Cumbria

COUNTY COUNCIL

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

Archaeological Assessment Report

KIRKBY STEPHEN

ENGLISH HERITAGE

C O N T E N T S

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 English Heritage has initiated a national series of Extensive Urban Surveys. Several counties have commenced such projects, funded by English Heritage, including Cumbria County Council that is undertaking the survey of the small towns of Cumbria. The survey is intended to provide an up-to-date view of the archaeological resource in each of the towns building on earlier surveys (e.g. Winchester, 1979) and consists of three phases: Data Collection, Data Assessment and Strategy. The first stage, Data Collection, draws together the accessible history of the town, the archaeological knowledge and historic buildings data. The second phase, Data Assessment, leads to the production of a report which presents a brief history of the town, (this document is not intended as a definitive history), an analysis of the plan of the town, an assessment of the archaeological and historic buildings data, and an assessment of the impact recent development on archaeological deposits. This information informs the third phase of the survey and allows for the identification of areas of archaeological importance to be discussed in the Strategy Report.

1.2 The results of the survey are available in hard copy and as a digital database held by Cumbria County Council.

1.3 The study area is the historic urban core of each town as defined by the extent of the built settlement shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map (Map A).

1.4 The primary sources consulted in the preparation of this report include the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition maps and early plans held at Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle. Other documentary evidence, mostly secondary sources, were consulted at the Cumbria Record Office, Kendal and at local libraries. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at County Offices, Kendal was also used. A number of secondary sources were consulted when writing the historical overview of the town.

1.5 New information is being added to the Sites and Monuments Record all the time. This study is, therefore, accurate at the time it was produced and the SMR should always be consulted for changes and additions since that time.

2. LOCATION & GEOLOGY

2.1 Location

2.1.1. Kirkby Stephen lies within Eden District.
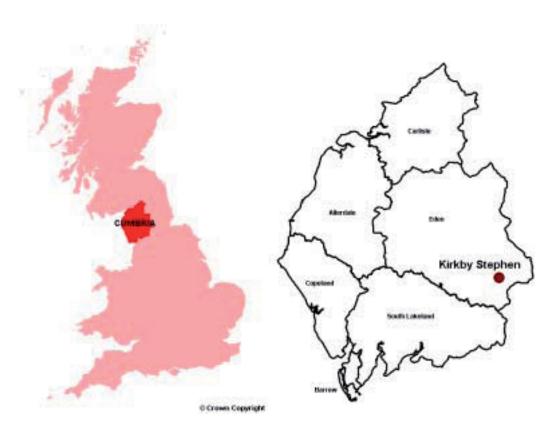

Figure 1. **Location of Kirkby Stephen**

2.2 Geology

2.2.1. The solid geology of Kirkby Stephen consists of Lower Permian red brown sandstones interfaced with red and grey mudstones of the Upper Permian period (Institute of Geographical Sciences,1976).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN IN KIRKBY STEPHEN

3.1.1. There is no record of archaeological work in Kirkby Stephen.

4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Placename evidence

4.1.1. The place-name Kirkby means 'farmstead or village with a church'. Like Kirkby Lonsdale, this place became the centre of an ecclesiastical parish. There is some doubt about the affix Stephen. The church was given by Ivo Taillebois to St Mary's, York, of which Stephen was an early abbot and the affix may refer to him (Smith, 1964).

4.2 Prehistoric Period (Map B)

Key Points

❖ Some evidence of prehistoric settlement

4.2.1. The Carboniferous limestone escarpment around Kirkby Stephen is rich in archaeological sites of prehistoric date. It provided a natural link between the fertile Eden Valley, a focus of settlement at this time, and the uplands at the head of Swaledale and Wensleydale (SMR 6520).

4.2.2. In the early 1980s fieldwalking was undertaken to the south west of Kirkby Stephen on Ash Fell. A number of prehistoric flint artefacts was recovered. However the number of finds was fewer when compared to fieldwalking in similar areas suggesting that the sites were occupied for only a short period. This view is supported by the absence of ceramic material in any of the assemblages. There was no evidence for any activity here during the Mesolithic (Cherry & Cherry, 1987).

4.2.3. There a number of prehistoric settlements, presumed to be of late prehistoric date, recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record close to Kirkby Stephen. These include a sub-rectangular enclosure with internal hut circles at Kirkby Stephen Intake Bottom (SMR 1990); Croglam Castle Hillfort (SMR 2000); a defensive site at Kirkby Stephen Station (SMR 1344); Easegill Head Settlement Site (SMR 1992); settlements at Waitby (SMR 2772-4); settlements north of Hartley quarries (SMR 2779, 3440); a Romano-British farmsteads near Whingill (SMR 3444-5); a Romano-British settlement site near Lockthwaite Farm (SMR 3446); and Long Rigg Pentagonal Enclosure (SMR 3450).

4.2.4. Prehistoric burial sites close to Kirkby Stephen include: Wiseber Hill Round Barrow (SMR 2013); Ash Fell Round Cairn (SMR 2018); Ash Fell Round Mound (SMR 2024); Ash Fell Round Barrow (SMR 2025); Windy Hill, Ash Fell Barrows (SMR 2026-7); Boundary Tumulus (SMR 14792); a round barrow ¼ mile N of Wharton Hall (SMR 2015); Nateby Mound (SMR 2017); a round barrow near to Hellgill Howe (SMR 3448) and at Hartley (SMR 3449).

4.2.5. A polished stone axe was found in Kirkby Stephen, although the exact findspot and circumstances of the find unknown (Richardson, 1980).

4.3 Roman Period (Map C)

Key Points

❖ A possible Roman camp and Romano-British occupation close to Kirkby Stephen

4.3.1. The settlement sites occupied during the prehistoric period are likely to have been occupied during the Romano British period. The Celtic fields observed at Waitby near Kirkby Stephen incorporate evidence of abandonment, followed by irregular lines of wall or dyke construction that can be reasonably interpreted as pastoral enclosures. This period of abandonment of agricultural land in favour of pasture and waste has been identified as having occurred during the 3rd century AD in the marginal lands of the Upper Eden Valley. Two reasons for this agricultural retrenchment have been suggested. First, that there was a fall-off in the amount of grain being demanded locally, and second that there was a drop in productivity (Higham & Jones, 1985).

4.3.2. A possible Roman camp has been located at Stennerskeugh with distinct entrances on the south and east sides. The earthen banks are approximately one metre in height and at least 60 metres long on the southern side. There are other earthworks close by indicating the line of a Roman road (SMR 15159). It has also been suggested that Streetside Road is the approximate alignment of a possible Roman road heading towards Sedbergh (SMR 15536-7, 15664, 15667).

4.3.3. A hoard of Roman coins was discovered in the Kirkby Stephen area, though as yet, neither the precise find-spot nor the details of the coins have been disclosed. However, one coin which has been seen is a relatively uncommon issue of Marius (AD268) (Shotter, 1991). There has also been a number of other stray finds of Roman coins reported in this area (Shotter, 1988, 1989, 1991).

4.4 Medieval Period

Key Points

❖ Earliest settlement at Union Square

❖ Anglo-Scandinavian stone relics in Kirkby Stephen

❖ 3 corn mills in medieval manor

❖ Market Charter in 1352

❖ Several phases of rebuilding of St Stephen's church in medieval period

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4.4.1. It has been suggested that the early focus of settlement was at Union Square, once known as The Green. There are a number of sculptured stones in the parish church that may date from the late 9th to the 11th century. These include the Loki Stone, part of a cross shaft with the carving of a horned and bound figure representing the Norse god Loki.

4.4.2. A cross shaft dated to the Anglo-Scandinavian period was found at Redman House, Kirkby Stephen. It originally was in the wall of a pigsty on the site now occupied by Redman Cottage at the north-western end of Silver Street (Collingwood, 1912).

4.4.3. In the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) Robert de Veteripont included the manor of Kirkby Stephen in his estate, and it later passed to his daughter Idonea. Not long afterwards the manor was in the hands of the Cliffords. At the time of Robert de Clifford's death in 1314, he had a manor house in Kirkby Stephen in a place called Mellbecks (`mel' meaning 'between', the becks being a brook), ten cottages and a water mill (Birkbank, 2001).

4.4.4. The manor was confiscated from the Clifford family *c.*1315 and granted to Andrew de Harcla. It was later purchased by Thomas de Musgrave (died 1385) who had received a licence to crenallate his manor house at 'Harcla' in 1353 because of its proximity to the Scottish Marches. It was abandoned in about 1677 and by 1773 it was ruinous, much of the materials having been used in the repair of Eden Hall (Jackson 1990).

4.4.5. There were three corn mills in Kirkby Stephen, all powered by the river Eden. One of these stood at Stenkrith, and further down river on the approaches to the town was the High Mill. This mill and the one at Stenkrith were in Hothfield manor, while the third corn mill was in the Musgrave manor. This was the Low Mill which continued working until well into the 20th century (Birkbank, 2001). It is suggested that the High Mill was probably the manorial mill recorded by Nicholson and Burn as being worth £6 in 1315. It lay close to Kirkby Stephen Manor House (SMR 15669).

4.4.6. Agriculture was the basis of Kirkby Stephen's economy in the medieval period. The Sites and Monuments Record has records for strip fields, ridge and furrow and lynchets in this area (SMR 1988-9, 1995, 3491, 3494, 17760). But Kirkby Stephen was also beginning to emerge as a commercial centre serving a wide area in the Upper Eden valley. In 1352 Edward III granted Roger de Clifford the right to hold a market on Fridays, and the same charter initiated the Luke Fair (Birkbank, 2001). Anderson (1985) suggests that markets were held before this date in the churchyard, but this area became too small and the market place was laid out to the north of the church.

4.4.7. St Stephen's Church was included in the extensive possessions granted by William the

Conqueror to Ivo de Taillebois, first Baron of Kendal who gave the church, with many others, to St. Mary's Abbey, York. This has led to a belief that it may have been from the abbot of St Mary's Abbey, Stephen, that the church got its name (Birkbank, 2001).

4.4.8. This cruciform church had a remarkably short life, for after about fifty years its tower collapsed because of unsatisfactory foundations. The church was rebuilt about 1220-30, probably at the expense of St. Mary's, York. By the end of the 14th century two chapels were built at the east end of the church by local families. The one which lies to the south of the chancel was the Hartley (or Musgrave) chapel. At the east end of the Hartley chapel is a worn slab of red sandstone which is said to mark the tomb of Sir Thomas de Musgrave, the first of the Musgrave family to own Hartley, who died about 1376. The chapel today contains a bushel wheat-measure which was probably used in the collection of tithes (Birkbank, 2001).

4.4.9. Either the tower collapsed again or it became so unsafe that action had to be taken. About 1506 a new tower was built, this time at the west end of the nave. The crossing was virtually rebuilt and the south aisle widened. In 1558 the roof of the nave was renewed.

4.4.10. The remains of Hartley Castle are sited on a spur of high ground 1km south-east of Kirkby Stephen. Near the modern farmhouse are rubble walls, a cellar with a segmented barrel vault and a medieval mask corbel built into the garden wall. There are no associated earthworks though traces of an oval shaped settlement may indicate the site of occupation before the 14th century castle was built (Jackson 1990).

4.5 Post Medieval Period

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Key Points

❖ James I's market charter of 1606 confirmed the earlier 1352 charter.

❖ Grammar School established in 1566.

❖ District primarily agricultural, but Kirkby Stephen also a centre for hand knitting.

❖ Other industries include, quarrying, coal and lead mining, comb manufacture and tanning.

❖ Kirkby Stephen railway centre in the late 19th century.

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4.5.1. Before the end of the reign of Henry VIII in 1546, the king granted the lordship of the manor of Kirkby Stephen to Lord Wharton. It then passed successively to the Earls of Thanet and the Hothfields, the Lowthers, and the Musgraves (Birkbank, 2001).

4.5.2. A James I charter of 1606 confirmed the earlier 1352 charter and allowed the market to be held on Mondays (Birkbank, 2001). An article in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of May 1754 (cited in Anderson, 1985) says 'there once was a fine market place, 70 yards wide and nearly 100 long, but by some strange inattention to public utility, houses have been suffered to be built upon it, and others afterwards to be built before them'.

4.5.3. As the early settlement at Kirkby Stephen developed into a village and eventually into a small market town, its population rose slowly. Ther are no official population figures before the introduction of the official census in 1801, but it has been estimated that in 1641-2 there were 295 inhabitants. Thirty years later, the Hearth Tax Assessment has the names of 47 householders liable for tax, with 55 others exempt. On this basis it has been suggested that the total population was in the region of 396. By the time of the 1801 census the population had risen to 1141, but since then the increase has been less rapid. The two highest figures (apart from 1861 and 1871 when railway building distorted the totals) were 1713 in 1891 and 1718 in 1951(Birkbank, 2001).

4.5.4. Ther is no record of the extent of settlement in the town area nor of buildings to be found there before the 19th century. It seems probable that dwellings and shops were clustered round what is still the nucleus of the town, the Market Square, the Green, Mellbecks, Market Street and Primrose Hill. The Kirkby Stephen tithe map of 1844 shows that on South Road there were few buildings south of Town Head at that date (Birkbank, 2001).

4.5.5. In 1566 Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth I gave the first Lord Wharton permission to establish a grammar school in the town. The Former Parsonage House on the east side of the churchyard stands on the site of an older house which Lord Wharton gave as a residence for the schoolmaster. Across the lane were a garth and other buildings, one of which was the 'Old School' (as it has become known) and which was the school established by Lord Wharton. The building was probably there in 1566 and may at an earlier date have been the tithe barn of Kirkby Stephen (Birkbank, 2001).

4.5.6. The Workhouse was sometimes known as 'the Factory' as it was built around 1800 as a cotton mill. It was erected by Messrs Graves, Lane and Company, who became bankrupt about the year 1810. The building was then used for cotton spinning but this venture failed three years later. It was then sold to the East Ward Union Board of Guardians in 1860 and a hospital was built on

the east side (Braithwaite, 1884).

4.5.7. The district was primarily agricultural, and the majority of the men buried in the churchyard at Kirkby Stephen in the decade 1772-81 were described as yeoman, husbandman or farmer (Willan, 1970). However, Kirkby Stephen was also a former centre of the hand knitting industry, especially of stockings, in the 18th and 19th century. It was a useful means by which small farmers could supplement their incomes. Nicolson and Burn (1777, cited in Willan, 1970) stated that Kirkby Stephen itself was 'a considerable market town; noted for the sale of a great number of stockings, knit there and in the neighbourhood'. There were warehouses associated with this industry in Bewley's yard near the old market place and attempts were made at establishing a machine industry here. The old saw mill on the River Eden on the north-east side of the town is evidence of this. It was a formerly carding mill, rebuilt as a cotton mill in 1787 making cotton twist for fustions; it was subsequently a woollen carding mill and converted to saw milling 1858. The manufacturers who owned this mill also built and ran the Union Works which produced both cotton and silk cloths (SMR 15665).

4.5.8. The enclosure map shows two public quarries, one lying on either side of the road on to Ash Fell near its junction with the Waitby road, and the other close to the turbary grounds. When new walls were erected to enclose the fields under the Enclosure Act of 1854 it is probable that the stone came from these quarries. They may also have been the source of stone used in the rebuilding of local farms. By the middle of the 17th century stone built houses were replacing the earlier timber dwellings of the medieval period. There were other quarries in the parish, and the site of one is easily distinguished by the survival of the name 'Quarry Close'. It would most likely be from these quarries that Kirkby Stephen obtained its brockram, the local building stone which consists of limestone fragments embedded in red sandstone (Birkbank, 2001).

4.5.9. There is documentary evidence for coal and lead mining, comb manufacture and tanning taking place in the district in the 18th century. There is a group of disused lead workings on Hartley Fell (SMR 15659) and traces of slag,spoil and hushes at Hartley (SMR 5772). There are also a number of limekilns in the environs of Kirkby Stephen (SMR 15052, 15095, 15548, 15635, 17719-20).

4.5.10. Bridges are an essential feature of the road system, the earliest reference is to the New Bridge on the northern edge of the town. In July 1649 it was one of sixteen bridges presented at Appleby Assizes as being in decay after the Civil War. It appears again on a list of public bridges made in 1679. In January 1744/5 it was described as a stone bridge, having a single arch, with a width of about 20 feet (Birkbank, 2001).

4.5.11. In 1762 the Kendal to Sedbergh road was turnpiked, branching out to Kirkby Stephen. In 1774 the Kendal to Tebay road was similarly improved, including branches to Kirkby Stephen and to Appleby via Orton (Birkbank, 2001).

4.5.12. A map of the 1820s shows two toll bars in Kirkby Stephen. One of these stood on the east side of High Street on what was then the southern fringe of the town, near the present Thorne Mount. It was demolished in the 1950's. The other was at Bollam Bar, on the west side of Nateby Road (Birkbank, 2001).

4.5.13. In 1856 the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company opened a line from Darlington to Barnard Castle. The Company was also interested in building a line over the Pennines into Westmorland so that coke from Durham could be taken to the iron works at Barrow-in-Furness, and ore from the latter region could be carried to Cleveland. The South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway Company was formed and in 1857 the first sod was cut by the Duke of Cleveland at Kirkby Stephen (Birkbank, 2001).

4.5.14. Plans were made for the construction of an Eden Valley line. The aim was to link Penrith with Kirkby Stephen and the South Durham and Lancashire Union line. In 1862 the Eden Valley line

was opened, though its Company was soon absorbed by the Stockton and Darlington Company and then by the North Eastern Railway Company. With the convergence of these lines on Kirkby Stephen the town assumed some importance as a railway centre. The station yard was extensive with a goods warehouse and numerous sidings, an engine shed and turntable, and signal boxes to the east and west of the station (Birkbank, 2001).

4.5.15. The Midland Railway Company was anxious to establish its own route from London to Scotland. In order to complete its plan, the Midland Company had to close the gap between Settle and Carlisle. The first sod was cut near Settle in November 1869 and from then the work proceeded quickly. Kirkby Stephen found itself on the route taken by another new railway and obtained its second station. (Birkbank, 2001).

4.5.16. In 1847 Robert Carpenter rebuilt St Stephen's chancel and its north and south chapels, the south transept apart from a 14th century doorway, the celestory and the outer wall of the narrow north aisle. (Slater 1998).

4.5.17. The remains of Hartley Castle are situated on a spur of high ground 1km south east of Kirkby Stephen. The castle was demolished between 1704-35 and the present farmhouse, also called Hartley castle, was built on the site of the outer court incorporating some fragments of the original building. (Jackson 1990).

5. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF KIRKBY STEPHEN

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1. Each of the identified components has been given a unique reference number, which relates to the associated map. For example the reference number 15.001 is comprised of a town code (15 for Kirkby Stephen) and a unique number, (.001 for the medieval church). See Appendix A for a list of all components.

5.2 Medieval Components (Map D)

5.2.1. Church

Component 15.001

St Stephen's Church was first mentioned in the extensive possessions granted by William the Conqueror to Ivo de Taillebois, first Baron of Kendal. The tower of this cruciform church collapsed after about fifty years and the church was rebuilt at the expense of St. Mary's Abbey, York. By the end of the 14th century two chapels had been built by local families at the east end of the church. The one which lies to the south of the chancel was the Hartley (or Musgrave) chapel. At the east end of the Hartley chapel is a worn slab of red sandstone which is said to mark the tomb of Sir Thomas de Musgrave, the first of the Musgrave family to own Hartley, who died about 1376 (Birkbank, 2001).

5.2.2. Tenements

Components 15.002-9, 15.012

Tenement plots can be deduced from early maps of Kirkby Stephen. These show regular plot boundaries aligned to the main street. On the west side, the rear of the burgage plots wer defined by a back lane that would have provided communal access to the fields behind the burgage plots.

It is believed the original focus of the settlement was at the northern end of Kirkby Stephen where St Stephen's church is situated.

A total of nine different components were defined. No archaeological investigations have been undertaken here.

5.2.3. Market Place

Components 15.010-11

It is suggested that the earliest settlement was at Union Square, once known as 'The Green' and at St Stephen's church (component 15.011). Commercial activity may have taken place here prior to the granting of the Market Charter in 1352 when the market required a larger area and moved to the present Market Place (component 15.010).

5.2.4. Industrial

Component 15.014

Low Mill was a corn mill in the medieval period situated in the Musgrave manor.

Road Network

Component 15.015

The road network is thought to have remained unchanged since the medieval period.

5.3 Post Medieval Components (Map E)

5.3.1. Church

Component 15.018, 15.040

Component 15.018: St Stephens Church. Either the tower collapsed again, or it became so unsafe that action had to be taken. About 1506 a new tower was built, and this time it was placed where it now stands at the west end of the nave. The crossing was virtually rebuilt and the south aisle was widened. The roof of the nave was renewed in1558. In 1847 Robert Carpenter rebuilt the chancel, the north and south chapels, the south transept (apart from a 14th century doorway), the clerestory, and the outer wall of the narrow north aisle.

Component 15.040

A Weslayan Methodist Chapel and burial ground is shown here on the early maps.

5.3.2. Tenements

Components 15.019-20, 15.024, 15.028, 15.031, 15.034, 15.037, 15.039, 15.041, 15.043-4

All the medieval tenement plot components remained in use in the post-medieval period. The settlement area was enlarged after the arrival of the railways and the consequent new building along South Road. (components 15.039 and 15.044).

5.3.3. Market Place

Component 15.042

The Market Place was once larger than it appears today. an article in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of May 1754 (cited in Anderson, 1985) says 'there once was a fine market place, 70 yards wide and nearly 100 long, but by some strange inattention to public utility, houses have been suffered to be built upon it, and others afterwards to be built before them'.

In the Market Square was the Bull Ring. The practice of bull-baiting continued in Kirkby Stephen until 1824, and soon afterwards the ring was removed.

In 1810 the Cloisters were constructed and erected in accordance with the will of John Waller, a purser in the Royal Navy. For many years the structure was fronted by a length of substantial iron railings.

5.3.4. Industrial

Components 15.021-23, 15.025, 15.032-3, 15.035-6, 15.038

Component 15.021

The old saw mill on the River Eden was a former carding mill (Marshall et al 1977). The carding mill was rebuilt as a cotton mill in 1787 and then used as a woollen carding mill. It was

converted to saw milling c1858. The manufacturers who owned this mill also built and ran the Union Works which produced both cotton and silk cloths (SMR 15665).

Component 15.022

The 1st edition OS map shows a carding (saw) mill here.

Component 15.02

The 1st edition OS map shows a corn mill here at Low Mill.

Component 15.025

The Workhouse was sometimes known as 'the Factory' as it was built c1800 as a cotton mill. It was erected by Messrs Graves, Lane and Company, who became bankrupt about the year 1810. The building was then used for cotton spinning but this venture failed approximately three years later and the building sold to the East Ward Union Board.

Component 15.032

The 1st edition OS map of shows a brewery here.

Component 15.033 & 36

The 2nd edition OS map of 1898 shows smithies here.

Component 15.035

The present newsagent's shop in the Market Square was named 'The Old Brewery' by Fawcett in the 18th century.

Component 15.038

There was another brewery with a tan-yard opposite, between Victoria Square and the main street, shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1864.

5.3.5. <u>School</u>

Component 15.029

In 1566 Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth I gave the first Lord Wharton permission to establish a grammar school in the town. The Former Parsonage House on the east side of the churchyard stands on the site of an older house which Lord Wharton gave as a residence for the schoolmaster. Across the lane were a garth and other buildings, one of which was the 'Old School' as it has become known, and which was the school established by Lord Wharton. The building was probably there in 1566, and may at an earlier date have been the tithe barn of Kirkby Stephen (Birkbank, 2001).

5.3.6. <u>Workhouse</u>

Component 15.027

The Workhouse was sometimes known as 'the Factory' as it was built c1800 as a cotton mill. It was erected by Messrs Graves, Lane and Company, who became bankrupt about the year 1810. The building was then used for cotton spinning but this venture failed approximately three years later. It was then sold to the East Ward Union Board of Guardians in c1860 and a hospital was built on the east side (Braithwaite, 1884).

5.3.7. <u>Vicarage</u>

Component 15.030

A vicarage shown here on the 1st edition OS map has been demolished and the present vicarage is sited in a different position.

5.3.8. <u>Road Network</u>

Component 15.045

The road network remained unchanged in the post-medieval period.

6. RECENT DEVELOPMENT (Map F)

Recent development is defined as development that took place post 1945.

There has not been extensive development within the historic core of the town. There have been pockets of residential development towards the edge of the historic core which may have destroyed any archaeological deposits.

7. LISTED BUILDINGS (Map G)

There is a number of Listed Buildings in Kirkby Stephen, the majority dating to the 18th and 19th century. The Listed Buildings are represented on Map G and in Appendix C. The information used in compiling this data set is based on the listing descriptions provided by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and its predecessors.

8. THE POTENTIAL OF KIRKBY STEPHEN

The aim of the Data Collection and Data Assessment phases of the project is to enable the identification of areas of archaeological importance within each town to inform the strategy phase of the project. The areas of archaeological importance are shown in the Strategy Report, Part D**,** Map C.

8.1 Research Framework

❖ Investigation of the nature of the prehistoric and Romano British settlement sites in the vicinity of Kirkby Stephen.

❖ Survey of medieval earthworks.

❖ Archaeological investigation in the area of 'the Green' to determine the nature of the early settlement here.

8.2   Archaeological Preservation

No archaeological work has been undertaken within Kirkby Stephen, but archaeological work in similar towns has indicated that there is potential for uncovering archaeological remains in Kirkby Stephen.

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MAPS and PLANS

1st Edition OS Map 1865
2nd Edition OS Map 1898

APPENDIX A

LIST OF COMPONENTS

Component number	Period	Type of Site	Page number
C15.001	Medieval	Church	
C15.002	Medieval	Tenements	
C15.003	Medieval	Tenements	
C15.004	Medieval	Tenements	
C15.005	Medieval	Tenements	
C15.006	Medieval	Tenements	
C15.007	Medieval	Tenements	
C15.008	Medieval	Tenements	
C15.009	Medieval	Tenements	
C15.010	Medieval	Market Place	
C15.011	Medieval	Market Place	
C15.012	Medieval	Tenements	
C15.014	Medieval	Industrial	
C15.015	Medieval	Road Network	
C15.018	Post Medieval	Church	
C15.019	Post Medieval	Tenements	
C15.020	Post Medieval	Tenements	
C15.021	Post Medieval	Industrial	
C15.022	Post Medieval	Industrial	
C15.023	Post Medieval	Industrial	
C15.024	Post Medieval	Tenements	
C15.025	Post Medieval	Industrial	
C15.026	Post Medieval	School	
C15.027	Post Medieval	Workhouse	
C15.028	Post Medieval	Tenements	
C15.029	Post Medieval	School	
C15.030	Post Medieval	Vicarage	
C15.031	Post Medieval	Tenements	
C15.032	Post Medieval	Industrial	
C15.033	Post Medieval	Industrial	
C15.034	Post Medieval	Tenements	
C15.035	Post Medieval	Industrial	
C15.036	Post Medieval	Industrial	
C15.037	Post Medieval	Tenements	
C15.038	Post Medieval	Industrial	
C15.039	Post Medieval	Tenements	
C15.040	Post Medieval	Church	
C15.041	Post Medieval	Tenements	
C15.042	Post Medieval	Market Place	
C15.043	Post Medieval	Tenements	
C15.044	Post Medieval	Tenements	
C15.045	Post Medieval	Road Network	

LIST OF SELECTED SMR ENTRIES

SMR No.	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	PERIOD
1988	Lynchets North East of Croglam Castle	Lynchet	Medieval
1989	Stenkrith Hill Lynchets	Lynchet	Medieval
1990	Kirkby Stephen Intake Bottom Native Settlement Site	Settlement	Prehistoric/Roman
2000	Croglam Castle Hillfort, Kirkby Stephen	Hillfort/field system	Prehistoric
2777	Hartley Castle, Curtain Wall	Castle/curtain will, tower	Medieval
2779	Iron Age Settlement north of Hartley Quarries, Kirkby Stephen	Dyke, hut, settlement	Prehistoric
3440	Circular Enclosure and Field System, north-east of Hartley Quarry	Circular enclosure/field system	Prehistoric
3441	Hartley Enclosure	Enclosure	Unknown
3442	Hartley Dyke System, Hartley	Dyke	Prehistoric
3443	Hartley Occupation Site, Hartley	Ridge and furrow/site	Unknown
3444	Romano-British Farmstead 670 m east-south-east of Whingill	Enclosure/settlement	Prehistoric/Roman
3445	Romano-British Farmstead 700 m east of Whingill	Enclosure/settlement	Prehistoric/Roman
3448	Round Barrow 180 m north-east of Hellgill Howe	Round Barrow	Prehistoric
3449	Hartley Round Barrow	Barrow	Prehistoric
3491	Field System at Habers	Settlement/lynchets/ridge and furrow	Medieval
3492	Low Mill Bridge Field System and Unidentified Cropmarks	Site/field system	Unknown
3495	Stobars Hall Settlement	Settlement	Unknown
3516	Hartley Sub-rectangular Enclosure	Enclosure	Unknown
6577	Kirkby Stephen Rotary Quern Find	Quern	Unknown
6709	Hartley, Podgill Field System	Field system	Unknown
6710	Hartley, Park Hill Circular Enclosure Cropmark	Circular enclosure/ditch	Unknown
6711	Hartley Hill Rectilinear Field System, Hartley	Field system	Unknown
6754	Hazard Area for Kirkby Stephen Medieval Village	Hazard area/village/coin hoard	Medieval/Roman
6755	Hazard Area for Hartley Medieval Village	Hazard area/village	Medieval
13782	Hartley Alleged Settlement Site	Settlement	Unknown
13783	Romano-British Farmstead 650 m south-east of Whingill	Settlement	Unknown
15536	Kirkby Stephen, Streetside Road	Road	Roman
15537	Thringill Road Alignment, Hartley	Road	Prehistoric/Roman/Unknown
15616	Lowmill Bridge, Kirkby Stephen	Bridge	Post Medieval
15617	Franks Bridge, Kirkby Stephen	Bridge	Post Medieval
15618	Tarn at Kirkby Stephen	Tarn	Unknown
15619	Bloody Bones Lane Place Name Site, Kirkby Stephen	Road	Post Medieval
15636	Keldy Banks Quarries, Kirkby	Quarry	Post Medieval

SMR No.	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	PERIOD
	Stephen		
15649	Brockram Quarries, Kirkby Stephen	Quarry	Post Medieval
15651	Kirkby Stephen Gate Toll House	Toll house	Post Medieval
15652	Bollamgate Cottage Toll House, Kirkby Stephen	Toll house	Post Medieval
15653	Podgill Railway Viaduct, Hartley	Viaduct	Post medieval
15654	Merrygill Railway Viaduct, Hartley	Viaduct	Post Medieval
15664	Kirkbank Lane Earthworks, Kirkby Stephen	Road	Unknown
15665	Kirkby Stephen Carding Mill	Cotton mill/watermill	Post Medieval
15666	Hartley Low Mill	House/watermill	Post Medieval
15667	Hartley ?Roman Road	Road	Unknown
15668	New Bridge Stepping Stones, Hartley	Stepping stones	Post Medieval
15669	Kirkby Stephen High Mill	Watermill	Post Medieval
15670	Ponder Hill Quarries, Hartley	Quarry	Post Medieval
15672	Whingill Quarry and Lime Kiln, Winton	Quarry/lime kiln	Post Medieval
15677	Hartley Quarries and Lime Kilns	Quarry/lime kiln	Post Medieval
16868	Kirkby Stephen, Redstone Hill World War II Pillbox	Pillbox	Modern
16914	Unclassified Structure/Pound, Greensike Lane, Kirkby Stephen	Pound	Post Medieval
17751	Kirkby Stephen Stone Axe Find	Polished stone axe	Prehistoric
17760	Lynchets at Stobars Hall, Kirkby Stephen	Lynchet	Medieval
19083	Coin Finds, Kirkby Stephen	Coin	Roman
19034	Kirkby Stephen Electric Light and Power Company	Power station	Post Medieval
19035	Kirkby Stephen Private Power station	Power station	Post Medieval
19036	Pod Gill, Kirkby Stephen, Power Station	Power station	Post Medieval

SMR No.	REFERENCE	BUILDING TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CENTURY	GRADE
20206	NY7708 9/9	Shop	61 Market Street	19th	II
20207	NY7708 9/10	Barn	Barn on south corner of Croft Street, Faraday Road	19th	II
20208	NY7708 9/11	House	Redmayne House, Faraday Road	1787	II
20209	NY7708 9/12	Cottage	1 The Green	1666	II
20210	NY7708 9/13	House	55 High Street	1794	II
20215	NY7708 9/18	Entrance to Churchyard	The Cloisters, Market Square	1810	II
20216	NY7708 9/19	Church	St Stephen's Church, Market Square	c.1230 and later additions	II*
20217	NY7708 9/20	Shop	NE corner Market Square	18th	II
20218	NY7708 9/21	Shop	To North of Mitre House, Market Square	18th	II
20219	NY7708 9/22	House	Mitre House Market Square	1663	II
20220	NY7708 9/23	Railings	Mitre House, Market Square	19th	II
20221	NY7708 9/24	Shop	23 & 25 Market Square	18th	II
20222	NY7708 9/25	Shop	SW corner Market Square	1819	II
20223	NY7708 9/26	Shop	27 Market Square	1816	II
20224	NY7708 9/27	Hotel	Pennine Hotel, Market Square	19th	II
20225	NY7708 9/28	House	Sledall House, Market Square	18th	II
20226	NY7708 9/29	House	35 Market Square	1636 and 1830	II
20227	NY7708 9/30	Shop	36 Market Square	19th	II
20228	NY7708 9/31	Shop	3 Market Street	19th	II
20229	NY7708 9/32	Shop	13 Market Street	19th	II
20230	NY7708 9/33	Hotel	King's Arms Hotel, Market Street	18th	II
20231	NY7708 9/34	Bank	Barclay's, Market Street	1903	II

20232	NY7708 9/37	Shop	14 Market Street	19th	II
20233	NY7708 9/38	Shop	16 & 18 Market Street	18th	II
20234	NY7708 9/39	House	To rear of 16 Market Street	1795	II
20235	NY7708 9/40	Part of House	Croft House, Market Street	1789 and 1826	II
20236	NY7708 9/41	Shop	28 Market Street	19th	II
20237	NY7708 9/42	Shop	32 Market Street	19th	II
20238	NY7708 9/43	Shop	34 Market Street	19th	II
20239	NY7708 9/44	Shop	36 Market Street	19th	II
20240	NY7708 9/45	Hotel	Black Bull Hotel, Market Street	19th	II
20241	NY7708 9/46	Shop	40 Market Street	19th	II
20242	NY7708 9/47	House	Fletcher House, Market Street	1837	II
20243	NY7708 9/48	Railings	Fletcher House, Market Street	19th	II
20244	NY7708 9/49	Cottage	4 Melbecks	18th	II
20245	NY7708 9/50	House	The Manor House, Melbecks	1672	II
20246	NY7708 9/51	Railings and forecourt	The Manor House, Melbecks	18th	II
20247	NY7708 9/52	Houses	2 & 3 Nateby Road	19th	II
20248	NY7708 9/53	Offices	Temperance Hall, Nateby Road	1856	II
20249	NY7708 9/54	House	Adjoining Temperance Hall, Nateby Road	19th	II
20211	NY7708 9/14	Restaurant	39 North Road	19th	II
20212	NY7708 9/15	Shop	41 North Road	19th	II
20213	NY7708 9/16	Shop	43 North Road	19th	II
20250	NY7708 9/55	House	Eden Lodge, Stoneshot	19th	II
20251	NY7708 9/56	School	Former Grammar School, Vicarage Lane	1566	II
20252	NY7708 9/57	Church Hall	Vicarage Lane	18th	II
20255	NY7708 9/60	Footbridge	Frank's Bridge	17th	II
20256	NY70 NE 6/61	Bridge	Lowmill Bridge	17th	II