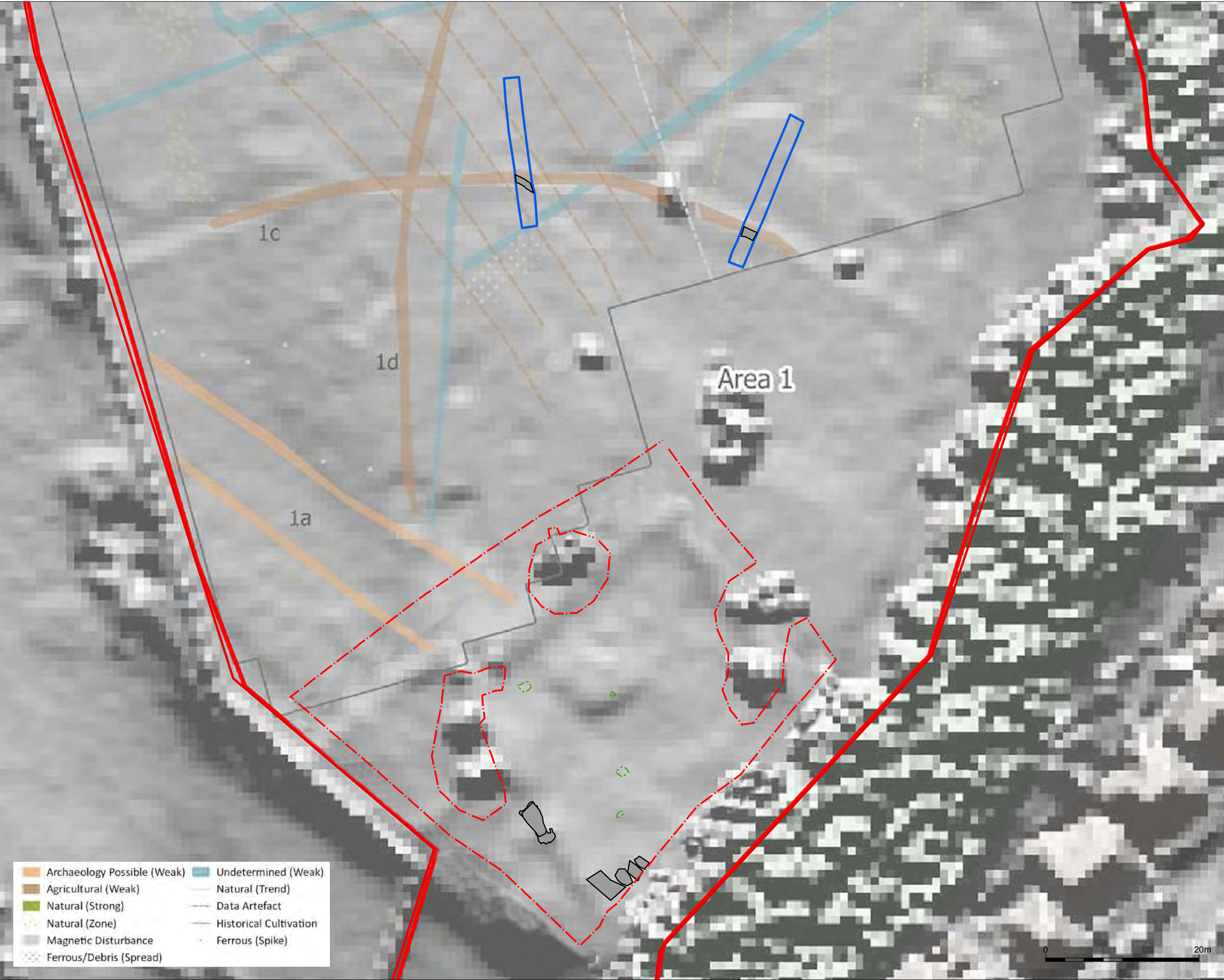
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- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Archaeology Possible (Weak) | Undetermined (Weak)    |
| Agricultural (Weak)         | Natural (Trend)        |
| Natural (Strong)            | Data Artefact          |
| Natural (Zone)              | Historical Cultivation |
| Magnetic Disturbance        | Ferrous (Spike)        |
| Ferrous/Debris (Spread)     |                        |

Key:

- Site Boundary
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- Limit of Excavation
- Feature



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Key:

- Bank
- Standing Dry Stonewall
- Limit of Excavation
- Feature
- Small Find
  - Pottery
  - Nail
  - Iron Nail
  - Iron Hook
  - Copper Coin
  - Fragment
  - Metal Fragment
  - Bone
  - Tooth

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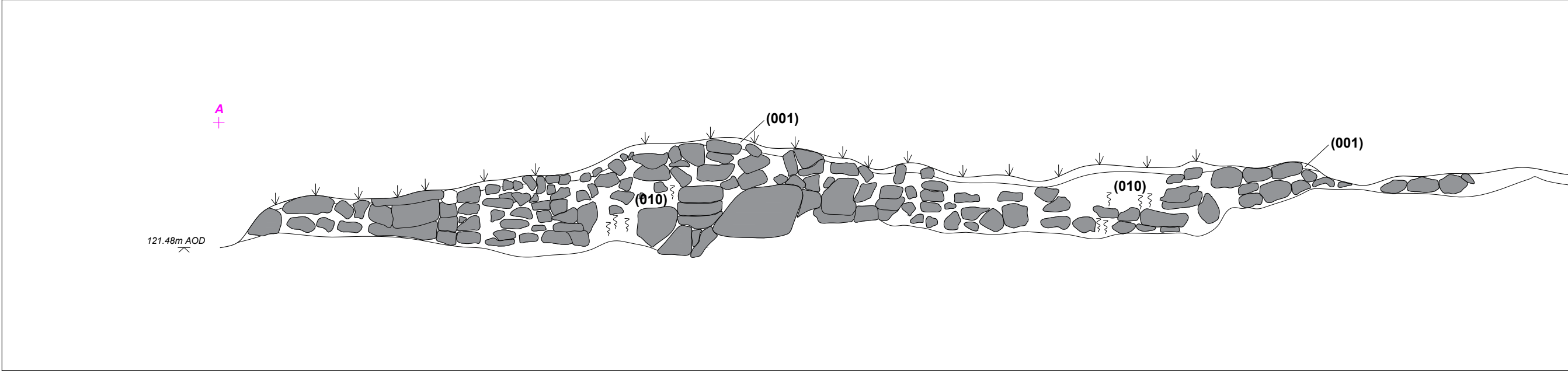
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**Key:**

 Stone

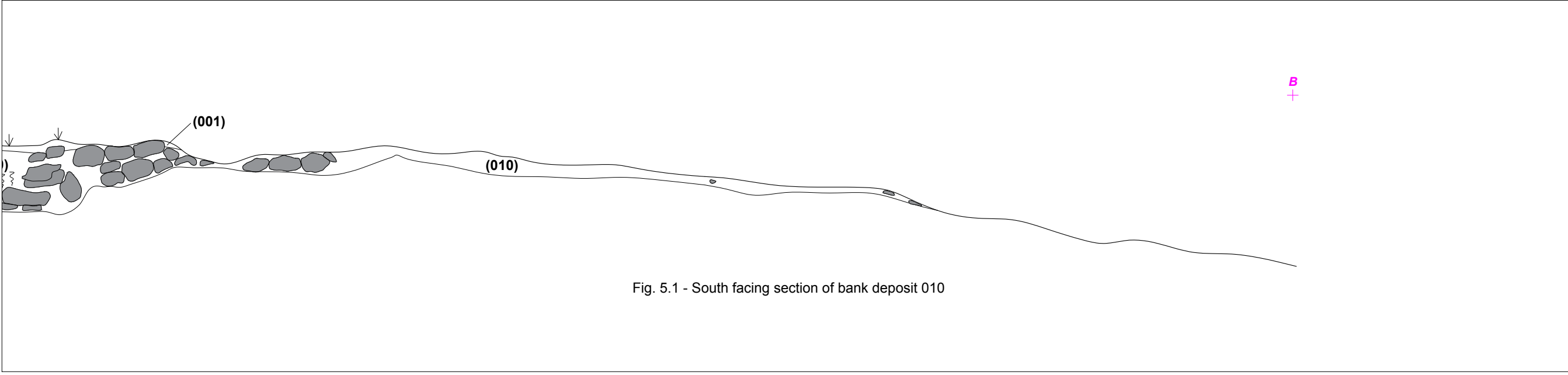


Fig. 5.1 - South facing section of bank deposit 010

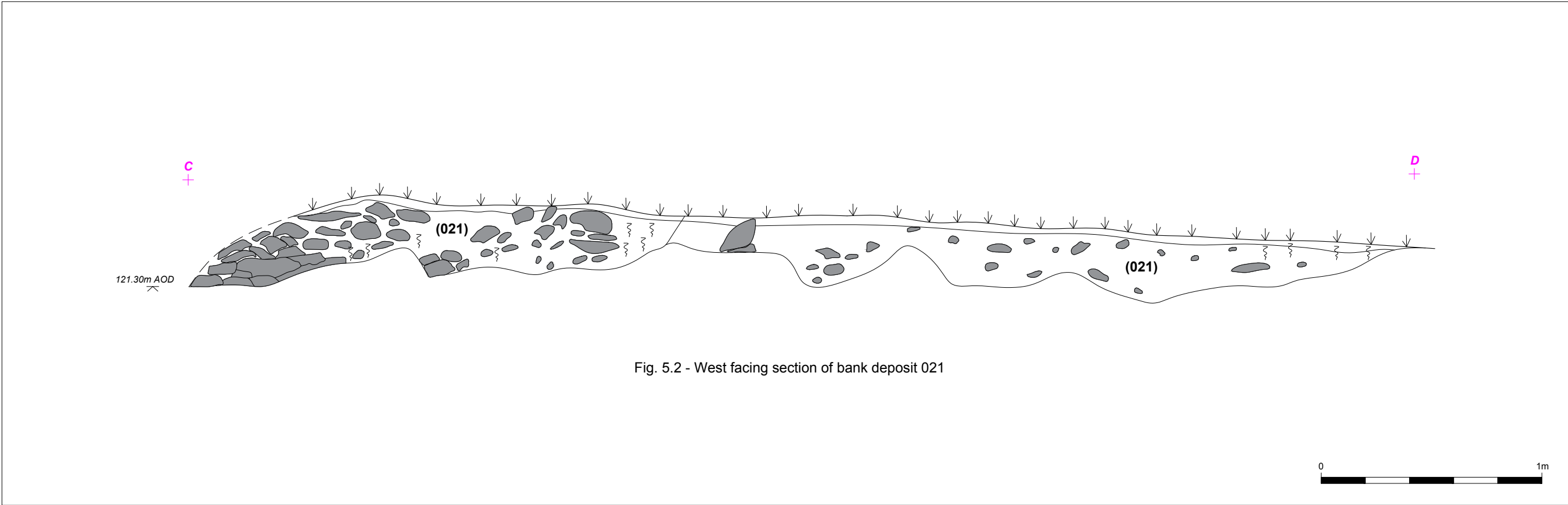


Fig. 5.2 - West facing section of bank deposit 021





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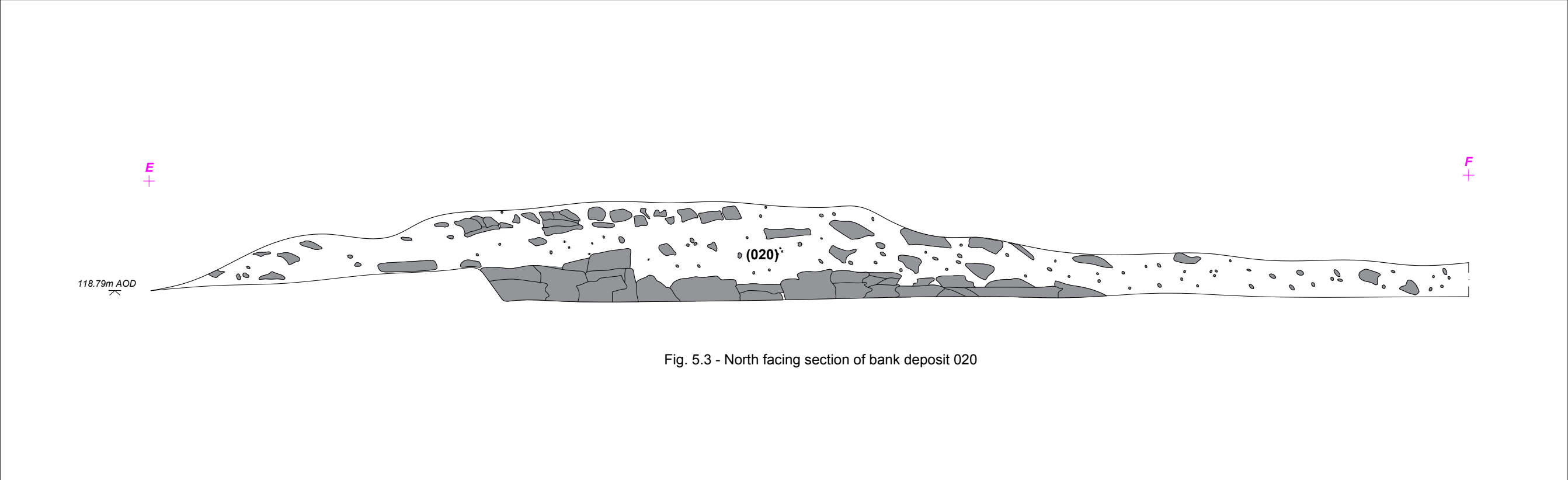


Fig. 5.3 - North facing section of bank deposit 020

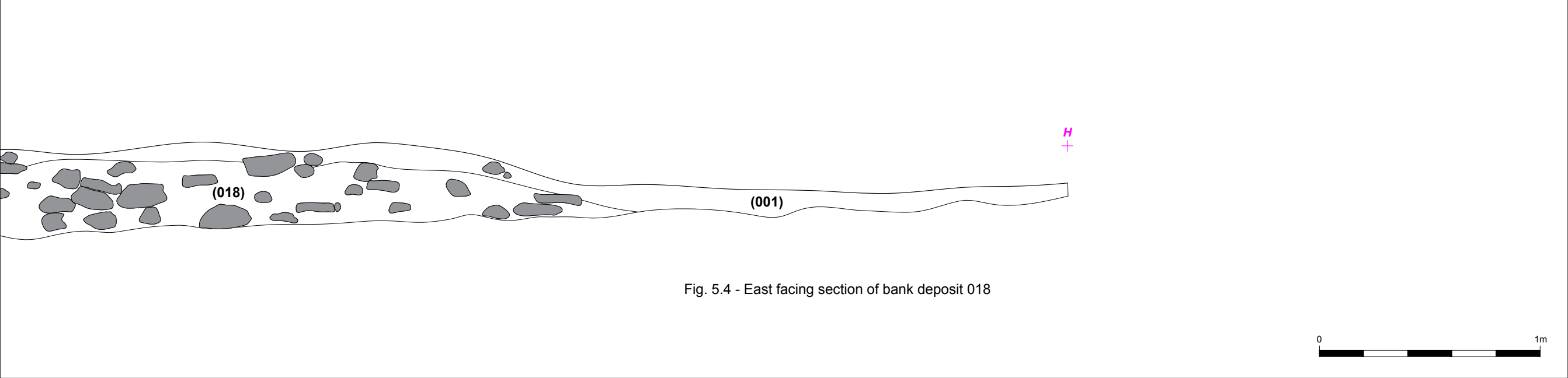
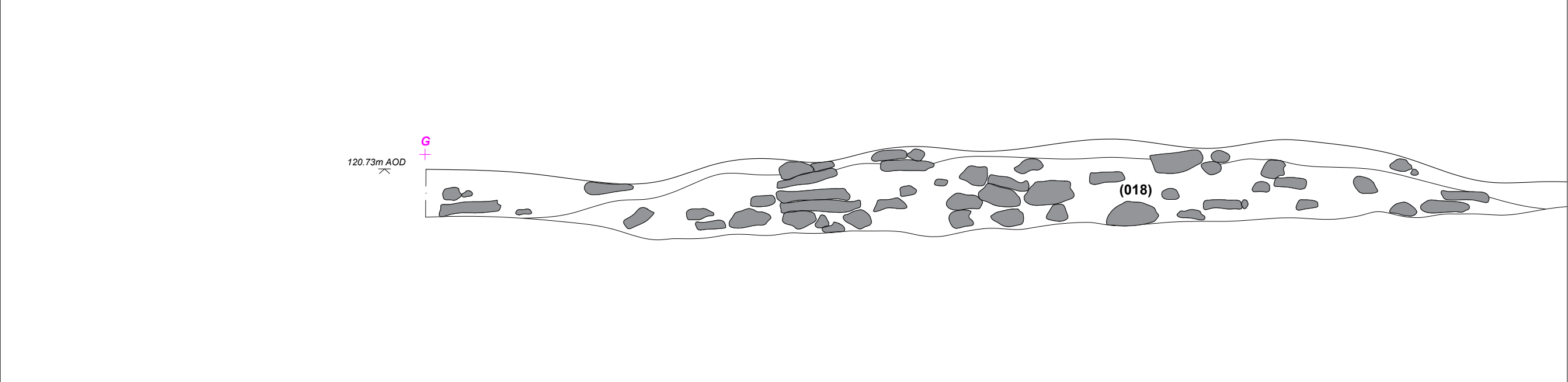



Fig. 5.4 - East facing section of bank deposit 018

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 Stone



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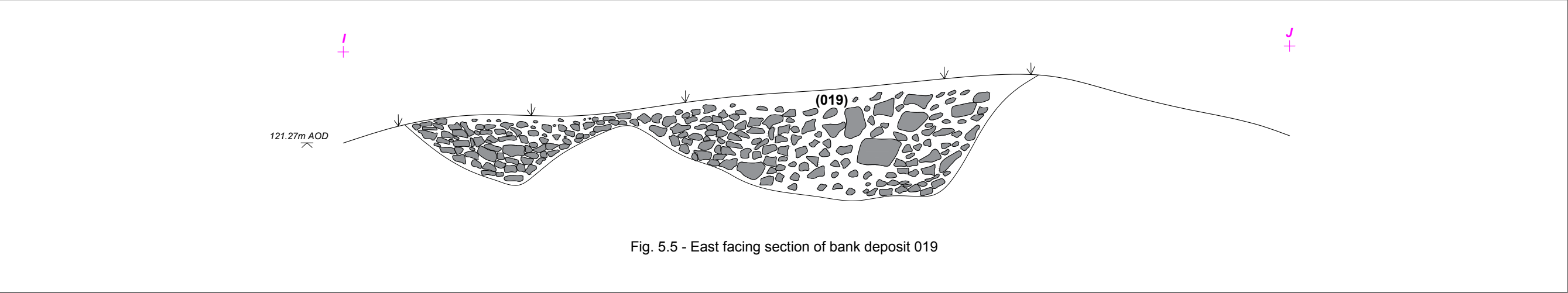


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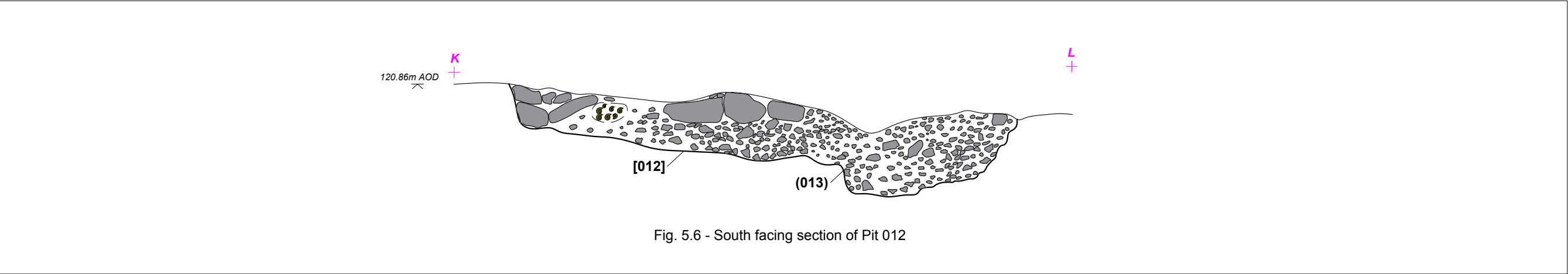


Fig. 5.6 - South facing section of Pit 012

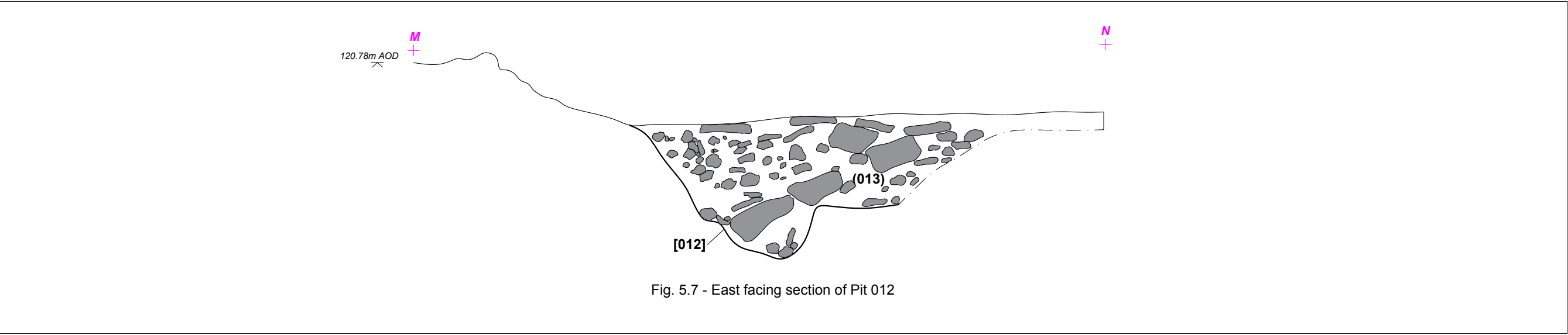


Fig. 5.7 - East facing section of Pit 012

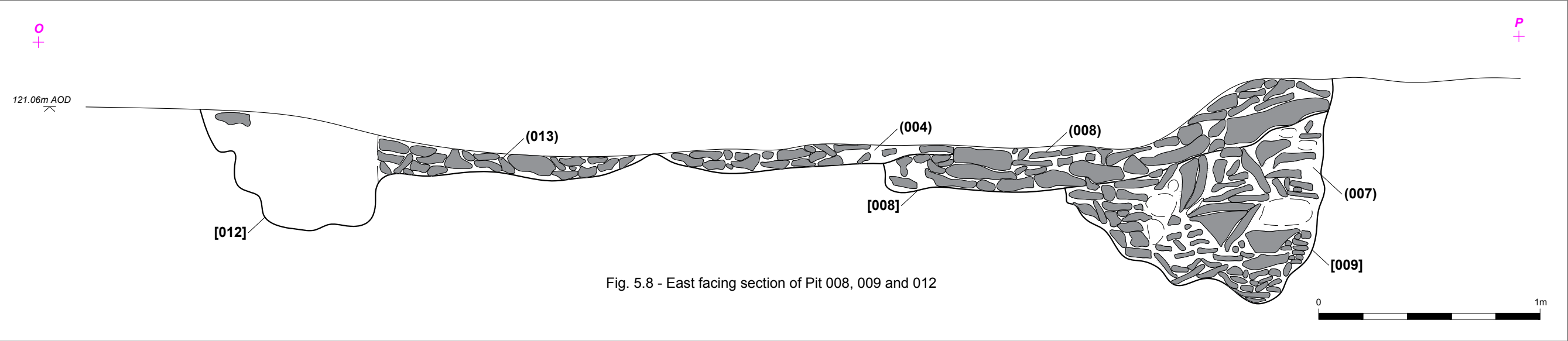



Fig. 5.8 - East facing section of Pit 008, 009 and 012

**Key:**

- Stone
- Shell



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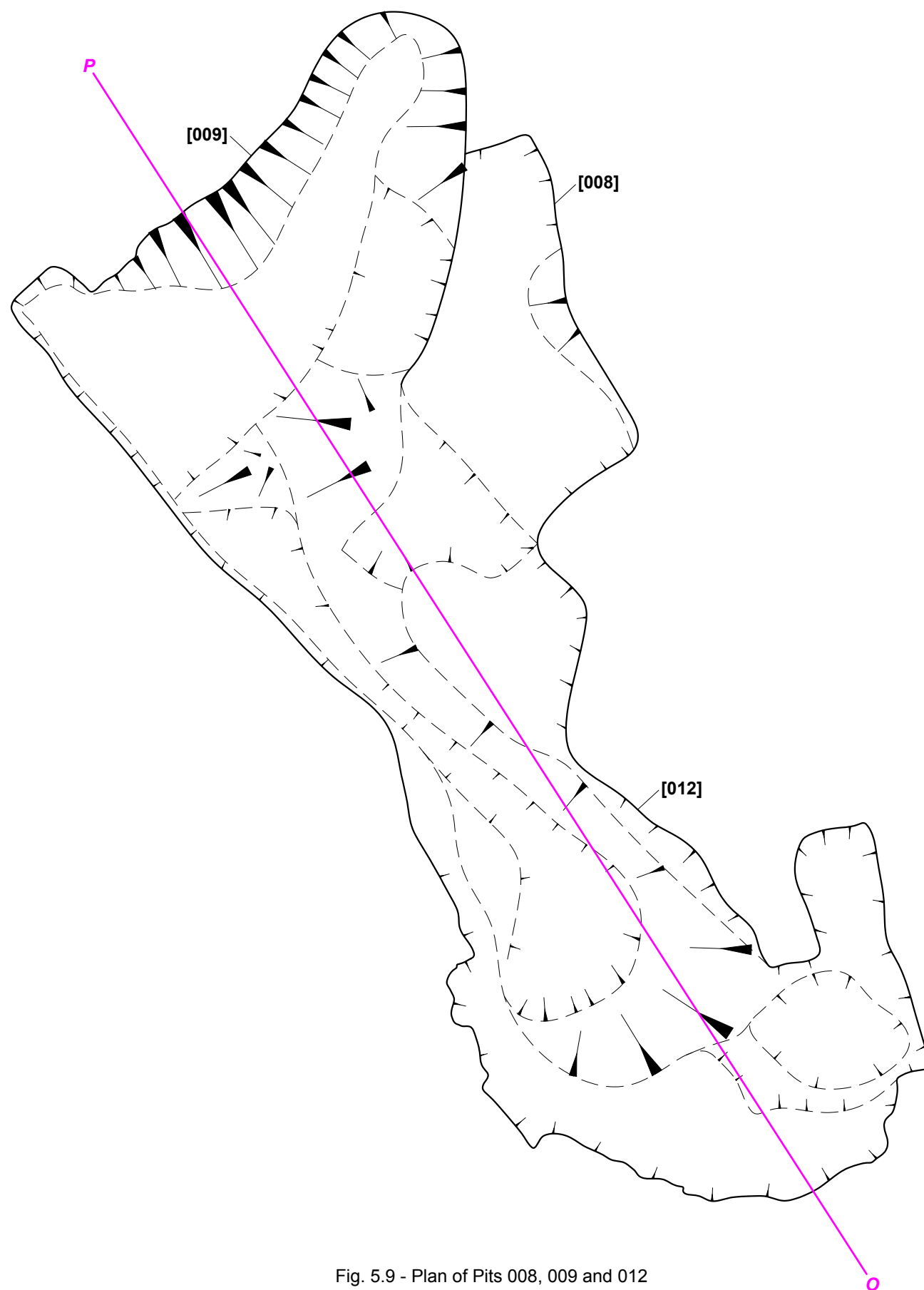


Fig. 5.9 - Plan of Pits 008, 009 and 012



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Fig. 6.1 - Trench 2, looking north



Fig. 6.2 - Oblique shot of step down in limestone bedrock, Trench 2, looking south-west

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Fig. 6.3 - South facing section of bank deposit 010



Fig. 6.4 - West facing section of bank deposit 021

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Fig. 6.5 - East facing section of bank deposit 018



Fig. 6.6 - East facing section of bank deposit 019

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Fig. 6.7 - North facing section of bank deposit 020



Fig. 6.8 - North-west facing comparative section of topsoil overlying limestone bedrock

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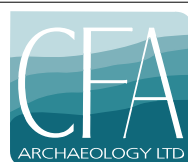


Fig. 6.9 - Spreads 004 and 005 overlying pits 008, 009 and 012



Fig. 6.10 - East facing section of pit 012

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Fig. 6.11 - Oblique shot of pits 008, 009 and 012



Fig. 6.12 - Oblique shot of pits 008, 009 and 012

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Fig. 6.13 - Shot of pits 008, 009 and 012 fully excavated, looking north-west



Fig. 6.14 - Shot of pit 009 fully excavated, looking south-west

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Client:  
**UrbanVive**

Drawn by: <b>CA</b>	Checked: <b>PM</b>	Date: <b>12/05/22</b>
Report No: <b>Y557/22</b>		Fig. No: <b>6.13-6.14</b>





Fig. 6.15 - General shot of cleaned interior of enclosure, looking north-east



Fig. 6.16 - General shot of cleaned interior of enclosure, looking south

Project:  
Land South of Brigsteer Road, Kendal, Cumbria



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Drawn by: <b>CA</b>	Checked: <b>PM</b>	Date: <b>12/05/22</b>
Report No: <b>Y557/22</b>		Fig. No: <b>6.15-6.16</b>

## APPENDIX 1: Context Summary

Context no.	Trench / Area	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
001	Excavation Area	Layer	-	-			-	0.05-0.12	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular and angular limestone fragments.
002	Excavation Area	Layer	-	-			-	N/A	Subsoil: N/A
003	Excavation Area	Layer	-	-			-	N/A	Natural Substrate: Limestone bedrock.
004	Excavation Area	Layer	-	-	3.00	2.00	-	0.05	Layer of material between two banks in west of enclosure: Dark orange-brown loose silt-clay with very frequent 20-80mm angular rock.
005	Excavation Area	Layer	-	-	2.00	0.50	-	0.05	Possible upper fill of pit: Light red-brown friable silt-sand with frequent small to large sized angular stones.
006	Excavation Area	Deposit	008	-	2.40	1.60	-	0.20	Fill of pit: Comprised of angular limestone fragments and blocks with dark orange-brown loose silt-clay between the rocks.
007	Excavation Area	Deposit	009	-	2.20	1.20	-	1.08	Fill of pit: Comprised of 10mm-400mm angular limestone blocks with dark yellow-brown loose silt-clay between the rocks.
008	Excavation Area	Cut	-	006	2.40	1.60	-	0.20	Cut of pit: Uneven/irregular rectangular shaped in plan, with vertical sides and an uneven base. Cuts the top fills (007 & 013) of two pits. Natural fissures run under cut.
009	Excavation Area	Cut	-	007	2.20	1.20	-	1.08	Cut of pit: Roughly oval shaped in plan, with very steep sides and a flat base.
010	Excavation Area	Deposit	-	-	>1.00	8.40	-	0.45	Bank deposit: Mixed sized angular and sub-angular limestone with dark grey-brown soft silt-sand infilling between the

Context no.	Trench / Area	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
									stones. Forming a raised bank of material on a north to south orientation.
011	Excavation Area	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	Possible bank deposit: Area of material to the east of bank along the southern limit of excavation, possible part of the bank or topsoil. Large amount of pottery recovered from this area, number was taken to geolocate finds.
012	Excavation Area	Cut	-	013	1.20	2.40	-	1.04	Cut of pit: Irregular, oval shaped in plan, with uneven rock cut sides and an uneven base.
013	Excavation Area	Deposit	012	-	1.20	2.40	-	1.04	Fill of pit: Comprised of angular limestone fragments with light orange-brown loose silt-clay between the rocks.
015	Excavation Area	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	Area of topsoil to the east of bank along the southern limit of excavation. Large amount of pottery recovered from this area, number was taken to geolocate finds.
016	Excavation Area	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	Area of topsoil to the east of bank along the southern limit of excavation. Large amount of pottery recovered from this area, number was taken to geolocate finds.
017	Excavation Area	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	Area of topsoil to the east of bank along the southern limit of excavation. Large amount of pottery recovered from this area, number was taken to geolocate finds.
018	Excavation Area	Deposit	-	-	>1.00	4.40	-	0.24	Bank deposit: Mixed sized angular and sub-angular limestone fragments with dark yellow-brown firm silt-clay infilling between the stones. Frequent snail shells present. Forming a raised bank of material on an east to west orientation.

Context no.	Trench / Area	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
019	Excavation Area	Deposit	-	-	>1.00	3.00	-	0.60	Bank deposit: Mixed sized (100mm-500mm) angular limestone fragments with light yellow-brown friable silt-clay infilling between the stones. Forming a raised bank of material on an east to west orientation.
020	Excavation Area	Deposit	-	-	>1.00	2.60	-	0.30	Bank deposit: Mixed sized (100mm-500mm) angular limestone fragments with dark grey-brown firm silt-clay infilling between the stones. Forming a raised bank of material on a north to south orientation.
021	Excavation Area	Deposit	-	-	>1.00	3.30	-	0.30	Bank deposit: Mixed sized (100mm-500mm) angular limestone fragments with dark grey-brown firm silt-clay infilling between the stones. Forming a raised bank of material on an east to west orientation.
101	1	Layer	-	-	>20.00	>1.80	-	0.18-0.24	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular and angular limestone fragments.
102	1	Layer	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	Subsoil: N/A
103	1	Layer	-	-	>20.00	>1.80	-	N/A	Natural Substrate: Limestone bedrock.
201	2	Layer	-	-	>20.00	>1.80	-	0.18-0.22	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular and angular limestone fragments.
202	2	Layer	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	Subsoil: N/A
203	2	Layer	-	-	>20.00	>1.80	-	N/A	Natural Substrate: Limestone bedrock.



## APPENDIX 2: Late Roman and Medieval Pottery Assemblage

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN
001	Calcite-tempered ware	1	38	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed surfaces w/a groove inside rim	Late Roman	A large, curved everted rim; typical late Roman form; type name?	
001	Fabric 2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	As fabric 2 but with one large red rock frag	
001	Fabric 2 type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext; slightly crazed & decayed	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	A fine quartz-tempered fabric similar to F2 but bright orange throughout	3
001	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; very heavily abraded	Roman?	An odd dark red fabric w/ fine quartz inclusions	
011	Fabric 1	10	96	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (surfaces pitted and abraded)	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	See text for description	
011	Fabric 1	2	40	2	Base	Hollow ware	Abraded ext surfaces	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Possibly the same vessel	
011	Fabric 1	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Thicker sherd w/ a grey core & orange brown ext surface	
011	Fabric 1	1	24	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	A thick, sharply everted rim w/a dished top & rounded underside	
011	Fabric 1	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	A small, squat, flat-topped everted rim	
011	Fabric 1 type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (surfaces pitted and abraded)	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Slightly finer than typical	
011	Fabric 1 type	2	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	Decayed green splashed glaze int	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Finer than typical Fabric 1	
011	Fabric 2	318	1075	318	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (surfaces pitted and abraded)	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	See text for description	
011	Fabric 2	27	102	27	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled external surfaces	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Commonly sooted ext	
011	Fabric 2	7	20	7	BS	Hollow ware	Ridge ext	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>		

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN
011	Fabric 2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Single incised line ext	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>		
011	Fabric 2	11	89	10	Base	Hollow ware	Dry-smoothed lower body w/ striations	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Buff int, brown to grey ext; possibly burnt	
011	Fabric 2	4	26	4	Base	Hollow ware	Light sooting ext	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>		
011	Fabric 2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Heavily pitted & abraded int & ext	
011	Fabric 2	5	53	1	Rim	Inturned rim jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	A very distinctive inturned rim w/ a wide flat everted rim and wedge-profile	
011	Fabric 2	1	11	1	Rim	Inturned rim jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	As Fig 1 but thicker throughout	
011	Fabric 2	1	22	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	A light buff fabric; triangular-profile rim w/ a dishd int surface (Lid-seated?)	
011	Fabric 2	1	22	1	Rim	Inturned rim jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Inturned rim similar to but not as extreme as Fig 1	
011	Fabric 2	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	A small, flat-topped everted rim	
011	Fabric 2	1	2	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Small section of a rounded rim; form uncertain	
011	Fabric 2	1	9	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy decayed green splash glaze int	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Grey core & ext w/ buff int margin	
011	Fabric 2	1	4	1	Base	Hollow ware	Traces of decayed green splash glaze int only	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Dark grey core w/ buff margins	
011	Fabric 2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Decayed green glaze int only under a thick black deposit	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Grey throughout w/ a buff ext margin	
011	Fabric 2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse, thin clear to pale green splash glaze int only	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	A fine buff fabric	
011	Fabric 2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled ext surface w/ a streak of clear splash glaze ext	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Pale buff throughout; common fine quartz	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN
011	Fabric 2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Decayed pale green splash glaze ext	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Int surface flaked & abraded	
011	Fabric 2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Crazed yellow glaze int	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Heavily abraded thin sherd, buff throughout	
011	Fabric 2 type	1	19	1	Base	Hollow ware	Abraded ext surface	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Coarser end of the spectrum w/ quartz up to 1mm	
011	Fabric 2 type	4	35	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Brown ext surface, grey core & int; common fine quartz <1mm	
011	Fabric 2 type	3	7	3	BS	Hollow ware	Decayed green splash glaze int	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Dark grey throughout w/ a thin buff ext margin	
011	Fabric 2 type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streak of decayed clear splash glaze int only	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	A thin, abraded sherd in a fine buff fabric	
011	Fabric 3	30	114	30	BS	Hollow ware	Often rilled ext; burnt & sooted	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	See text for description	
011	Fabric 3	3	33	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	A very distinctive rim w/ a deep groove on the top and prominent overhang	
011	Fabric 3	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	As Fig 2 but slightly thicker & a larger vessel	
011	Fabric 3	1	19	1	Rim	Jar	Rilled ext surface	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Shape as Fig 2 but w/ more of the rilled body	
011	Fabric 3	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Sharply everted angular rim w/ dished int surface & prominent overhang	
011	Fabric 3	1	1	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Small section of a rim; form uncertain	
014	Fabric 1 type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded surfaces	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Finer inclusions than typical F1	18
015	Fabric 1	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Abraded surfaces	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>		
015	Fabric 2	3	6	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Some variation in size & density of inclusions, also colour; buff to brown	
015	Fabric 2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled ext surface	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Grey core w/ buff int & ext margins	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN
016	Fabric 1	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Crazed & decayed brown glaze ext	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>		
016	Fabric 1	1	3	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded ext	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>		
016	Fabric 1	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streaks of pale green splash glaze ext	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Dark grey throughout w/ an orange ext margin	
016	Fabric 1	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled ext surface	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Probably the same vessel	
016	Fabric 2	1	3	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec; abraded surfaces	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	A small, flat, sharply everted rim	
016	Fabric 2	3	4	3	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled ext surface	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Small, abraded buff sherds	
016	Fabric 2	4	12	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Sherds vary from buff to dark grey w/ orange ext margins	
016	Fabric 3	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Sharply everted rim; see Fig 2 for similar profile	
016	Fabric 3	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled int	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Slightly finer than typical	
016	Fabric 3 type	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec; prominent burning ext	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Similar to Fabric 3 but with additional red rock frags	
016	Fabric 3 type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled ext surface; abraded	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Finer than typical F3; red int, dark grey ext surface	
017	Calcite-tempered ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed but vesicular surfaces	Late Roman?	Black throughout w/ dense vesicles	
017	Fabric 1	1	12	1	Rim	Wedge-rim jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	A thick, wedge-shaped rim w/ a shallow groove on top	
017	Fabric 1	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>		
017	Fabric 2	2	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Buff int; burnt & blackened ext surface	
017	Fabric 2	1	2	1	Rim?	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Probably part of a rim	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN
017	Fabric 2	17	28	17	BS	Hollow ware	Some rilled ext	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>		
017	Fabric 3	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Sooted ext	
017	Fabric 3 type	4	18	4	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M/LC11 <sup>th</sup> – M//LC13 <sup>th</sup>	An angular, sharply everted rim w/ a dished top; cf F2 but smaller and less elaborately profiled	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>2135</b>	<b>496</b>						

### APPENDIX 3: Environmental Assemblage

#### Composition of Flots:

					Plant Remains				Other Remains		
Feature type	Sample no	Context no	Fill of	Approx. Flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain	Weed Seeds	Nutshell	Wood charcoal	Animal bone	Rodent bone/teeth	Snail shell
Pit	1	007	009	200	++	++	++ (sf)	+++	+	+	++++
Bank deposit	2	018	n/a	150				+ (vsf)			+++
Pit	3	013	012	150	+	+		++ (sf)		+	++++

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant  
 sf = small fragments (<5mm in dia.), vsf = very small fragments (>2mm in dia.)

### Composition of Retents:

Feature type	Sample number	Context number	Fill of	Pottery	Magnetic Residue/ Slag	Animal Bone			Snail shell
						Unburnt	Burnt	Rodent bone	
Pit	1	007	009	+ (sf, vsf)	++	+	+(sf)	++	++++
Bank deposit	2	018	n/a		+				+++
Pit	3	013	012		+++	++		+	++++

Key:    + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant  
 sf = small fragments (<5mm in dia.), vsf = very small fragments (>2mm in dia.).

## Composition of Carbonised Plant Remains

Feature type	Sample no	Context no	Fill of	Approx. Flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain			Weed Seeds		Other plant remains	
					Qty	Preservation	Id.	Qty	Id.	Qty	Id
Pit	1	007	009	200	+	ma, f	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (1), cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (2) <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> (1) <i>Cerealia</i> type (6)	++	<i>Brassica</i> cf. <i>nigra</i> (1), <i>Brassicaceae</i> (2) <i>Gramineae</i> (1) <i>Papaver</i> sp. (1) Indet. (5)	++	<i>Corylus avellana</i> fragments (13)  Poss. leaf bud (1)
Pit	3	013	012	150	++	ma, f	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (1), cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (1), <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> (1), <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> (1)	+	cf. <i>Plantaginaceae</i> (1)		

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant  
ma = much abraded, f = fragmentary, cf. = compare with



## APPENDIX 4: IRON Artefacts

Key to Function categories:

BS – buildings and services; MF – miscellaneous fittings; UN – unidentified.

Registered Find number	Context number	Function	Material	Find type	Find description	No.	Wt (g)	Spot date	Length (mm)	Recommended for X-ray	Parallel	Context information	Notes
2	001	BS	Iron	Nail	Irregular head. Shaft square in section (8mm), tapered	1	24	Unknown	92			Topsoil	
4	Unstrat	UN	Iron	Bar	Square in section (5mm), tapered. Possible nail, head missing	1	6	Unknown				Unstratified	
5	Unstrat	BS	Iron	Nail	Broken head. Shaft square in section (6mm), tapered	1	11	Unknown	54			Unstratified	
6	Unstrat	UN	Iron	Bar	Square in section (7mm), tapered. Possible nail, head missing	1	6	Unknown				Unstratified	
7	Unstrat	BS	Iron	Nail	Irregular head. Shaft square in section (9mm), tapered	1	17	Unknown	61			Unstratified	
8	004	UN	Iron	Bar	Square in section (5mm). Slight curve and possible fitting at one end.	1	11	Unknown		Yes		Deposit	
9	Unstrat	BS	Iron	Nail	Irregular head. Shaft square in section (7mm), tapered	1	12	Unknown	57			Unstratified	
10	004	BS	Iron	Nail	Irregular head. Shaft square in section (7mm)	1	12	Unknown	42			Deposit	
11	004	BS	Iron	Nail	Irregular head. Shaft square in section	1	14	Unknown	68			Deposit	

Registered Find number	Context number	Function	Material	Find type	Find description	No.	Wt (g)	Spot date	Length (mm)	Recommended for X-ray	Parallel	Context information	Notes
					(6mm), tapered. ?broken end								
12	Unstrat	BS	Iron	Nail	Broken head. Shaft square in section (6mm), tapered	1	8	Unknown	52			Unstratified	
14	Unstrat	UN	Iron	Bar	Square in section (4mm). Irregular and bent at one end	1	6	Unknown				Unstratified	
15	007	MF	Iron	Chain link	Rectangular in section (5x4mm). S-shaped curve with ?fitting at centre. Tapers at both ends	1	11	Med-P-med		Yes		Fill of pit 009	
16	013	UN	Iron	Bar	Square in section (4mm), tapered.	1	2	Unknown		Yes		Fill of pit 012	
17	007	BS	Iron	Nail	Circular head (13mm). Shaft square in section (8mm), tapered	1	12	Unknown	69	Yes		Fill of pit 009	
21	013	UN	Iron	Bar	Square in section (5mm), tapered.	1	6	Unknown		Yes		Fill of pit 012	
22	006	BS	Iron	Nail	Irregular head. Shaft square in section (6mm), tapered. Bent head	1	8	Unknown	36	Yes		Fill of pit 008	
24	006	UN	Iron	Bar	Square in section (4mm), tapered.	1	5	Unknown		Yes		Fill of pit 008	
25	001	UN	Iron	Bar	Square in section (7mm), tapered. Possible nail, head missing/ corroded	1	14	Unknown	67	Yes		Topsoil	
26	001	UN	Iron	Bar	Square in section (9mm), tapered. Possible nail, head missing/ corroded	1	15	Unknown	65	Yes		Topsoil	

Registered Find number	Context number	Function	Material	Find type	Find description	No.	Wt (g)	Spot date	Length (mm)	Recommended for X-ray	Parallel	Context information	Notes
27	001	BS	Iron	Nail	Irregular head. Shaft square in section (8mm), broken	1	26	Unknown				Topsoil	
29	001	UN	Iron	Bar	Circular in section (12mm), tapered.	1	56	Unknown		Yes		Topsoil	not included in original list
30	001	UN	Iron	Sheet	Curved and broken with ?nail in centre. Oval shape	1	53	Unknown		Yes		Topsoil	

## **APPENDIX 5: OASIS Form**

# Summary for cfaarcha1-506681

OASIS ID (UID)	cfaarcha1-506681
Project Name	Land South of Brigsteer Road, Kendal: Strip, Map and Record Excavation and Evaluation
Sitename	
Activity type	Strip Map And Sample
Project Identifier(s)	BRKE
Planning Id	SL/2020/0783
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	14-Feb-2022 - 02-Mar-2022
Location	Land South of Brigsteer Road, Kendal, Cumbria NGR : SD 50600 91870 LL : 54.320013, -2.760948 12 Fig : 350600,491870
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Cumbria District : South Lakeland Parish : Kendal
Project Methodology	<p>The evaluation comprised 2 trenches, measuring 20.00m x 1.80m. The trenches were located within the site to target a curvilinear feature identified on geophysical and LiDAR surveys.</p> <p>The strip, map and record excavation comprised an area of 2,190m<sup>2</sup> located over extant earthworks visible on LiDAR imaging.</p> <p>Excavation works were carried out using a 14-tonne 360 excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All trenches and excavation areas were machine excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural strata or to the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stockpiled adjacent to the trenches and within specified stockpile areas, with , trenches were backfilled following sign off by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer and on completion of the fieldwork.</p> <p>All mechanical excavation work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the aims of the evaluation was carried out by hand</p>

Project Results	<p>The evaluation and strip, map and record excavation on land south of Brigsteer Road, Kendal confirmed the existence of an earth banked enclosure which had previously been identified on LiDAR imaging and aerial photography. A topographic survey of the enclosure was completed in a previous phase of works. The earth banks formed a rectangular enclosure, broadly orientated northeast to southwest, with two further banks running away to the southwest. These two may have formed part of a trackway, driveway, or entrance to the enclosure, although none of the expected associated ditches were found. The geological nature of the site, mainly hard limestone bedrock and little topsoil, may have required historical populations to rely more on building up banks than on digging out ditches, explaining the use of banks as a track/droeway boundary. Alternatively, these two parallel earth banks may have been part of a second, smaller rectilinear enclosure which has since been truncated or removed by post medieval ploughing and the construction of a dry stone wall to the southwest of the site.</p> <p>Excavations recovered artefacts dating to the Romano-British and Medieval periods. Three intercutting pits were identified in a break in Bank Deposit 010. The lower pit contained iron nails and a 3rd Century AD coin while the upper pit contained iron nails and medieval pottery. It appears likely that the location of the pits was chosen to take advantage of natural fissures in the bedrock, suggesting that historic people were strategically making use of the natural landscape. The appearance of a Romano-British coin in a deposit below that containing medieval pottery indicates a prolonged period of use for the pit, in particular, and the area, in general.</p> <p>A regionally significant assemblage of medieval pottery was found within the bank material in a concentrated area of the enclosure which implied small scale industrial activity such as dairying may have taken place on the site. No evidence was found of structural elements to the bank deposits and no internal features were identified. The banks may have formed a livestock enclosure with the pottery related to livestock production and industry.</p> <p>Overall, the excavations at land south of Brigsteer Road, Kendal confirmed the existence of an earthen banked enclosure and associated possible track/droeway and have dated human activity at the site to range from the Romano-British to the medieval periods. The discovery of over 500 pottery sherds is locally significant, especially as collections of that size are rare from this area.</p>
Keywords	Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Cumbria HER - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	HER Monument No - 1574992
Archives	



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