



# EAST CONISTON WOODLAND CUMBRIA

## Historic Landscape Survey Report



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## CONTENTS

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<b>CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Circumstances of the Project .....	5
1.2 Aims and Objectives .....	5
<b>2. METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	6
2.2 Desk-Based Assessment .....	6
2.3 Identification Survey Methodology .....	6
2.4 Site Gazetteer .....	7
<b>3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 Woodland Industries Introduction .....	9
3.2 Historical Background .....	9
3.3 Historic Maps.....	12
<b>4. RESULTS OF THE LANDSCAPE SURVEY .....</b>	<b>15</b>
4.1 Survey Introduction .....	15
4.2 Woodland Industries .....	15
4.3 Industrial Processes/Extraction .....	17
4.4 Farming .....	18
4.5 Recreation .....	19
<b>5. LANDSCAPE HISTORY.....</b>	<b>20</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	20
5.2 Furness Abbey, 1127-1537 .....	20
5.3 Dissolution and After, 1537- Early 1700s .....	20
5.4 Heyday of Woodland Industry, Late 1700s-Early 1900s.....	20
<b>6. BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>22</b>
6.1 Cartographic and Engraving Sources.....	22
6.2 Secondary Sources .....	22
<b>APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>ILLUSTRATIONS .....</b>	<b>80</b>
Figures.....	80
Plates .....	80

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The primary documentary research was undertaken by Peter Schofield, David Maron and Ruth Mather and the field survey was undertaken by Peter Schofield and Michal Kempski. The report was written and the illustrations were by produced by Peter Schofield. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine, who also managed the project.

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## SUMMARY

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited by the National Trust to undertake an historic landscape survey of their holdings on the eastern side of Coniston Water, Cumbria (SD 3044 9261). This was intended to combine documentary research and field survey in order to identify and describe the features of archaeological and historical interest within the 2.3sq km of study area. The survey will inform estate management plans for the archaeological resource by providing management recommendations for the identified sites.

The survey entailed a basic, mainly cartographic, documentary study and an archaeological field survey to identify the archaeological resource within the land holdings.

The East Coniston study area comprises long-established coppiced woodland that has been providing wood for fuel and as raw materials for a considerable period. The history of the area is closely linked into woodland industries, and in 1339 a grant was awarded to Furness Abbey to enclose woods and make parks, including Lawson Park, Parkamoor and Water or Watside Park, all of which fall within the survey area. To extend the useful life of the woodland, the monks employed the traditional practice of coppicing. Following the Dissolution of Furness Abbey in 1537, the King's Commissioners found little timber of any value, and what remained was let by the commissioners to William Sandes and John Sawrey to maintain their three iron smithies. Two definite bloomeries have been identified in the study area and both have been subject to geophysical investigation, revealing significant sub-surface deposits. Neither has been securely dated.

In the post-medieval period, the woodland on the steep valley side was sub-divided into enclosed woods, presumably owned by different speculators, farmers and landowners. The woodlands were further sub-divided into coppice hags, to differentiate between blocks of coppiced trees in different stages of a rolling cycle of growth and harvest. Coppice management and associated industrial processes were labour intensive there is evidence for at least five potential woodsmen's huts where workmen would have lived for an extended period of time

Charcoal burning platforms are the most ubiquitous of the archaeological remains left by charcoal burning. There were 164 examples recorded by the present survey, which were distributed in a densely-packed swathe along the steep wooded enclosures of the valley side. Many platforms were located adjacent to access trackways and/or streams, as water and transport were integral parts of the process. A network of at least 23 sinuous trackways were recorded. Evidence for the peeling of bark, a primary process in the tanning industry, is moderately well represented throughout the study area, with six surviving examples of bark peelers' huts. Evidence is limited for potash production, with just three surviving large circular potash kilns located near to the lakeside road.

It seems that post-Dissolution the Parkamoor farmed landholdings (not The Park) were eventually sub-divided into Low and High Farms in c1614. The extant farmhouses have elements of surviving seventeenth and eighteenth century architectural design. The survey identified two areas of building platforms, one at each of the farmsteads; they may relate to a further domestic sub-division of tenements at each farm in the early eighteenth century.

Traditional woodland industries declined in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and by 1920 the furnace at Backbarrow had turned to using coke, stifling the last major market for charcoal in the region.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited by the National Trust to undertake an historic landscape survey of their holdings on the eastern side of Coniston Water, Cumbria (Fig 1; SD 3044 9261: approximate centre). The survey was commissioned to identify and record sites of archaeological and historical importance and provide recommendations for their conservation management and inform the updated woodland management plan for the woods to the east of Coniston Water. A combination of documentary research and field survey was employed in order to identify and describe the sites within the 2.3 sq km study area.

### 1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 The primary purpose of the project has been to inform future management decisions with regard to conservation matters relating to the archaeological and historical resource of the National Trust holdings. The study was intended as an initial exploration of the archaeological and historical resource, rather than a definitive and comprehensive study (*Appendix 1*). The aims of this initial project were broadly as follows:

- to undertake a documentary study, accessing and collating historic maps and other documentary data;
- to undertake an archaeological survey of the study area to identify and record all visible sites;
- to obtain sufficient information to establish the location, extent, character, period, condition, fragility and potential of the surviving archaeological features;
- to produce a written report presenting the results of the historic landscape survey, and to provide a basis for the preparation of detailed management proposals by the National Trust.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The work programme was divided into four elements: desk-based research, aerial photographic survey; identification field survey; and reporting. The survey area was defined as all of The National Trust landholdings on the eastern side of Coniston Water, some 2.3 sqkm in extent, with the exception of Peel Island which was investigated separately by The National Trust (Fig 1).

### 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 **Historic Environment Record (HER and NTSMR):** an assessment was undertaken of data held in both the Lake District Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR); these are databases of archaeological sites within the county, and are maintained by the Lake District National Park Authority in Kendal and the National Trust in Grasmere. A full record of the sites within the study area, including grid references and descriptions, was obtained.

2.2.2 **Aerial Photographs:** available aerial photography from the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record (HER) office was also consulted, although most of the study area is covered in woodland.

2.2.3 **County Record Office (Barrow):** the Cumbria Record Office was visited to consult documents specific to the study area. These included cartographic sources, such as enclosure awards, tithe maps, estate maps, and documents, such as sale particulars. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted.

2.2.4 **National Trust Archives:** the archives were consulted for any unpublished primary information regarding the study area. This consisted predominantly of summarised histories and building survey reports for several of the farm buildings within the study area, archaeological surveys of Low and High Parkamoor Farms and copies of some secondary sources.

2.2.5 **GIS Setup:** a GIS dataset was established, incorporating modern 1:10,000 mapping and historic mapping, including the Ordnance Survey (OS) First Edition 6" Mapping. All existing SMR and HER data were incorporated into the GIS and a digitised version of the RCHM(E) 1995 survey of Bailiff Wood was also included. The format of the database is compatible with the NTSMR.

### 2.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.3.1 The identification survey was undertaken as an enhanced Level 1b type survey (details of OA North's survey levels are contained in *Appendix 1*). For consistency, the sites already identified from The National Trust SMR and National Park HER were checked and recorded at the same level of detail as other newly discovered monuments. The survey involved four elements: Reconnaissance, Mapping, Description and Photography.



- 2.3.2 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance consisted of close field walking, varying from 10m to 30m line intervals dependent on visibility and safety considerations. The survey identified, located and recorded all visible archaeological sites and features on the ground. The extent of any areas where access was not possible was depicted on the mapping: one small area (3.7ha) had been recently clear felled at Holed Oak Wood and there was no safe access. All sites identified by the NTSMR, National Park HER, and the OS First and Second Edition maps, were investigated.
- 2.3.3 **Survey mapping:** a satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) was utilised to satisfy the Level 1b survey requirements, and an extremely accurate Leica 1200 system was used, achieving accuracies in normal conditions of +/- 0.01m. However, in woodland this can degrade to +/- 1m; other GPS systems will often not operate in woodland at all. The survey data captured by the GPS was output as GIS shape files into a GIS system (ArcMap 9.3) and incorporated with modern OS mapping.
- 2.3.4 **Site Description and Assessment:** the descriptive record was input on site into a Psion PDA, which incorporated an Access 97 compatible database. The earlier National Trust SMR data for the sites within the study area was held on the PDA and were checked and adjusted in the field. The database includes the following mandatory fields: NTSMR number, survey reference number, site name, NGR, site description, monument type, period, condition, threats, management recommendations and photo reference.
- 2.3.5 The input into the system was guided by a *pro forma* to ensure uniformity and consistency of input. Each feature of significance was given a high, medium or low score in the field. At the post-fieldwork stage, its amenity potential was also scored, according to its accessibility, its potential for interpretation and its importance as a visual feature in the landscape. These values were averaged to provide an overall grade for the site at the data analysis stage.
- 2.3.6 **Site Interpretation:** the size and level of detail of the description reflects the complexity of the site and was not limited by any formulaic restrictions. The description incorporates a provisional interpretation of the function and purpose of a site, where possible, and similarly provides a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology where possible.
- 2.3.8 **Photographic Survey:** a photographic archive was generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs were taken of all sites using a scale bar. All photography was recorded on photographic pro-forma sheets which show the subject, orientation and date. The photography was undertaken using a digital camera which allows for the incorporation of digital images of specific sites into the Access database form (as required). The use of photography in this way considerably enhances the usability of a database and greatly assists the analysis of the landscape.

## 2.4 SITE GAZETTEER

- 2.4.1 Information concerning the sites of archaeological interest within the study area has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 2*), which provides details of location, period, physical description and management issues. Locations are given as ten-figure National Grid References, where possible, and the position of each site is indicated on maps of the study area (Figs 2-5). Each additional site identified

during the field survey has been issued with an NTSMR number and will be incorporated into the NTSMR in due course.

## **2.5 PROJECT ARCHIVE**

- 2.5.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all of the data gathered during the course of the project. The archive is provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and in digital format

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### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 WOODLAND INDUSTRIES INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The East Coniston study area comprises long-established coppiced woodland that in the past has provided wood for fuel and as raw materials for a considerable period. Woodland was of obvious importance as a source of fuel for bloomeries and prior to the growth of coppicing charcoal production would have exploited dead wood. Coppicing was first recorded from the fourteenth century in Cumbria (Bowden 2000, 6; Winchester 1987, 104). Charcoal was originally produced by burning uncoppiced fragments of wood within pits, and excavations of charcoal pits from Bark House Bank, Rusland, have produced thirteenth- to fourteenth-century dates (LDNPA 2008). Somewhat confusingly, dated post-medieval charcoal burning platforms are often referred to as pitsteads although no pit was used in the production process. There are 52 known charcoal burning platforms located within the current study area, which represent the remains of prepared platforms used to produce large quantities of charcoal (RCHM(E) 1995). This method of production was documented from the sixteenth century (Bowden 2000, 23), although it may have originated earlier.

#### 3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 *Medieval to Post-Medieval:* the area of High Furness, in which the survey area falls, receives no mention in the Domesday Survey, its earliest mention being at the foundation of Furness Abbey in 1127, when all of High and Low Furness, except the lands of Michael le Fleming, was granted to the monastery (Fell 1908, 100; Brydson 1908, 47). However, ownership was disputed by the Barons of Kendal until 1196, when a new agreement defined the area as within the domain of Furness Abbey (Brydson 1908, 47-8). Disputes are hardly surprising, given the rich commercial opportunities afforded by the land. Along with pasturage for the sheep and cattle farmed by the monks, wild game was plentiful, and in 1337 Furness Abbey was granted exclusive hunting rights for lands in their possession. A valuation taken in 1292 shows that the monks had also taken advantage of the iron-mines that they had been granted in the region, with the income derived from these iron-mines being approximately double that from farming (Collingwood 1902, 5-6). The iron industry was already well established in the region, with some of the bloomeries for charcoal smelting possibly dating back as far as Roman times (Brydson 1908, 52; Collingwood 1902, 3-4). The use of charcoal, however, meant that the extent of surrounding woodland was severely reduced, especially as the tenants of the abbot had the right to take timber for house building and wood sufficient for their daily needs (Fell 1908, 100).
- 3.2.2 Therefore, a further grant of 1339, which entitled the monks to enclose woods and make parks, was of considerable importance. The earliest examples of these enclosures were Lawson Park, Parkamoor and Water or Watside Park, all of which are within or are adjacent to, the survey area; the iron industry within the parks is evidenced by large slagheaps which remain (Brydson 1908, 51). The monks were further able to capitalise on their holdings by using the enclosed parks as pasture for cattle and sheep once the woodland was exhausted (Collingwood 1902, 7). To

extend the useful life of the woodland, the monks also employed the traditional practice of coppicing. Although the first mention of this form of forest management in this area only dates back to 1512 (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 165), the practice has been in use prehistoric times (Bowden 2000, 22). The most common tree species found in the region are those with multiple purposes, such as oak and hazel, which could have been deliberately encouraged or even planted (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 162-3).

- 3.2.3 Following the Dissolution of Furness Abbey in 1537, a survey of the area was carried out by the King's Commissioners, which recorded the uses of the monastic lands and the resulting profits. This found the value of sheepcotes and herdwick in Waterside Park, Lawson Park and Parkamoor to be 46s, 8d each. The certificate of revenues also lists some of the other woodland industries carried out at the time, including the manufacture of various wooden goods, such as cartwheels and kegs, and also the manufacture of charcoal (Brydson 1908, 59-60). The abbots were found to be '*accustomed to have a smythey and sometime two or three for the making of yron to thuse of their monastery*' (*ibid*). The scale of this exploitation was such that, within the three parks in the survey area, the Commissioners found little timber of any value, although there were still sufficient small oaks and other species (Fell 1908, 104). What remained was annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, and let by the Commissioners to William Sandes and John Sawrey to maintain their three iron smithies. The men speculated by renting the woods and parks together with others in High Furness for £20 in order to provide raw materials for the local iron industry (Brydson 1908, 61).
- 3.2.4 A survey was undertaken of the three herdwick in Furness Fells (the Coniston parks) on 12<sup>th</sup> August 1570, by John Braddill Esq, surveyor of the woods of the Duchy of Lancaster Special Commissions. It described the state of the woodland in each park, and in particular it mentioned that in '*Parkeamore*' William Sandes, the late Receiver of Furness, eighteen years previously (1552) had cut down fifty acres of woodland and made it into charcoal for '*certain yrne smithies*'. Parkamoor Farm at the time consisted of '*one old mansion house, and one olde barne covered with brackens, wherin Christopher Jackson, the hird, ther now dwelleth*' (Brydson 1908, 62-5).
- 3.2.5 Despite the successful regrowth of many of the monastery's coppiced forests as described in the Commissioner's report (Fell 1908, 105), there was growing concern about the loss of the woodland. The tenants, concerned they could lose the wood they required, and also aggrieved at having to pay the leaseholders for iron they had previously received without charge from Furness Abbey, complained to Queen Elizabeth, pointing out that she too stood to lose the annual £20 rent for the woodland should it be exhausted. Consequently, the bloomsmithies of the area were abolished in 1567 by Royal decree. However, the tenants were granted the right, on a collective payment of £20 annual 'Bloomsmithy Rent', to use the tops and underwood of trees for the production of charcoal-smelted iron (Brydson 1908, 61-2). The bloomsmithies in the region did, however, continue in use after this date after a period of inaction.
- 3.2.6 The cartographic evidence for this period is somewhat limited. The primary focus of Saxton's 1567 map (Plate 1) are the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, rather than that of Lancashire North-of-the-Sands, to which the survey area then belonged. Maps from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries tend to be somewhat schematic (Plates 2-5), and although the farms of Low and High Parkamoor can be

seen on Greenwood's 1818 map (Plate 6), and Mogg's of 1822 (Plate 7), they are not shown by name until George Hennet's map showing the area in 1828-9 (Plate 8). The full analysis of the map regression is in *Section 3.3* (Plates 1-9). There were farms at Parkamoor that were separate from the herdwick and it was these that were sold in 1613 by property speculators, on behalf of James I, who subsequently sold them on to the sitting tenants when the speculators disposed of Furness Abbey's land in High Furness (National Trust nd, 1). In 1614 there were two sub-divided tenements at Parkamoor held by the sons of Christopher Satterthwaite, the original tenant, and one of the houses was newly erected at this time at Cocket How (probably High Parkamoor; Plate 4). Previous to 1614, several Satterthwaite families had been living at Parkamoor, but these holdings were parts of the High and Low Parkamoor farmsteads (*ibid*, 2). In the early eighteenth century, there appeared to be one, and possibly two, further farmhouses/tenements in occupation at Parkamoor, which were additional to the main farms (*ibid* 4). In the eighteenth century the two main farms at Parkamoor were held by the Bayliffe and Coupland families and there is evidence that both Low and High Parkamoor farms were still in use as separate entities in 1829. There is, however, no evidence that High Parkamoor farmhouse was occupied after 1842 (*ibid*). The landholding of Parkamoor passed to The National Trust in 1968 after the interests of the life tenants held in the will of William Hawkshead-Talbot (died 1942) had passed (*ibid* 2).

- 3.2.7 Charcoal-fuelled iron smelting was flourishing in the Furness Fells in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as charcoal produced higher quality iron than coke, which was at this time used by the majority of the iron industry (Bowden 2000, 22-3). The charcoal-fuelled Backbarrow blast furnace was active in this period and would have drawn charcoal from all around the area, including the study area (Brydson 1908, 151). Charcoal burning was being undertaken extensively across the study area (Plates 10 and 11) and James Coupland living at Parkamoor in 1711 was selling charcoal to the ironworks at Backbarrow (National Trust nd, 3).
- 3.2.8 Demand for wood for other purposes, such as pit-props and bobbins was also strong, and, even hazelnuts were exported in great quantities from the region (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 163). Potash, or potassium hydroxide, produced by burning green bracken and birch twigs in a kiln and extracting the ashes, was used in the woollen industry to clean the wool prior to bleaching. Its production therefore experienced a boom coinciding with that in the woollen industry in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Tannin, derived from dried oak bark, was also much in demand by the mid-eighteenth century, so much so that foreign bark was imported to meet the needs of the tanners, as chemical substitutes were not yet available (Bowden 2000, 24-5; Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 166). In this period, the woods in the region could bring in up to double the profit of farming, and consequently they were expanded into the surrounding pasture in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (*op cit*, 166; Bowden 2000, 22).
- 3.2.9 Woodsmen were usually employed by the agent arranging the sale of a wood on behalf of the landowner. Employment was fluid, with many of the labourers involved in several of the woodland industries, and in summer they would often have been joined by their families who would assist with some of the production. Barkpeeling was often a task undertaken by the women and children (Lambert 1989, 25). *'By the early nineteenth century, and probably long before, the woodman's activities slotted neatly into the yearly round. He cut wood in the*

winter, peeled bark in the spring, tended his croft during the summer lull, and burned charcoal in the autumn. His recreations included hound-trailing, wrestling, story-telling and going to the pub.’ (op cit, 61). Although the majority of these workers were local and employment could be year-long, the recovery period for a coppiced wood (between 14 and 25 years) meant that the industry was mobile and some of the workers were itinerant. Therefore, many of the woodsmen lived in temporary accommodation for weeks if not months on end, and often with their families (Plates 12-13). The workmen constructed three types of huts in Furness: bark peelers’ huts; woodsmen’s hut; and charcoal burners’ huts (Lambert 1991, 32). The permanence of the structures was dictated by the duration of time needed in a certain locale within the woods. The most temporary structure, charcoal burners’ huts (Plate 12), were wigwam constructions of coppice poles and turves. Bark peelers’ huts were slightly larger and more substantial in construction. They had dwarf drystone walls supporting a turf superstructure, and had an opposing entrance on the front and stone-built chimney to the rear. If a dwelling was to be inhabited over winter by wood cutters then small rectangular stone houses were built with slate roofs (Lambert 1989, 25; Bowden 2000, 25).

- 3.2.10 Traditional woodland industries began to decline at the latter end of the eighteenth century, as demand for wood products fell, and in 1920 the iron furnace at Backbarrow, which the Furness fells supplied with charcoal, converted to the use of coke (Marshall and Davies-Shiel, 1977, 166). After the arrival of the railway to the area in 1851, the horizons of the rural worker was expanded and the population of the area declined accordingly as more lucrative work was perceived to be found in the vastly expanding industrial cities. Within a few decades the boats transporting goods and raw materials on the lake had been replaced by steamers carrying day trippers from the industrial towns and cities of northern England. The first pleasure steamer was launched on Coniston in 1856, taking passengers from Coniston to Nibthwaite Quay. The steam gondola, a replica of which still runs today, was launched by the Furness Railway Company in 1860. The manifest attractions of the area were well documented by the romantic poets, and John Ruskin chose to make his home at Brantwood, near Lawson Park, in 1871 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914). West (1821) described the view from the Water Park area as ‘*the finest picture of the lake*’ noting the romantic contrast of the barren mountains, the wooded banks and the lake reflecting the whole ‘*on the shining surface of the watery mirror*’.

### 3.3 HISTORIC MAPS

- 3.3.1 **Introduction:** a series of readily-available map sources were investigated, primarily the first edition OS mapping of 1851 as well as historic maps contained within a project on *Guides to the Lakes* undertaken by members of the Department of Geography, University of Portsmouth. It was found that the surviving tithe and enclosure maps, where identified, for Colton and Hawkshead parishes and held by the Cumbria Record Offices did not contain mapping of the study area. The mapping was consulted in order to identify potential archaeological sites in advance of the field survey and to provide an indication of changing land-use.
- 3.3.2 **Saxton 1576:** the earliest depiction of the area (Plate 1), depicts the landscape in general terms, with the hills of Furness Fells shown between an unnamed Coniston Water and Windermere. The map is schematic and perhaps more so because it is

primarily depicting Westmorland and Cumberland rather than Lancashire-North-of-the Sands within which Coniston was located.

- 3.3.3 **Speed 1610:** a depiction of the county of Lancashire (Plate 2) has Coniston Water named ‘Thurston Lake’, an early placename for it. The lake has also been called Thurstainewater in 1196; Coniston itself is referred to as a ‘king’s estate/village’ in 1157-63 (Whaley 2006, 80). The shape of the lake is more realistic, depicting the hills of Furness Fells, the settlements at Hawkshead and Nibthwaite, and woodland around the lake.
- 3.3.4 **Morden 1695:** a depiction of Westmorland (Plate 3), has a more generalised view of Coniston Water, again reflecting the fact that the map was not primarily depicting the county of Lancashire; it is probably derived from the map of Saxton (Section 3.3.2). Only the hills of Furness Fells are depicted whereas east, the wooded landscape around Windermere is much more detailed.
- 3.3.5 **Yates 1786:** the first detailed map of Lancashire and the land around the study area (Plate 4). Coniston Water is named along with Park a Moor and Peel Island. Fir Island at the northern end of the study area is depicted, but un-named, along with the road leading up to and past the two (un-named) farmsteads of Low and High Parkamoor. The area around High Parkamoor is named Cocket How, and this may relate to subdivision in the farmstead c1614 (Section 3.2.6). The beck in Dales Wood is depicted, as is all of the woodland on the steep valley side in the northern portion of the study area, which equates to The Park. There is no woodland depicted on the west side of the lakeside road and, most interestingly, there is no woodland shown in the southern part of the study area in Waterside Park.
- 3.3.6 **Crosthwaite 1788:** this ‘accurate’ map of the shore of Coniston Water (Plate 5), depicts Thomas Wests’ stations from which to view the lake and surrounding landscape (Section 4.5.1). It also depicts the distance in miles along the eastern shore lakeside road, the streams that are crossed and shows Peel Island along with Fir Island (named here as Knott’s Island). It mentions that Heald Brow (to the north of the study area) is wooded, but there is no further information on land-use in the study area.
- 3.3.7 **Greenwood 1818:** a detailed map of Lancashire (Plate 6). The detail of the mapping is similar to Yates’ produced over thirty years previously, and shows the same topographical features. The main differences are a third possible building/farm depicted between Low and High Parkamoor, possibly relating to a further tenement here at the same date (Section 3.2.6). More importantly, woodland was depicted throughout the study area. The exceptions to this are land to the west of the lakeside road and two areas of pasture west of Dales Wood and Rigg Wood. It is possible that the woodland, and associated industry in the south of the study area (in Waterside Park), dates from the turn of the nineteenth century. It is interesting to note that the density of charcoal burning platforms identified in this southern area is markedly less than those in the northern area at The Park (Plate 14).
- 3.3.8 **Mogg 1822:** this is a detailed map of the Lake District (Plate 7) with north orientated to the left. There is little topographical detail in the study area apart from the lakeside road and the route up to the un-named Low and High Parkamoor farmsteads, of which two buildings are depicted. The woodland is shown throughout the study area except for on the west of the lakeside road and also the pasture west of Dales Wood.

- 3.3.9 **Hennett 1830:** this is a detailed map of Lancashire (Plate 8) which has a number of interesting features. Firstly both High and Low Parkamoor farmsteads are now named and individual buildings are shown; five at Low Parkamoor and one larger structure at High Parkamoor (although it is obscured by text). The trackway leading to the Parkamoor farmsteads, up through Dodgson Pasture, is also depicted. The moorland where peat survives is shown on the map, but none is shown in the study area which may suggest that all of The Park enclosure was improved and farmed as pasture. Most importantly, there is more detail of the distribution of wooded enclosures. There is no woodland depicted to the west of the lakeside road within The Park. However, in Waterside Park the area to the west of the road is woodland by this date and called Peel Near Wood on the OS first edition map (1851). Open pasture fields west of Rigg Wood are evident and the currently wooded area, containing Dales Wood, Low Barn Wood and Dodgson Pasture, is shown as pasture.
- 3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey, 1851, 6" to 1 mile:** the first edition mapping (Plate 9) indicates that the study area had not changed significantly in the previous 19 years. The names of many of the wooded enclosures are named for the first time, including two coppices, Fair Hall Coppice and Cow Brow Coppice, each located on the higher valley side. Only Low Parkamoor farmstead is now named on the mapping, possibly hinting that High Parkamoor Farm had been abandoned by this time. The moorland in The Park is shown to have fragmentary remnants of peat moss covering some of the eastern part of the area. The most obvious changes within the layout of the woodland compartments are a noticeable increase in woodland. This can be seen in particular on the west side of the lakeside road at Hill Gill Wood and an increase in woodland in the corridor of land between the lake and Low Parkamoor Farm, containing Dodgson Pasture, Low Barn Wood and Dales Wood. Several roofed buildings are shown in the woods each relating to barns and/or possible cottages associated with pasture enclosures in the woodland. These are at Low Barn, Ivy Hogg House and an un-named example near Selside Beck.



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## 4. RESULTS OF THE LANDSCAPE SURVEY

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### 4.1 SURVEY INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The landscape survey was conducted across the study area in order to check the survival of features and structures highlighted by the documentary analysis, to provide further detailed description, provide management recommendations for them, and to identify new, previously unrecorded, monuments. Data from both the National Trust SMR and Lake District HER were collated, reconciled and then combined to provide a total of 79 previously-recorded sites within the present study area. The landscape survey recorded a further 232 new sites and monuments, making a final total of 311 sites in all. The sites are discussed thematically below, and are shown on Figs 2-5.

### 4.2 WOODLAND INDUSTRIES

4.2.1 **Woodland Management:** the key aspect of the National Trust landholdings on the east side of Coniston is one of long-lived woodland management and exploitation and it is to this enterprise that the vast majority of sites and monuments are associated. The woodlands were used as a source of raw material for the production of charcoal since at least the twelfth century, and for a considerable proportion of that time the woodlands were managed as coppice. The abbots of Furness Abbey used the bulky charcoal produced in their park enclosures/herdwicks here as fuel in their iron bloomeries.

4.2.2 In the post-medieval period, the woodland on the steep valley side was sub-divided into enclosed woods, presumably owned by different speculators, farmers and landowners. The woodlands were further sub-divided into coppice hags, to differentiate where blocks of coppiced trees were being managed on a rolling cycle of growth and harvest. Many parts of the study area contained relatively-recently coppiced trees, or more disparate evidence of grown-out or singled-up coppice stools, although few had well-defined stool bowls, rather, several narrow trunks emerging at ground level. One distinct area of coppicing was recorded in Grass Paddocks (NTSMR 181107) where it was located within a small enclosure on the east side of Coal Lane in close proximity to a woodsmans' hut (NTSMR 181109). At least 22 relict field boundaries, reflecting internal woodland sub-divisions, were identified throughout the wooded areas; these had the form of wall foundations along with several possible boundary marker cairns.

4.2.3 The management, and associated industrial processes, in the woodland were labour intensive and have left evidence of a series of domestic structures. There is evidence for at least five potential woodsmen's huts where workmen would have lived for an extended period of time: two in Anna's Wood (NTSMR 181100 and 181115), and one each in Cow Brow (NTSMR 181193), Hill Gill Wood (NTSMR 181268) and Grass Paddocks (NTSMR 181109; Plate 15). The latter structure is in the best condition, having an internal fireplace and chimney in the gable end. Further smaller shelters were recorded (NTSMR 181101, 181105, 181124, 181175, 181210 and 181227) which would have afforded more temporary respite from the elements. Evidence for several stores/barns, that may have had a mixed function of both woodland and agricultural storage, were recorded. Sometimes agricultural

barns were used for the storage of bark (Bowden, 2000, 24). Extant examples of barns include those at Holed Oak Coppice (NTSMR 181153), Dodgson Pasture (NTSMR 20532; Plate 16), and ephemeral traces of disturbed building platforms at Copland's Barn (NTSMR 181240). The site of a now-destroyed example on Selside Beck is depicted on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition mapping (NTSMR 181315). In addition, a small storage hole, possibly for supplies or tools, was discovered in a stone cairn in Dodgson Wood (NTSMR 181284).

- 4.2.4 **Charcoal Production:** the production of charcoal from coppiced wood has left the most ubiquitous archaeological evidence for woodland industries, in the form of charcoal-burning platforms. The platforms were essential in providing cleared level bases for the construction of charcoal stacks in the hilly terrain of the Lake District. There were 164 examples recorded by the present survey, which were distributed in a densely-packed swathe along the steep, wooded enclosures of the valley side (Fig 6). In other areas of the Lake District, for example in Borrowdale, clusters of platforms have been recorded on open valley sides and suggest the former location of woodland (OA North 2007). In the present survey, the monuments are in extant woods which are probably the survival of former coppices. Two charcoal-burning platforms (NTSMR 181225 and 181236) lay slightly outside of present woodland but are located on the receding fringe of the woods, and it is probable that indicate of the contraction of the woodland's extent. It is not surprising, given that the platforms are substantial earthworks, that they have survived in such an intact state despite many years of inactivity and vegetation encroachment (Plates 17 and 18).
- 4.2.5 The process of charcoal burning in the post-medieval period involved the construction of a mound on the charcoal burning platform. First, a stake was driven into the centre of the platform and around this were placed upright lengths of coppice rods or shanklings which were stacked concentrically to form a flattened dome (Plate 11). The stack would be sealed with a layer of bracken, dead leaves and turf and was finally covered with sieved soil to keep out the air (Bowden 2000, 23). Wicker hurdles would be placed around the stack to control air flow around it and the central stake would be removed to form a flue. Once lit, the flue would be plugged and the burning stack would have to be constantly observed and maintained during the firing process of up to two days (*ibid*).
- 4.2.6 Due to the bulky nature of the felled coppice rods the process of charcoal production would have required clusters of platforms in each of the coppice hags/woodland enclosures, and, during the production process, adjacent platforms would typically be in different stages of construction, firing and disassembly. Many of the platforms are located adjacent to the sinuous access trackways which would be required to transport both raw coppiced wood and then finished charcoal both to and from the platforms. They are also often placed adjacent to streams, as water was an integral part of the maintenance and quenching processes. More ephemeral features were also discovered associated with the platforms, usually consisting of single or pairs of flanking shallow sub-circular scoops, and often were located upslope from the platforms (NTSMR 181098, 181148, 181157-181159, 181166, 181167, 181178, 181209, 181226, 181229, 181232, 181242, 181244 and 181291). They are seemingly located near to one or more platforms, and in some cases it is clear that stones with flat tops have been placed near to them to provide a seat. There is the possibility of temporary charcoal burners' huts in the environs of the platforms, although few of these sites have been identified through landscape survey as they were invariably temporary in nature (Plate 12). These were

wigwam-like constructions which, when dismantled after the charcoal burning season, would have left little permanent physical trace when compared with the permanent stone foundations of bark peelers' huts.

- 4.2.7 **Bark Peeling:** evidence for the peeling of bark, a primary process in the tanning industry, is moderately-well represented throughout the study area (Fig 6). There are six surviving examples of bark peelers' huts, with single examples at Selside Beck (NTSMR 181149), Bailiff Wood (NTSMR 23787), Dales Wood (NTSMR 181162; Plate 19), High Barn Woods (NTSMR 23744) and a further pair of huts in Bailiff Wood (NTSMR 23756). The nature of this process required more semi-permanent occupation of particular parts of the woodland in the spring in contrast to the more transient nature of charcoal burning. Consequently, the huts have more substantial stone-founded dwarf-walls in order to take a turf and sod superstructure and have a chimney at one end (Plate 13).
- 4.2.8 **Potash Production:** evidence for limited potash production survives in the form of large circular potash kilns, all of which were near to the lakeside road (Fig 6). One example had been truncated by the lakeside road at Grass Paddocks (NTSMR 181094), another possible example was recorded nearby as a low earthwork at Peel Near Wood (NTSMR 181097), although this may have been an elaborate charcoal burning platform. A third example, the best surviving, was located in High Barn Woods (NTSMR 181251) and had a small access track running up to it from the lakeside road (NTSMR 181252).
- 4.2.9 **Trackways:** the wooded enclosures are criss-crossed by a network of at least 23 sinuous access trackways that wind up the hillside away from the main lakeside edge road (Fig 6). Originally they are likely to have afforded the movement of carts and sleds to clusters of charcoal burning platforms. Two trackways within the woods are more substantial in nature: the first (NTSMR 181223) gave access from the lakeside up to High and Low Parkamoor farmsteads. The second, a walled green lane named 'Coal Lane' (NTSMR 181112; Plate 20), ran up through Grass Paddocks giving access to the unenclosed common beyond.
- 4.2.10 Further trackways were recorded that were not associated directly with woodland industries but were for access between farmsteads above the valley side and on the open fells. There is a long sinuous packhorse track running through The Park (NTSMR 181180), and an access track from High Parkamoor farm (NTSMR 181182).

### 4.3 INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES/EXTRACTION

- 4.3.1 **Iron Bloomeries:** the historical evidence of medieval monastic iron production has long been known for High Furness and the Coniston area in particular (*Section 3.2.1*). The sites of two, and possibly four, bloomeries, have been identified (Fig 6), although there would probably have been a bloomery associated with each of the three enclosed parks on the west side of Coniston water (parts of two of the parks are in our study area - Parkamoor and Waterside Park). The definite bloomeries are located at Selside Beck (NTSMR 20028) and Dales Wood (NTSMR 20027; Plate 21). Further potential examples were identified by Collingwood in 1902 on Peel Island (NTSMR 20023) and one by Fell in 1908 at Grass Paddocks (NTSMR 20029). Neither putative site could be identified by the present survey: the former was in a disturbed area, whilst the latter is likely to be a duplicated reference to the Selside Beck bloomery. Both of the definite bloomeries have been subject to

geophysical investigation, revealing significant sub-surface deposits (Crew 2001), but neither has been securely dated. An example on the opposite bank of Coniston Water at Harrison Coppice (some 725m north west of the northern end of the study area) has been dated to 1290-1410 cal AD (620±40 BP; BA 166035 (Beta Analytic 2002)).

- 4.3.1 **Quarrying:** three small-scale quarried areas were identified in the south of the study area (Fig 6), none of which was of great significance. A pair of roadside quarries was located adjacent to the lakeside road at Low Peel Near (NTSMR 24451 and 181146; Plate 22) and a small quarry was identified on Peel Island (NTSMR 181317).
- 4.3.2 **Peat Cutting:** a single area of potential peat cutting was identified on the open moorland of The Park (NTSMR 181181). It is highly likely that further peat cutting had been undertaken on the moorland of the study area as there is access up into the area and a ready source of peat would have been required locally to fuel both High and Low Parkamoor Farms.

#### 4.4 FARMING

- 4.4.1 **Farmsteads:** the farmsteads of Low and High Parkamoor have been subject to a vernacular building survey (Higgins 1986; NTSMR 20513 and 181096; Plates 23 and 24). The farmhouse at Low Parkamoor (NTSMR 26191) is also statutorily protected as a Grade II Listed Building (LBS Number 421455). It seems that post-Dissolution the Parkamoor landholdings were eventually sub-divided into Low and High farms (*Section 3.2.6*), with the extant farmhouses having elements of surviving seventeenth and eighteenth century architectural design (NTSMR 26196 and 26191; Plate 24); both farmsteads are shown on Yates' 1786 dated map of Lancashire (Plate 4). The present survey identified two areas of building platforms, one at each farmstead; they may relate to a further domestic sub-division of tenements at each farm, which had subsequently gone out of use by at least the early nineteenth century. At Low Parkamoor there are building platforms south of the main farm group (NTSMR 181217 and 181219) and at High Parkamoor there are the foundations of a range of farm buildings upslope from the main farm (NTSMR 181179; Plate 25). The latter range of buildings is a longhouse sub-divided into domestic and agricultural buildings and has a well-defined hood wall for drainage on the east end.
- 4.4.2 Further evidence for possible permanent domestic sites are limited in the study area. It is possible that some of the woodsmen's huts were more permanent in nature, and may have been small cottages also associated with stock management and small-scale cultivation. The eighteenth and nineteenth century mapping shows that many of the wooded compartments evident today were alternately pasture or coppice and no doubt the barns found within them were primarily of agricultural function rather than primarily being associated with the woodland industry. One definite domestic hut was identified outside modern woodland at Cow Brow (NTSMR 181193); the structure was found associated with an area of clearance and ridge-and-furrow cultivation to the east (*Section 4.4.3*).
- 4.4.3 **Cultivation:** the present agricultural cultivation within the study area is limited to enclosed pasture found in intermittent pockets in the woodland on the lower valley sides and also around both High and Low Parkamoor Farmsteads. Historically the herdwicks of The Park and Waterside Park would have contained some enclosed

pasture and also large areas of unenclosed moorland on the more elevated land. A large sheep smoot gave access from the enclosed land on Low Parkamoor Farm out onto The Park (NTSMR 181189). Evidence of arable cultivation is limited within the study area, there is cultivation in a field located between High and Low Parkamoor Farms (NTSMR 181218), and there is a cluster of small cultivated plots and cleared ground located adjacent to a ruined hut (NTSMR 181193) on Cow Brow (NTSMR 181187, 181188, 181190, 181191 and 181220).

## 4.5 RECREATION

- 4.5.1 **Tourism:** the study area falls within the heartland of dramatic landscape that so captivated the early travellers and later led to the Romantic and Picturesque movements. Thomas West's description of Coniston Water (repr 1821) takes in a series of views seen at intervals around the lake (*Section 3.2.10*). His second 'Station' lay within the study area and is located to the east of Peel Island (NTSMR 181095; Plates 5 and 26). He described the view up the lake from this location in great detail; it is the view looking diagonally away from the study area towards the mountains and Coniston village. Indeed, a later writer dismissed the eastern side of the lake as being the least interesting (Ford 1839) and the lakeside road through the study area is the route used in order to get the best views of the west side of the lake. As with the written descriptions, most artistic depictions of the landscape of Coniston predominantly have a viewpoint looking from the east shore or hills out onto Coniston water, the village or the mountains to the west. Despite this tendency to show views to the west, there are some relatively late depictions that show some evidence for woodland on the east side for example around Brantwood (in Lawson Park), located just north of the study area (Plate 27). More importantly, there is also a painting by Heaton-Cooper of charcoal burners at work c 1908 that is most likely to be in the study area on the western edge of High Barn Woods (Plate 12).
- 4.5.2 The plot locations in the literary fiction of Arthur Ransome in *Swallows and Amazons* (1930) revolved around real-life places in the Lake District which he remembered from childhood and from a summer teaching sailing, including places in the woodland. As a young man, he had friends who were charcoal burners in the Nibthwaite area (Lambert 1989, 35). The lake depicted is presumed to be Windermere, but with the surrounding landscape being akin to Coniston. Peel Island on Coniston Water formed part of the fictional camp of 'Wild Cat Island' in the novel. It is near here that the charcoal burners Old Billy and Young Billy work in the woods located just to the south of Wild Cat Island, in their hut described as a 'Red Indian wigwam'. In the eleventh book in the series *The Picts and the Martyrs* (1943) a woodman's hut called the 'Dogs Home' forms the main plot location (Lambert 1989, 25); the real-life hut/cottage is located to the north of the study area.

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## 5. LANDSCAPE HISTORY

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The results of the archaeological walkover survey have been combined with the historical background and desk-based analysis in order to present a short chronological landscape history of the National Trust landholding.

### 5.2 FURNESS ABBEY, 1127-1537

- 5.2.1 The abbots of Furness Abbey were granted almost all of the land in High and Low Furness in 1127, and by 1196 were undisputed landholders in the area (Brydson 1908). The monks had numerous interests but the most pertinent for the study area is their iron mining interests in Furness that were documented by at least 1292 (Collingwood 1902). The process of smelting their raw mined ore required a ready source of charcoal fuel, and in 1339 they were granted entitlement to empark and enclose woodland in High and Low Furness (Brydson 1908). The earliest examples of this process were the three parks created on the eastern side of Coniston Water, at Water Park, Parkamoor and Lawson Park. It was here that bloomeries were established, probably one in each park, and the surrounding enclosed managed coppice woodland would have provided their fuel and the rest of the enclosure would be farmed as a herdwick. It was easier to transport the iron ore to the source of the fuel, which was bulky and was required in large amounts.

### 5.3 DISSOLUTION AND AFTER, 1537- EARLY 1700S

- 5.3.1 At the Dissolution, the King's Commissioners valued each of the Coniston parks as being worth 46s 8d each. Little timber of any value had survived due to the previous intensive exploitation for fuelling the bloomeries. The parks and herdwick farms were annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, let and then sold off over time by the Crown to various property speculators who often then sold the land on to sitting tenant farmers. The woodland management and iron processing continued but was now in secular hands, and the destruction of woodland in Furness for fuel was so severe that it led to a temporary ban on the use of bloomsmithies in 1567 (*ibid.*). Around the same time, a survey of each of the parks described the farms within each of them as containing an old house and barn with a bracken-covered roof. The farm at Parkamoor was sub-divided, probably by inheritance, into High Parkamoor and Low Parkamoor by about 1614 when a new farm was built at Cocket How (possibly High Parkamoor), and several Satterthwaite families were residing at Parkamoor at the time (National Trust nd).

### 5.4 HEYDAY OF WOODLAND INDUSTRY, LATE 1700S-EARLY 1900S

- 5.4.1 The most intensive use of the woods for charcoal production, including the planting of new woodland, occurred after the introduction of large industrialised blast furnaces in the region. The furnaces required very large amounts of charcoal and the initial prosperity of the practice led to many new woodlands being created as they yielded more revenue than traditional farming products. The southern portion of the study area was probably planted as woodland at some point between

1786 and 1818 (*Section 3.3.7*). James Coupland of Parkamoor was recorded as providing charcoal for Backbarrow blast furnace as early as 1711. By the eighteenth century Parkamoor was shared by the Coupland and Bayliff families (*ibid.*). The vernacular building survey revealed elements of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century architecture surviving in both Low and High Parkamoor farmhouses. There was also evidence for two possible further tenements, one at each farmstead, comprising building platforms/ranges, including domestic structures; a further domestic hut on Cow Brow was associated with an area of clearance and ridge-and-furrow cultivation.

- 5.4.2 Woodland industries became increasingly important in the period as industrialisation took hold; as well as charcoal there was a demand for wood products such as pit props, bobbins and constructional timbers. The woodlands were divided into coppice compartments, each on a different cycle of growth, and these were defined by hag boundaries, which were formed of sections of drystone walling, marker cairns and sometimes holly hedges. The compartments would contain charcoal burning platforms accessed by long sinuous trackways that could be used to transport the charcoal away at first to the bloomeries in the area, then in later periods to the wider market to be used at blast furnaces. Scoops surrounding the platforms may have formed the bases of charcoal burners' huts or the footings for water barrels or may simply be scoops left behind after earth has been added to the charcoal stack.
- 5.4.3 Potash was produced in kilns for bleaching in the woollen industry, and bark peeling provided tannins for the leather industry. Remains of this industry are less numerous than those of charcoal making, and for the most part only comprise the foundations of the semi-permanent bark peelers' huts, which survive particularly well. Itinerant workers would have provided all of the manpower for these various labour-intensive activities in the woodland, and typically lived in the woods, often with their families, at a distance from their permanent homes. They lived in various styles of temporary accommodation. Woodsmen's huts, used over the winter, were the most permanent structures inhabited in the woods and were constructed like miniature stone houses with slate roofs. Other surviving structures include barns, which were possibly used for both woodland and agricultural storage.
- 5.4.4 Traditional woodland industries began to decline in the latter half of the nineteenth century and by 1920 the furnace at Backbarrow had turned to using coke, thus removing the last major market for charcoal in the region. The continuity of charcoal burning within the study area until at least 1908, is demonstrated by a painting by Heaton-Cooper, which shows charcoal burners at work on the edge of Coniston Water, probably in High Barn Woods.

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## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

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**Oxford  
Archaeology  
North**

**December 2009**

### **EAST CONISTON WOODLAND**

#### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY**

#### **PROJECT DESIGN**

#### ***Proposals***

*The following project design is offered in response to a request from the National Trust and in accordance with a brief from Jamie Lund, The National Trust Regional Archaeologist, to undertake a programme of archaeological survey of a block of woodland on the eastern side of Coniston Water. The purpose of this is to inform the appropriate conservation management of the archaeological resource within their property.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Jamie Lund of the National Trust has invited Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to submit a project design for a programme of historic landscape survey of their holdings on the eastern side of Coniston Water; the total study area is 2.3sqkm. The proposed programme is in accordance with a verbal brief by Jamie Lund and is intended to provide for the conservation management of the landscape and its archaeological resource.
- 1.1.2 The survey would entail the enhancement of the Lake District and National Trust HER data, by means of a documentary study and identification survey work.

### 1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), which is an educational charity under the guidance of a board of trustees, has over 30 years of experience in professional archaeology, and can provide a professional and cost-effective service. We are the largest independent employer of archaeologists in the country (we currently have more than 200 members of staff), and can thus deploy considerable resources with extensive experience to any archaeological project. We have offices in Lancaster and Oxford, trading as Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), and Oxford Archaeology (OA) respectively, enabling us to provide a truly nationwide service. OA is an Institute of Field Archaeologists Registered Organisation (No 17). All work on the project will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional standards, including:
- IFA's *Code of Conduct*, (1999); *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, (1999); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*, (1999); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*, (1999).
  - English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, 1991.
  - *The European Association of Archaeologists Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work* (1998).
- 1.2.2 OA North has considerable experience of the evaluation, survey and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 19 years. One of its particular specialisms is in the sphere of landscape recording and assessment. OA North has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.
- 1.2.3 OA North has undertaken a large number of upland landscape surveys for a variety of clients (both private and national agencies such as English Heritage and Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHM(E)) and employs a qualified surveyor (James Quartermaine, BA, DipSurv, MIFA) who has many years (since 1984 in the region) experience of the identification and survey of upland landscapes, having worked closely with the RCHM(E) and the Lake District National Park Authority on a large number of projects.
- 1.2.4 Since 1982 OA North has been undertaking extensive upland landscape surveys throughout Northern England. Surveys include the Lake District National Park Survey, the Torver Common surveys (Lake District), Haweswater and Thirlmere estate surveys (Lake District), 200sqkm of the Nidderdale AONB (for NYCC), most of the Forest of Bowland AONB (Lancashire), most of the Arnside / Silverdale AONB, and a multitude of smaller landscape projects which include the Otterburn Range surveys in the Lake District National Park.
- 1.2.5 Recently OA North has undertaken a major programme of upland identification survey across the uplands of North Wales, on behalf of the Royal Commission of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). This has entailed the survey of 250 sqkm of unenclosed upland, and has recorded over 3,500 monuments.
- 1.2.6 OA North has undertaken numerous upland survey projects for the National Trust, which includes the survey and excavation of the Langdale Axe Factories, the Lyme Park landscape survey (Cheshire), St Catherine's Estate survey (Windermere), Ennerdale Landscape Survey, Addleborough (Wensleydale), Rectory Woods survey (Heysham), a survey around Stickle Tarn,

Great Langdale, the Borrowdale Landscape Survey, Buttermere Survey, and the North Yorkshire Coast Survey. OA North has recently completed the survey of Nether Wasdale.

- 1.2.7 Since 1982 we have undertaken 38 major landscape field surveys covering 1007sqkm of uplands across England and Wales, which has comprised the recording of over 21,600 sites and monuments. OA North can claim to be one of the foremost specialists in the field of upland landscape recording.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to inform future management decisions with regard to conservation matters relating to the archaeological and historical content of the National Trust holdings. The proposed study is intended as an initial exploration of the archaeological and historical resource, rather than a definitive and comprehensive study. The aims of this initial project are broadly as follows:

- to undertake a documentary study, accessing and collating historic maps and other documentary data.
- to undertake an archaeological survey of the study area to identify and record all visible sites.
- to produce a written report presenting the results of the historic landscape survey, and to provide a basis for the preparation of detailed management prescriptions by The National Trust.

## 3. METHODS STATEMENT

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the objectives of the archaeological work summarised above. It is divided into four elements, desk based research (including aerial photographs), identification field survey, and reporting.

- 3.1.2 **Areas:** the area documentary and field survey is 2.3 sqkm in extent, and is predominantly woodland. The survey will entail a field inspection of all areas defined, with the exception of Peel Island. If a survey of Peel Island is required there will need to be a variation to the costings to accommodate access to the island.

### 3.2 DESK-BASED STUDY

- 3.2.1 The desk-based element comprises the setting up of the project GIS, the incorporation of all existing NTSMR and LDNPA HER data, documentary research and aerial photography.

- 3.2.2 **GIS Setup:** this will entail setting up the GIS, incorporating modern 1:10,000 mapping and historic mapping. The Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" Mapping will be acquired digitally from the Lake District National Park Authority. It will entail incorporating the results from the National Trust SMR, which will be edited and adjusted to achieve consistency with the rest of the dataset. The format of the GIS and database will be compatible with the NT SMR.

- 3.2.3 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** the data generated during the desk-based study will provide the basis for an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains. The documentary study will entail the integration of the relevant NT SMR data and other data held by Cumbria County Council, Lake District National Park Authority, the National Mapping Record, and the Cumbria Record Office. The survey will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the study area, and provide a basis from which historical narratives for the study area can be constructed. It is anticipated that a search will be made of the tithe maps and other primary documentation for the area as is readily available. This will have the potential to inform the post-medieval use occupation and land-use in the area.

- 3.2.4 **Aerial Photographic Survey:** while there will be some limited investigation of aerial photography sources, it is not anticipated that it will be very productive, given that much of the study area is woodland. A source of vertical air photographs and any oblique photography will be obtained from the LDNPA, and any results will be incorporated into the GIS.

### 3.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.3.1 The area defined for identification survey is shown on the attached mapping, and encompasses 2.3sqkm. The survey will include the coppiced woodlands, where there is considerable potential for historic woodland features. The identification survey will be undertaken as an enhanced Level 1b type survey (details of OA North's survey levels are contained in *Appendix 1*). The sites already identified from SMR will be checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as other newly discovered monuments. The survey will involve four elements: Reconnaissance, Mapping, Description and Photography.
- 3.3.2 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance will consist of close field walking, varying from 10m to 30m line intervals dependent on visibility and safety considerations. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and thus all sites noted will be recorded. The extent of any areas where there is no access will be defined on maps and depicted on the CAD mapping. All sites identified from the Sites and Monuments Record and also the OS first edition maps will be investigated.
- 3.3.3 **Survey mapping:** a Satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) will be utilised to satisfy the Level 1 survey requirements. It is proposed to use an extremely accurate Leica 1200 system, which can achieve accuracies in normal conditions of +/- 0.01m. However, in woodland this can degrade to +/- 1m, but at least will work, whereas other GPS systems will often not operate in woodland at all. This means that the instrument can provide a locational accuracy that will vary between 1m and 0.01m, and provides for a quick and effective means of recording the position and extent of sites. The GPS techniques will be used to record the extent of the site which internally stores the survey data and this is then output as GIS shape files and will be imported directly into a GIS system (ArcMap 9.2).
- 3.3.4 **Site Description and Assessment:** the key to economy of survey is being able to compile a descriptive record for each site in a fast and accurate manner, which can be implemented in all weather conditions. It is proposed that the data be directly input on site into a Psion palm computer, which is within a weatherproof case. The data will subsequently be incorporated into an Access 97 compatible database. The proposed system has the advantage that it can be input in adverse weather conditions, unlike conventional pro-forma sheets, and saves on the subsequent transcription of the data into the database; however, it is slightly slower to create the entry in the field by comparison with a conventional pro-forma.
- 3.3.5 The database will include the following mandatory fields: NTSMR number, survey reference number, Site Name, NGR, site description, monument type, period, condition, threats management recommendations and photo ref.
- 3.3.6 The input into the system will be guided by a proforma to ensure uniformity and consistency of input. Each category of significance will be given high, medium or low scores in the field. At the post-fieldwork stage a similar score will be placed on amenity potential. This can be calculated against its accessibility, its potential for interpretation, and its importance as a visual feature in the landscape. These values will be averaged to provide an overall grade for the site at the data analysis stage.
- 3.3.7 **Site Interpretation:** the size and intricacy of the description will reflect the complexity of the site and will not be limited by any formulaic restrictions. The description will incorporate a provisional interpretation of the function and purpose of a site, where possible, and similarly will provide a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology where possible.
- 3.3.8 **Photographic Survey:** a photographic archive will be generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs will be taken of all sites using a scale bar. All photography will be recorded on photographic pro-forma sheets which will show the subject, orientation and date. The photography will be primarily undertaken using a digital camera will allow the incorporation of a digital image of specific sites into the Access database form (as required). The use of photography in this way considerably enhances the usability of a database and greatly assists the analysis of the landscape. This digital archive will be backed up using archivally stable black and white 35mm format photography which will be maintained to archival standards.

### 3.4 PROJECT ARCHIVE

- 3.4.1 **Archive:** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (Management of

Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and digitally.

- 3.4.2 **Digital Presentation:** the digital data will be collated in a GIS, using Esri's ArcGIS 9. This powerful system provides full integration with standard database packages, and can output in a variety of formats compatible with all major GIS and CAD software packages. In particular it can output in MapInfo format and in AutoCAD DXF and DWG formats (including compatibility with AutoSketch). The database will be compiled in Access 97 format, as this provides good backwards and forwards compatibility with other versions of the software, and integrates smoothly with ArcGIS 9. Data can easily be imported into Access 97 from a variety of formats, and similarly can be easily exported back into other formats after
- 3.4.3 **Site Gazetteer:** the site descriptions and characterisations input in the field to the site PDA will be processed and combined with the records from the NTSMR. Once the digital gazetteer has been collated and edited, it will be output as an Access Report and then input directly into a Microsoft Word format. This data will then be formatted and topped and tailed within word to produce the gazetteer volume for the survey project.
- 3.4.4 **Photographic Presentation:** the primary access database will have fields defining the photograph number, type and orientation against the individual site. This will then be output as a database report, in order of photograph number, showing the site number, NGR, orientation and photo type. This will then be output as a word file to form the photographic catalogue.

### 3.5.1 REPORTING

- 3.5.1 A basic survey report will present the results of the study. It will not incorporate a comprehensive analytical landscape study, given that this is only a very small proportion of the Coniston valley. The report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above, and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project. The reports will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them. The report will identify the significance of the archaeological and architectural evidence and will include the following:
- An historical background of the study area, examining its origins and development
  - Results of the documentary study outlining the historical development of the area
  - Results of the archaeological survey, presented in conjunction with the survey mapping
  - An interpretative account of the development of the localised landscape
- 3.5.2 The report will identify areas of archaeological importance, and will examine their level of preservation and fragility. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work. An appendix gazetteer of sites and designed elements which will be based directly upon the project database.
- 3.5.3 The report will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans, landscape survey mapping, all reduced to an appropriate scale. The site mapping will be based upon the GIS and CAD base. The report will be accompanied by photographs and historic illustrations illustrating the principal elements of the landscape. Each report will be illustrated by a selection of photographs and maps. The database will be in Access 97, which is compatible with almost all database systems.
- 3.5.4 **Editing and submission:** the report will be subject to the OA North's stringent editing procedure and then a draft will be submitted to the National Trust for consultation. Following acceptance of the report three bound and one unbound copies of the report will be submitted. In addition to the paper copies of the report two digital copies of the report and drawings will be submitted. The final drawings will be in ArcView and/or AutoCAD 2004 formats.

3.5.5 Primary archival material, such as negatives and historical mapping will be supplied to the National Trust.

### **3.6 CONFIDENTIALITY**

3.6.1 The report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

## **4. OTHER MATTERS**

### **4.1 ACCESS**

4.1.1 It is assumed that OA North will have unrestricted pedestrian access to the study area for the duration of the survey, and that access will be negotiated on OA North's behalf by the National Trust Property Manager.

### **4.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

4.2.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The OA North Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual, as well as the OA Health and Safety Statement. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects, and will anticipate the potential hazards arising from the project.

### **4.3 INSURANCE**

4.3.1 The insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the Unit and arising in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees there applies the insurance cover of £10m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

### **4.4 WORKING HOURS**

4.4.1 Survey works will be undertaken on the basis of a five day week, within daylight hours only.

### **4.5 PROJECT MONITORING**

4.5.1 OA North will inform the client of all significant developments, and any potential departures from the agreed programme will be discussed and agreed with them prior to implementation.

## **5. WORK TIMETABLE**

5.1 The phases of work will comprise:

### **5.1.1 *Desk Top Study***

A 10 day period is required to collate all the available data.

### **5.1.2 *Field Survey***

8 days will be required for the field survey

### **5.1.3 *Archive and Reporting***

30 days would be required to complete this element.

## **6. OUTLINE RESOURCES**

### **6.1 STAFFING**

6.1.1 The project will be under the management of **Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. He will monitor the progress of the project ensuring adherence to all agreed programmes and timetables. He will also provide technical back-up, advice, and will have editorial control over the compilation of

the full report. He has many years experience of surveying upland landscapes, particularly in the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks. Jamie will provide a post-survey assessment of the results in conjunction with the project director. Jamie is a pilot and flies from Sutton Bank, on the edge of the North York Moors.

- 6.1.2 The field survey will be led by **Peter Schofield** BA who has considerable experience of field survey work, including prehistoric landscapes, and has undertaken considerable survey work throughout Cumbria and was a team leader on the recent major survey of the Northern Welsh Uplands. He undertook the recent surveys for the National Trust at Ennerdale in West Cumbria, the Borrowdale completion survey, and also at St Catherines, Windermere.



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## APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER

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**PREFREF** 20023

**Name** Fortification and Bloomery, Peel Island, Coniston **Period** Unknown

**NGR** SD2951691910 **Type** FORTIFICATION, BLOOMERY

**Sources** Collingwood 1926; National Trust Site Visit 2010; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

Possible medieval fortifications and ironworks, thirteenth century pottery, querns, dross, nails and rivets found on the site. Medieval remains said by NAS Gazetteer to represent a fortification and ironworks (S1323). Also see article 'Inventory of ancient monuments in Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands' in the 1926 volume of *CandWAAS* (S2229 p40). Possible medieval fortification and ironworks recorded by The National Trust. Finds of thirteenth century pottery, querns, dross, nails and rivets found at the site on Peel Island, Coniston (S2873). Lake District HER - 1506 and 30118. National Trust Field Visit 11/03/2010.

Description: The site of the bloomery (marked as a hearth on the map produced by Collingwood) is not clearly visible at the site of the visit. There is no sign of the stone built, square structure so clearly shown on the plan. There is also trace of the wall running along the top of the crag immediately north-west of the square hearth. It is possible that no trace of this feature remains. However, a large square grassy mound can be seen today on the approximate site of the hearth depicted by Collingwood. It is impossible without intervention to determine the nature and true form of this feature, however it is possible that this is a remnant of the bloomery floor or structure. It is also possible it is a mound of slag or crushed ore. The area surrounding this central grassy mound does appear suitable for use as a place of work or industry. The area is protected from the elements and could be easily enclosed by supporting a light roof from the natural crags that rise up to form the central ridge running through the island. There is no sign of the door shown by Collingwood. However, there are traces of modified and flattened rock surfaces on the approximate site of the stone steps depicted by Collingwood. It is clear that the ground surfaces in the north-western corner of the island have been modified in the past. However for what reason this was undertaken is unclear. Given the lack of any supporting evidence it is impossible to conclude that this was the site of a medieval bloomery, although evidence collected by Collingwood strongly suggests that it was. This interpretation seems to be more likely that it was a fortified place of refuge.

**PREFREF** 20027

**Name** Bloomery, west of Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Medieval

**NGR** SD2991592515 **Type** BLOOMERY, HEARTH

**Sources** Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1969; Crew 2001; Lund 2001; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

This bloomery mound on the edge of Coniston Water is possibly medieval. Also associated with the site are two small circular-shaped hearths that have suffered limited erosion (Lund, J, 21, 12, 2001). This site is situated in a gently sloping open pasture on the east side of Coniston Water, about 40m from the lake. There is a substantial mound of slag with a fairly level top and up to 1.50m high on its west side. In the central part of the west side is a sharp edged hollow which may have resulted from the quarrying and removal of slags. There are three large trees and a burnt-out tree stump on the mound. Apart from the mound the field pasture is relatively smooth and seems to have been ploughed.

To the south of the slag mound is a block of woodland, now hazel coppice with oak standards. Along the north edge of this woodland is a slight hollow-way. This may relate to the gate giving access to the field or it may be due to the poaching by animals sheltering in the lee of the woodland to the south is a shallow oval pitstead about 8m by 7m overall.

**RESULTS**

The grey-scale plots show clearly the concentration of anomalous readings on the slag mound. To the west, on the level ground below the mound, there are scattered low level anomalies, probably from isolated pieces of slag. The line of the hollow-way shows clearly.

The filled colour contour plot shows a degree of patterning, with apparent dipolar anomalies, typical of the response from a slag mound. Because of the depth of the slags all these anomalies have to be treated with

some caution. However, the tap slag seems to be relatively magnetically quiet. Thus some of these anomalies may be from genuine features, being strong enough to show against a noisy background, though their orientations are unlikely to be realistic.

(A) has an irregular positive zone about 1m across with a maximum of 112.5nT. There appears to be a negative zone to the north and to the west, but the western zone is almost certainly influenced by being on the steep slope at the head of the quarry scoop. The northern negative has a minimum reading of -106.5nT, which is low in relation to the size of the positive maximum. This negative would give the anomaly an apparent orientation of some 10 degrees east.

(B) is the strongest anomaly with a range of -90 to +191nT, which would be typical for a normal furnace that is not so well-preserved. The pear-shaped positive zone is about 1.5 by 1.0m, but the negative zone is rather limited in extent and gives a markedly eastern orientation. An isolated reading of +90nT in the centre of this negative zone emphasises its uncertainty and shows the possible influence of the slag mound.

(C) has a circular positive zone of about 1m diameter, rising to 213nT. The negative signal is not coherent, with a minimum reading of -65nT and an orientation too far west to be realistic.

#### SUMMARY

Of the three possible anomalies at this site only that at B seems to be coherent enough to be regarded with any confidence as a possible furnace. Its location on top of the mound would suggest that it could be the latest of a series of furnaces here, However as all these anomalies are on top of slag deposits of some depth none of them can reliably be regarded as being from furnaces

The slag mound at Parkamoor is of the order of 150 cubic metres, perhaps up to 200 cubic metres when it was complete. This suggests a minimum slag weight of about 200 tonnes, so this was a relatively large site which would have required a sequence of furnaces over a relatively long period of time. Unfortunately the site has been rather damaged both by ploughing and by robbing so little significant detail was recovered from this survey (Crew, P, 2001).

#### **PREFREF** 20028

**Name** Bloomery, Selside Beck, Coniston **Period** Medieval

**NGR** SD2970590925 **Type** BLOOMERY

**Sources** Fell 1908; Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1969; M Davies-Shiel Annotated Map and List 1990; Crew 2001; OAN Survey 2010

#### **Description**

The bloomery at Water Park dates from between the enclosure of the Park in 1339 and the Dissolution, although it could have been worked after the latter date. It consists of a large slag heap overgrown with coppice, and is sited on the north side of Selside Beck. An old road marked on the ordnance maps as Coal Lane leads down to it through the coppice from the fell-side above. Large pieces of scoriae have been found and smaller pieces for some yards around. A shallow elliptical hollow is approximately 20m long, this exists 30m north-west of it. No scoriae was found there but much charcoal was unearthed just beneath the surface. The slope down to the stream at this point is covered with cinders.

The site is on a restricted rocky spur between Selside Beck and another stream to the north, on the eastern side of Coniston Water. From the junction of the streams the ground rises steeply to a series of irregular shelves dominated by several rock-outcrops. The most prominent feature of the site is a very well-defined pitstead, now of oval shape and about 8m by 7m overall. This has a sharp quarried scarp on the uphill side. On the downhill side it has a well-defined rim only slightly higher than the level interior, but up to 1.5m high on the exterior. Below the pitstead is a more irregular oval hollow, but this is probably no more than a natural feature.

The bloomery seems to have been sited on a small shelf to the south of the pitstead. The site is not obvious, being no more than a very slight swelling. There are very few slags visible, except in Selside Beck at the foot of a steep slope.

#### RESULTS

Despite the unpromising appearance of this site the results are surprisingly clear. On the grey-scale plots the edges of the pitstead show clearly, as a low-level negative anomaly, due to light subsoil burning of the peripheral areas of the charcoal stack. This does not show well on the filled colour contour plot because of

the scale chosen to show the bloomery features most clearly. In the centre of the pitstead is a very small and weak positive anomaly, probably indicating the point at which the wood-stack would have been set alight.

The general spread of anomalous readings in the southern part of the survey area shows that most of the slags were tipped down the steep slope towards Selside Beck. Perhaps because of this, two relatively well-defined anomalies can be seen.

(A) is on the crest of the shelf in the centre of the southern area of the survey. This anomaly has an oval positive zone about 2m by 1m, with readings up to 200nT. There is a rather irregular negative zone on the northern side, with a minimum reading of -44mT. The location and alignment of this anomaly would suggest that it is from a small furnace with a slag-tapping channel running downhill to the south-west.

(B) is downslope to the north, on relatively level ground to the south of the pitstead. This is a rather small and weak anomaly with a range of readings from -28 to +97nT. It seems most likely that this is from a re-heating hearth rather than from a furnace.

## SUMMARY

Selside Beck seems to have been a rather small site, of restricted area. There are only a few small areas suitable for the siting of furnaces or buildings and there appears to have been only a single furnace and a possible re-heating hearth. It is not possible to estimate the quantity of slag at this site, as the majority has been dumped down steep slopes and much would have been swept down the beck. There would probably not have been more than a few tonnes of slag produced, most probably in a single episode.

It seems unlikely that the construction of the pitstead would have destroyed any other ironworking features, as there are no indications of slags either tipped downslope from here or being incorporated into the pitstead bank. It would seem that if this area had been used then it would probably have been for a building associated with the bloomery ironworking (Crew, P, 2001).

### **PREFREF** 20029

**Name** Bloomery, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Medieval

**NGR** SD2978591065 **Type** BLOOMERY

**Sources** Fell 1908

#### **Description**

Possible Medieval bloomery site (S1232), which is listed by A Fell in 1908 (S1174) and shown on his map. The bloomery is said to date between the enclosure of the park in 1339 and the Dissolution, but could have been worked after the latter date. In the beginning of the C20 it was said to consist of a large heap overgrown with coppice, on the north side of Selside Beck. Large pieces of scoriae and much charcoal were unearthed by subsequent OS inspectors in 1956 and 1957 (S1361). See the NMR excavation index 921952 (S1347). Lake District HER -3236.

OA North Field Visit 24/02/2010. The putative bloomery could not be identified at this location. The site may be a duplication of the Selside Beck bloomery

### **PREFREF** 20513

**Name** Low Parkamoor Farmstead, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3069792625 **Type** FARMSTEAD

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

#### **Description**

A farm complex consisting of a farmhouse (NTSMR 26191); a shippon and lean-to (NTSMR 26192); a ruinous former bank barn / shippon (NTSMR 26193); a ruinous former variant bank barn and earth closet (NTSMR 26194); and a ruinous agricultural structure (NTSMR 26195). (Higgins, M, 01/04/1986).

### **PREFREF** 20532

**Name** Low Barn, Dodgson Pasture, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3001192654 **Type** BARN

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

#### **Description**

This barn is situated on the eastern side of Lake Coniston, approximately 3 miles north of Nibthwaite. Its chief feature is the row of wrestlers or 'wrostler' tiles which form the ridge of the roof. From the shape and

position of this barn set against the hill, it seems probable that originally the upper floor comprised a threshing barn and store, the lower floor was used as a shippon. However, the position of the original barn doors and winnowing door can not now be seen as a new door and window were obviously added to convert the building into a scout hut.

**IMPORTANT FEATURES** - Wrestler slates.

**WALLS** - The walls are made of surface gathered and quarried slate. The quoins are irregular, but predominantly laid horizontal and upright. A small hole in the eastern gable wall, 1 m below the ridge serves as an outlet for smoke from the open hearth beneath.

**ROOF** - The roof is laid with old slates set in diminishing courses and topped by wrestler slates. All the timbers supporting the roof are of modern, sawn softwood laid upright. The two king post tie beams trusses are set equally spaced across the barn, with double purlins set over the bank in single lengths over each bay. The roof is felted. A cast iron gutter runs along the north and south walls.

**UPPER FLOOR** - The upper floor over the shippon is boarded, and raised on breeze blocks 0.5m higher than the concrete floor around the hearth at the eastern end. The hearth consists of a single slate slab set into the concrete floor. A false softwood boarded floor has been added to the western end of the barn, supported by the tie beam and two joists resting in the gable wall to provide extra sleeping accommodation; access to this is gained by a wooden ladder.

**SHIPPON** - The shippon walls internally are whitewashed. The floor is made up of rough slate cobbles and the central feeding / drainage channel divided from the raised stall area by slate blocks. The ceiling is now supported by a single joist, although 4 holes in the wall suggest that originally there were two (de verre Ellerby, A, J, 01.07.1986).

**PREFREF** 23738

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, High Barn Woods, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3046593705 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is sub-triangular, measures 7.5m in diameter and is cut 2m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 2m high above a stream.

**PREFREF** 23739

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, High Barn Woods, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3042593695 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is sub-circular, measures 7.5m in diameter and is cut 2m deep into the slope.

**PREFREF** 23740

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, High Barn Woods, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3046193679 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is sub-oval, measures 10m long by 7.5m wide, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope.

**PREFREF** 23741

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, High Barn Woods, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3039593665 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval and measures 11m long by 8m wide and the platform is up to 1.5m high.

**PREFREF** 23742

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, High Barn Woods, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3041993635      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 9m long by 7m wide, is cut 0.5m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.25m high downslope on the west side. There is a slight scooped area located to the north which measures 1.5m in diameter.

**PREFREF** 23743

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, High Barn Woods, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3050293629      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is circular, measures 8m in diameter, and the platform is up to 0.25m high downslope.

**PREFREF** 23744

**Name** Bark Peelers Hut, High Barn Woods, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3049793619      **Type** BARK PEELERS HUT

**Sources** Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1969; RCHM(E) Survey of Bailiff Wood 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

This hut measures about 2.5m in diameter within a bank of earth and some visible stone that is about 1.3m wide and 0.25m high. On the north-east side, opposite the entrance to the hut, is the customary stone built hearth and chimney surviving to a length of 2.8m across the facade; the fireplace itself is 0.45m wide and filled with stone debris. Around the outside of the hut on the north-west upper side is a contiguous ditch, 0.2m deep and some 1.3m wide. This would serve well for drainage purposes, and may also have been a source of material for the hut wall of earth and stone. Next to the hut is a horseshoe shaped bank, open to the south-east, which partially encloses an area about 2.5m north-west-south-east by 1.5m transversely. The bank, of similar consistency to that around the hut, is spread to a width of about 1.4m and is up to 0.25m high. About 2.5m to the north of the site, and behind the hearth and chimney, is a charcoal burning platform already mentioned. The relationship between the two, in terms of data and function is unknown; it is, however, clear that the charcoal burning platform cannot be observed from inside the hut (RCHM(E) 1995). OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. The site is as described.

**PREFREF** 23745

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3053293580      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. A possible site located on the top of a rocky knoll. It is circular, measures 8.5m in diameter, is slightly cut 0.4m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.4m high downslope.

**PREFREF** 23746

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, High Barn Woods, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3057293632      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is sub-circular, measures 7m long by 6.5m wide, is cut 1.3m deep into the slope and is lain adjacent to a boundary wall on the western end. There is a rectangular scoop measuring 2.5m long by 2m wide and 0.4m deep located on the north side of the site.

**PREFREF** 23747

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, High Barn Woods, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3060493607      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 7.5m long by 6.5m wide, is cut 0.6m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23748

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3046593577      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is sub-circular, measures 8m long by 7m wide, is cut 0.5m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23749

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3043893583      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is circular, measures 8m in diameter, and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope.

**PREFREF** 23750

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3041393559      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is circular, measures 9m in diameter and is slightly cut 0.4m deep into the slope.

**PREFREF** 23751

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3036093619      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is sub-oval and measures 10m long by 8m wide.

**PREFREF** 23752

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3037593505      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 9m long by 7m wide, is cut 0.7m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23753

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3032293492      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 10m long by 7m wide, and is slightly platformed up to 0.5m high downslope on the west and south-west sides.

**PREFREF** 23754

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3041293472      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

Charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is sub-circular, measures 8m in diameter, is cut 0.5m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23755

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3042593501      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is circular, measures 8m in diameter, and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23756**Name** Bark Peelers Huts, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3044493495 **Type** BARK PEELERS HUT**Sources** Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1969; M Davies-Shiel Annotated Map and List 1990; RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

Situated on a terrace are two contiguous bark peelers huts overlooked by two irregular depressions; about 14m to the west, and not visible from the hut interiors, is a charcoal burning platform. The better preserved north hut is oval, measuring 4.3m west-north-west / east-south-east by 2.8m transversely within an earthen bank spread to 1.5m wide and up to 0.25m internal height. The hearth and chimney are in good condition, and 1.0m high. The wall face of the hearth can be seen at ground level in its entirety forming a neat semi-circle, 2.5m across the facade and 1.6m deep. The fireplace, obscured by tumble, is 0.55m across and of similar depth; the hut entrance, opposite the hearth, seems to have been protected by a curving outer bank in the manner of a wind break. There is a parallel curving ditch, 0.1m deep, around the outside of the hut on the east side, which connects to the ditch around the west side of the south hut. The latter is disfigured; it measured approximately 4m north-north-east / south-south-west by 3m transversely within a spread bank, 1.5m wide and 0.15m high on the north side but indeterminate elsewhere. The hearth and chimney, still 1.1m high, has collapsed into the interior, and little survives of the original form. The two depressions above the huts are each 5.0 meter long by between 3-4m wide and up to 0.65m deep; the sides are stony but no wall faces as such can be seen. Their purpose is unclear; they may be for storage or possibly they were quarries for the huts (RCHM(E) 1995). OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. The site is as described.

**PREFREF** 23757**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3051993495 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 9m long by 7.5m wide, is cut 0.6m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side. There are two circular scoops, each measuring 2m in diameter by 0.4m deep located to the south-west of the site.

**PREFREF** 23758**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3052993541 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 10m long by 8m wide, is cut 0.7m deep into the slope and is lain adjacent to a boundary wall on the western end.

**PREFREF** 23759**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3061093526 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 8m long by 6.5m wide, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.7m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23760**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3056893520 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 9m long by 7m wide, is cut 1.3m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23761**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3056893455 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 9m long by 8m wide, is cut 1.5m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.75m high downslope on the west side. The partial remains of a stone kerb survive on

**PREFREF** 23762

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3052493462 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 9m long by 7m wide, is cut 1.5m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side. The partial remains of a stone kerb survive on the west side of the site. A scooped area measuring 2m in diameter by 0.4m deep is located immediately adjacent to the south of

**PREFREF** 23763

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3051893407 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 8.5m long by 6m wide, is cut 1.4m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side. There is a scooped area measuring 2m long by 1m wide and 0.4m deep located immediately adjacent to the north side of the site.

**PREFREF** 23764

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3045193393 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 10m long by 7.5m wide, is cut 1.5m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23765

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3038793386 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 9m long by 8m wide, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side. There is a small oval platform located to the south-west. It measures 3.5m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 1m high.

**PREFREF** 23766

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3035893366 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is sub-circular, measures 7.5m long by 7m wide, is cut 0.4m deep into a flat-topped knoll and lies adjacent to a wall.

**PREFREF** 23767

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3034093307 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 10m long by 8m wide, is cut 1.4m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1.7m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23768

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3040493299 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010



**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is circular, measures 8.5m in diameter, is cut 0.5m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.75m high downslope on the west side. There are several small scooped platforms adjacent to the south-west edge.

**PREFREF** 23769**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3044993328 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is circular, measures 7m in diameter, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.75m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23770**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Fair Hall Coppice, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3060193389 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is sub-circular, measures 9m in diameter, is slightly scooped 0.3m deep into the slope with no obvious front edge to the platform.

**PREFREF** 23771**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Fair Hall Coppice, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3059893355 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is a possible site located on an amorphous flat area upon the top of a crag. The area measures 15m long by 10m wide.

**PREFREF** 23772**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Fair Hall Coppice, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3058193320 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 9m long by 7m wide, is cut 0.5m deep into the slope and is slightly platformed up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23773**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3054593320 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 7.5m long by 5.5m wide, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.75m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23774**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Fair Hall Coppice, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3054893237 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 9m long by 7.5m wide, is cut 0.7m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23775**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3049293309 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 10m long by 7.5m wide, is cut 1.25m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.75m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23776**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3045293267 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 8.5m long by 6.5m wide, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 2m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23777**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3048693210 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 10m long by 7m wide, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23778**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3050393191 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. This is a possible site located on an uneven surface. It is oval, measures 8m long by 7m wide, is cut 0.5m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side. The site is possibly natural or has been disturbed.

**PREFREF** 23779**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3048593135 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 10m long by 7.5m wide, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1.2m high downslope on the west side. There is a well defined stone kerb on the west side and a scoop measuring 1.5m long by 1m wide and 0.5m deep located immediately adjacent to the south side of the site.

**PREFREF** 23780**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3042993154 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 10m long by 7.5m wide, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side. There is a small scoop located immediately adjacent to the south of the site. It measures 1.5m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.5m deep.

**PREFREF** 23781**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3043893221 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 9.5m long by 6.5m wide, is cut 1.75m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 2m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23782**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3039593214 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is circular, measures 8m in diameter, is cut 1.4m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side. There is a small scoop located to the south of the site over the adjacent trackway.

**PREFREF** 23783**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3038193253 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is sub-circular, measures 8m long by 7.5m wide, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.75m high downslope on the west side. The well defined stone kerb survives on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23784**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3035993238 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 12m long by 7.5m wide, is cut 1.2m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23785**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3032493272 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 9m long by 7m wide, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.75m high downslope on the west side. There is a small scoop and a 2.5m diameter wide platform located to the south-east of the site.

**PREFREF** 23786**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3030493217 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is oval, measures 8m long by 7m wide, is cut 0.7m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side. Partial remains of a stone kerb are evident and a coppice stool survive on the northern end.

**PREFREF** 23787**Name** Bark Peelers Hut, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3026993200 **Type** BARK PEELERS HUT**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

This bark peelers hut follows the same pattern as the other huts (23744\*0 and 23576\*0), except that the wall contains a greater percentage of stone, notably on the west side where traces of both an inner and outer face are exposed suggesting a width of about 1.0m. The interior is oval, 4.0m east/west by 3.0m north/south, and the surrounding wall is 0.5m maximum internal height. The original shape of the stone hearth, a semi-circle, is still discernible; it measures 2.2m across the front, 1.6m in depth and 0.9m high. The fireplace, 0.65m wide, is choked with stones. There is evidence for a ditch around the east side (RCHM(E) 1995). OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. The site is as described.

**PREFREF** 23788**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3028893182 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is circular, measures 8m in diameter, is cut 1.5m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.75m high downslope on the west side. The platform is adjacent to a trackway and stream.

**PREFREF** 23789**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3039593125 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is sub-circular, measures 8m long by 7.5m wide, is cut 1.7m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 0.7m high downslope on the west side. The partial remains of a stone kerb survive on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23790

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3029793411 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. It is circular, measures 7m in diameter, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 23791

**Name** Ivy Hogg House, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3026593255 **Type** BUILDING

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey

**Description**

A disturbed and quarried ground, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey as a roofed building and annotated Ivy Hog House at this point; nothing survives of it, and despite the place name evidence, indicative of a sheep shelter, its function cannot be assured (RCHM(E) 1995). OA North Field Visit 04/05/2010. The site consists of two possible rectilinear building platforms although the site has been disturbed. Overall the area of quarried ground and platforms measures approximately 65m long by 30m wide, with the most obvious platform 11m long by 4m wide.

**PREFREF** 24451

**Name** Quarry, Low Peel Near, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2966891412 **Type** QUARRY

**Sources** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 - 1913; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

Possible small quarries at Low Peel Near. OA North Field Visit 25/02/2010. The site consists of a single roadside quarry scoop cut into the crag on the east side of the road. It measures approximately 25m long by 10m wide and is up to 5m deep.

**PREFREF** 26191

**Name** Farmhouse, Low Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3070092639 **Type** FARMHOUSE

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

Low Park-a-Moor is now a holiday cottage and is comparatively isolated, in a position high on the fells above Coniston Water. Such isolation is, however, a result of modern vehicular traffic taking the place of traditional horse-drawn vehicles and foot passage, and in the past it was obviously a relatively prosperous farmstead with a variety of outbuildings. The whole house was refitted in the late 19th or early 20th century but nothing has been done to the house since, and consequently it has retained some traditional features usually lost. The most unusual feature of the house is the back kitchen with a smoke-hood in 17th century fashion.

**IMPORTANT FEATURES** - Smoke hood beam in back kitchen, floor finishes there, both of the main fireplaces and associated fittings.

**WALLS** - The south gable and the west wall round to and including the first wall of the staircase have a hard pebbledash finish totally inappropriate to the building. This was probably applied in the early 20th century when the farm was still worked. The front wall of the house has the remains of a heavy layer of traditional render over most of it, previously whitewashed but now largely natural. The back wall of the house proper also had such a finish but the north and west walls of the back kitchen do not seem to have ever been rendered. The same walling technique was used for both sections of the building, long flatways quoins restraining mainly small quarried stones with a great deal of thin and fine levelling. The stonework has suffered badly from frost shattering on all the farm buildings. Internally the walls are only poorly plastered in most places, some have been stripped entirely and pointed, the first floor is well plastered.

**ROOF** - The farmhouse has three irregular bays, the back kitchen is of crosswall construction. Both sections have double purlins, trusses have queen struts tenoned into the principals, numbered with long carpenters marks. The rafters over the house are similar to those on the extant barn, sawn upright timbers dating from the early 20th century. The back kitchen still has some riven rafters and is generally in a poorer state. All of the slates are relatively thick, those on the back of the kitchen are very thick, the ridge is mostly sandstone, but a few pottery tiles are used at the northern end.

**DETAILS - Parlour** - throughout the ground floor neat upright oak joists are exposed, they have previously been ceiled in this room but not generally elsewhere. The longitudinal beam has lambs tongue stops, no stops could be found on the main transverse beams. There may always have been a fireplace in this room single parlours were often heated, the present grate is only mid 20th century.

**Kitchen** - Flagstone floor, with slate sconce on brick piers at the gable end. This probably dates from the early 20th century when a stud wall was removed from under the beam, and replaced with the present half brick wall.

**Fire House** - The stud wall along the central beam is probably an insertion of unknown date. The floor is of rough slate flags. The fireplace arrangement has remained almost unaltered since it was built, although the smoke hood has been replaced with a 18th century flue now serving a mid 19th century range by Carron Ironworks (in a poor state). To the right of this by the fire window is a spice cupboard with an original door on to which moulding seems to have been applied in the 19th century. It originally had H-hinges but these have been replaced with rebated hinges. To the left of the fireplace is a heck or spur wall of indeterminate date, and against this is fixed a settle also of unknown date.

**Back Kitchen / Wash House** - The original purpose of this section is not clear, but a cobbled floor to the north of the fire beam would have made an uncomfortable living surface. A flagstone floor exists in the region of the old smoke-hood, now leading from the doorways to a wash tub built into a SE corner of the room. As in the fire house the smoke-hood was removed in the 18th century and replaced with the present fireplace and flue. The method by which the flue has been inserted into the wall can clearly be seen in this case, since it remains unrendered in the loft. A groove was cut into the wall by removing stones along the line of the proposed flue. This was then lined in some way and a series of slate slabs set over the top of the groove to create the outside of the flue. Also in this room is an old generator block (or mangle block?) and beside the window an old pump board to draw water from the shallow well just outside the house.

**Staircase and Upstairs** - All of the remaining rooms were heavily refurbished in the late 19th or early 20th century. The staircase is well made in pine, the fireplace is an ornate cast-iron piece with cast iron mantel shelf.

**DEVELOPMENT** - It is not clear whether the two sections of this building were constructed in one or two phases. The latter would certainly be more usual but the position of the apparent straight joint on the external walls suggests that the back kitchen / wash house was built first rather than the main farmhouse. One bay cottages such as this are known but in insufficient quantities for any generalisations to be made on their design or date. The main farmhouse is a conventional 17th or early 18th century farmhouse with an integral stair outshot, large fire-house, parlour and pantry, with sleeping chambers upstairs. The position of the fireplace upstairs, and the fact that there is a window in both the front and back walls, suggests that the south bay was originally divided, but without seeing the underside of the tie beam this cannot be confirmed. It is thought that such a division occurs only in houses of late 17th or early 18th century date but insufficient examples have been analysed to be more specific (Higgins, M, 01/04/1986).

**PREFREF** 26192

**Name** Shippon, Low Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3071492631 **Type** COW HOUSE

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

This former shippon and lean-to, situated to the south-east of the farmhouse, are in a dangerous state of collapse. The roof over the eastern bay of the shippon has totally collapsed on to the floor, rendering the remaining standing walls of the building unsound.

Only 2 1/2 bays of the shippon stalls with stanchions remain at the west gable end. The floor was not seen. Above the shippon was a bracken store. On the east side of a door, half way up, the letters PM are carried on a quoin.

The eastern end of the lean-to has a flagstone floor, whereas the western end has a wooden palette floor - possibly once used for housing farm dogs. The inside shows traces of having been roughly plastered.

**WALLS** - The walls of the shippon are of large and small surface-gathered stone, laid dry. The long quoins indicate that this structure was built in the mid 17th or early 18th century whereas the lean-to is constructed of predominantly small, quarried horizontal slate, with small flatwise quoins. The wall was once mortared which suggests a slightly later date of construction. The west gable wall of the shippon has been rebuilt above the drip course.

**ROOF** - The roof of this building is supported by a single tie-beam truss resting on an internal bearer and dovetailed over an external wall-plate. The purlins are entrenched and notched with sawn, upright rafters. The roof is heavily torched. The thick local roof slates are laid in diminishing courses and topped with a mixture of sandstone and black ceramic ridge tiles (Higgins, M, 01/04/1986).

**PREFREF** 26193

**Name** Barn, Low Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3071492648 **Type** BARN

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

This derelict building lies to the east of the farmhouse. The walls, at most, stand only 2m high and in places only the line of the wall is visible under the turf. The walls are of rough surface-gathered slate with long flatwise quoins. Nothing of the roof structure or doors remains; neither is there any structural evidence for the function of the building; however, from the plan, it can be assumed that it was a former shippon or barn; certainly for agricultural not domestic use. The only feature of note is a domed keeping hole in the south gable wall (Higgins, M, 01/04/1986).

**PREFREF** 26194

**Name** Bank Barn, Low Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3068092638 **Type** BANK BARN

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

This building lies to the south-west of the farmhouse and is set at right angles to the slope of the hill. As in the case of the ruin former barn (NTSMR 26193), the roof has been destroyed and no wall, except the west gable, stands higher than 2m. It is probable that this building was originally a 4-bay barn with a threshing floor between the 2 double doorways; the sheaves stored at the east end and any straw in the two west bays, the earth closet has a lean-to roof and was almost certainly added to the barn at a later date; the wall construction being slightly different. The building as a whole can be roughly assigned to the mid 18th to mid 19th century.

**WALLS** - The walls are of surface-gathered slate and laid dry. The flat quoins are roughly square. A drip-course runs around the entire building. It seems likely that the building was extant with the farmhouse as both are rendered with the same cement. The east gable wall was supported by a buttress which still stands; the surface-gathered slate of which were laid in mortar.

**ROOF** - None of the roof structure remains in situ but fragments of red sandstone ridge tile and slate were found in the debris around the building - indicating that they were once used as roofing material. None of the roof structure remains in situ, nor could any fragments or roof timbers be seen (Higgins, M, 01/04/1986).

**PREFREF** 26195

**Name** Building, Low Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3068992579 **Type** BUILDING

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

This former stone structure lies in a hollow beside the track to the south of the farmhouse. Too little of the building remains to assign to it a function of date; only the walls attached to the field walls remain. The rest of the plan was traced using a probe to detect masonry under a raised line of turf. The walls are made of surface-gathered slate but none remain standing to a height of more than 1m. There is no detail to be found on any of the blocked doors or windows, nor traces of former roof timbers. Amongst the debris associated with the building 2 red sandstone and 1 salt-lazed ridge tiles were found (Higgins, M, 01/04/1986).

**PREFREF** 26196

**Name** Farmhouse, High Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3095292621 **Type** FARMHOUSE

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN

Survey 2010

**Description**

A building constructed of quarried slate with long horizontal quoins, the walls stand to first floor level on the front (south) and almost to the eaves at the rear where there are two outshots, one probably for a staircase; the staircase outshot and the main house probably all being of one build. The windows at the front of the house have arched heads constructed of slate and are altogether rather vertical, possibly originally containing sashes, above these is the remains of a slate string / drip course. The window arrangement implies a 17th or early 18th century plan with a firehouse with fire window (although this is large, wide and vertical), and a parlour possible with a pantry behind at the east end of the house. Within there is a spice cupboard, and this, together with the existence of a 'fire window', implies that there was a fire beam and chimney hood. The detailing of the house, however, looks late rather than early with quarried stonework and vertical window openings, which are possibly 18th century. Within are the remains of two wooden corbels, probably the remains of a mid to late 18th century corbelled fireplace surround and mantles shelf. It is presumed that the outshot marked 'Staircase' was for a staircase by the existence of windows at half levels, one lighting a possible pantry / cupboard beneath the stairs. The other attached outshot is too ruinous to decipher but may have housed a pantry. Of the first floor little remains. Attached to the west gable are the remains of a small two roomed building (Higgins, M, 01/04/1986).

**PREFREF** 26197

**Name** Threshing Barn, High Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3096692618 **Type** THRESHING BARN

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

The substantial remains of this former threshing barn are attached and were added to the east end of the house. Although there are no remains of the roof structure, the barn was either three or four bays long and probably dates from the late 18th century or early 19th century. The walls stand to eaves height in places, and the east gable stands to the ridge showing the pitch of the roof. The walls are constructed for the most part of quarried slate with some surface gathered slate, a slate drip course runs along the southern wall and the quoins are uneven.

The easternmost bay was probably a hay storage bay, and was divided from the next bay by an internal wall of which traces remain. The second bay from the east was a threshing floor with wain doors on either side. The westernmost bay/s were two storied with a hay loft above a shippon / loosebox. No remains of the floor or interior fittings remain, although a blocked door still exists in the north wall and a window also is in the south wall of the shippon. To the side of the door in the shippon is a recess.

In front of the barn are the remains of a wall enclosing an area, possibly a garden (Higgins, M, 01/04/1986).

**PREFREF** 26198

**Name** Stable, High Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3094992613 **Type** STABLE

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A range of buildings, possibly a stable located on the south-west end of the farmhouse. This range of buildings has three distinct phases:

1. Attached to south-west corner of house, was a two-storied structure with a door on the first storey southern gable.

2. Walls stand to 2m high in places.
3. The structure appears to have been built on to field wall. The walls of these buildings all appear to be of quarried slate laid dry (Higgins, M, 01.04.1986).

**PREFREF** 26199

**Name** Building, High Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3097492621 **Type** BUILDING

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small one-roomed structure constructed of quarried slate (Higgins, M, 01/04/1986).

**PREFREF** 26200

**Name** Building, High Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3097492630 **Type** BUILDING

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

The scanty remains of a slate-built structure with door in its southern wall (Higgins, M, 01/04/1986).

**PREFREF** 26993

**Name** Sheep Fold, west of Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Modern

**NGR** SD2991092358 **Type** SHEEP FOLD

**Sources** Change of tenancy survey of Yew Tree Farm, Coniston - J Lund 2001; OAN Survey 2010; OAN Survey

**Description**

A modern sheep fold, with concrete pens and lane with post and wire fence, but close to a small beck (Lund, J, 2001).

**PREFREF** 26994

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, west of Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2992592555 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** Change of tenancy survey of Yew Tree Farm, Coniston - J Lund 2001

**Description**

An oval earthwork, 5 x 7m, but revetted into the slope of the encompassing woodland (Lund, J, 21,12, 2001). OA North Field Visit 04/03/2010. The site was not located at the given grid reference.

**PREFREF** 26995

**Name** A charcoal Burning Platform, west of Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2990592505 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** Change of tenancy survey of Yew Tree Farm, Coniston - J Lund 2001; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A round-oval-shaped earthwork, measuring 6 x 8m, but revetted into the slope of the encompassing woodland (Lund, J, 21,12, 2001). OA North Field Visit 04/03/2010. The site is as described.

**PREFREF** 181094

**Name** Potash Kiln, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2976891618 **Type** POTASH KILN

**Sources** M Davies-Shiel Annotated Map and List 1990; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A potash Kiln – 10x10ft, demolished, and crossed by a wall, on roadside. This site is included on M Davies Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286). OA North Field Visit 25/02/2010. The site is as described. It measures approximately 3m in diameter by up to 1.75m deep. Half of the structure has been demolished nearest to the road.

**PREFREF** 181095

**Name** Viewing Station, Ben Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2973091890 **Type** VANTAGE POINT

**Sources** Thomas West - Guide to the Lakes 1778; Peter Crosthwaite - Map of Coniston Water 1788; The Regatta Men - Hankinson 1988; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**



A viewing station marked as West's 'Second Station' on Crosthwaite's Coniston map in Hankinson (S2844). OA North Field Visit 23/02/2010. The site consists of a natural rocky knoll overlooking the east side of the lake and is adjacent to Peel Island.

**PREFREF** 181096

**Name** High Parkamoor Farmstead, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3095892610 **Type** FARMSTEAD

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

The ruined farmstead at High Park-a-Moor was at one time quite a substantial group of buildings with a farmhouse, threshing barn with shippin / loosebox at one end and various other agricultural buildings which are not possible to identify due to their ruinous state.

What remains are the substantial remains of the farmhouse (NTSMR 26196) and the threshing barn (NTSMR 26197) attached to the farmhouse on the east. Attached to the south-west corner of the house are the remains of a range of buildings, possibly including a stable (NTSMR 26198). Attached to the north-east corner of the threshing barn is a small structure (NTSMR 26199) and just north standing unattached are the remains of another small structure (NTSMR 26200).

**PREFREF** 181097

**Name** Potash Kiln, Peel Near Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2962391785 **Type** POTASH KILN

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A possible sub-circular potash kiln foundations located in Peel Near Wood. It consists of an earth and stone constructed bank with a central depression and measures approximately 6m in diameter. The bank is 0.3m wide.

**PREFREF** 181098

**Name** Scoop, Peel Near Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2960691796 **Type** SCOOP

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A pair of adjacent sub-rectangular scoops located in Peel Near Wood. They both have earth embanked around them and each measures approximately 4m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.3m deep.

**PREFREF** 181099

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Peel Near Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2969891733 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures approximately 9m long by 7.5m wide and is slightly platformed up to 0.25m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181100

**Name** Woodsmen's Hut, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2992491940 **Type** HUT

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-rectangular ruinous structure in Anna's Wood. It is possibly a small woodsmen's hut or shelter. It is a platform measuring approximately 4.5m square adjacent to the south side of a sub-divisional boundary wall. The drystone walls survive only as foundations except for the northern wall which is 0.7m wide and up to 1.4m high.

**PREFREF** 181101

**Name** Shelter, Ben Wood, Coniston **Period** Modern

**NGR** SD2966191806 **Type** SHELTER

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small drystone constructed shelter wall located against a rocky outcrop. It measures approximately 2.5m long by 1.3m wide and is up to 1m high. It originally had a corrugated iron roof which is now displaced to the side. The site is probably a

**PREFREF** 181102

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2995891734 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-square charcoal burning platform. It measures approximately 9.5m square and the platform is up to 0.4m high downslope on the south-west side.

**PREFREF** 181103

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2996091675 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A D-shaped charcoal burning platform. It measures approximately 9m long by 7m wide and is slightly platformed up to 0.3m high downslope.

**PREFREF** 181104

**Name** Boundary Wall, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2989391633 **Type** WALL

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A fragmentary linear section of sub-divisional boundary wall. It measures approximately 10m long by 0.8m wide and survives up to 0.3m high.

**PREFREF** 181105

**Name** Shelter Wall, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2987291636 **Type** SHELTER

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small shelter wall located against a rocky outcrop. It measures approximately 2m long by 1m wide and is up to 1.3m high.

**PREFREF** 181106

**Name** Boundary Wall, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2995491617 **Type** WALL

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A fragmentary linear section of sub-divisional boundary wall located on the eastern edge of Anna's Wood. It measures approximately 25m long by 0.6m wide and survives up to 0.4m high. There is a blocked gateway on the external enclosure wall of the wood adjacent to the eastern end of the site.

**PREFREF** 181107

**Name** Coppice, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2989991409 **Type** COPPICE

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An area of surviving old coppice stools within the northern end of the compartment named Grass Paddocks.

**PREFREF** 181108

**Name** Gate Stoup, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2992291453 **Type** GATE

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A gateway consisting of a pair of large rough hewn stone slab gate stoups. Each measure up to 2m long by 0.6m wide and are 0.15m thick. The stoups have been moved from their original position at some point and have metal pins inserted in them.

**PREFREF** 181109**Name** Woodsmen's Hut, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2988991365 **Type** HUT**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A ruinous woodsmen's hut located in the enclosure of Grass Paddocks. It is a rectangular single storey structure with an entrance on the east side and a fire place in the north wall elevation. It measures approximately 6m long by 5m wide with walls surviving up to 0.5m thick. The walls are drystone constructed of double thickness angular quarried stones. The south gable end wall survives up to full height of 2.4m.

**PREFREF** 181110**Name** Boundary Wall, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2987391301 **Type** WALL**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A fragmentary linear section of sub-divisional boundary wall located within the enclosure of Grass Paddocks and running towards the woodsmen's hut (NTSMR 181109). It is orientated north/south and measures approximately 20m long by 1m wide and survives up to 1m high in places.

**PREFREF** 181111**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2982691310 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures approximately 7m in diameter and the platform is on a natural shelf with a slight scarped edge to it.

**PREFREF** 181112**Name** Coal Pit Lane, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2976091204 **Type** TRACKWAY**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sunken green lane named 'Coal Pit Lane' It runs through Grass Paddocks from Selside Beck in the south and gives access out onto unenclosed valley side via a gateway (NTSMR 181108). It measures approximately 590m long by 2m-3m wide and is cut up to 0.5m into the ground. Fragmentary sections of the walls edging the west and east sides survive in places but in a very fragmentary state. Some of it is a maximum 0.6m wide by up to 1m high.

**PREFREF** 181113**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2979391420 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures approximately 9.5m in diameter and is slightly platformed on the downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181114**Name** Boundary Wall, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2982391476 **Type** WALL**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A fragmentary sinuous section of sub-divisional boundary wall. It measures approximately 42m long by 1m wide and survives up to 0.5m high. It crosses a stream on the eastern end.

**PREFREF** 181115**Name** Woodsmen's Hut, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2978991500 **Type** HUT**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A small woodsmen's hut located in Anna's Wood. It measures approximately 2.5m square with double thickness walls surviving up to 0.5m wide with a curtain wall on the west end 1.3m high. A chimney and fire place survives on the west wall elevation.

**PREFREF** 181116

**Name** Boundary Wall, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2984991666 **Type** WALL

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A very fragmentary sinuous section of sub-divisional boundary wall. It measures approximately 29m long by 0.8m wide and survives up to 0.3m high.

**PREFREF** 181117

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2988191758 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform located just to the north of a stream. It measures approximately 9m long by 7m wide and is cut slightly into the slope on the east side and is slightly platformed up to 0.3m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181118

**Name** Trackway, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2992191887 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A curvilinear sunken trackway located in the northern part of Anna's Wood. It measures approximately 110m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 1m deep. It runs from the road towards a possible building platform (NTSMR 181119).

**PREFREF** 181119

**Name** Platform, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Unknown

**NGR** SD2993291835 **Type** PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-square platform of unknown function or date. It measures approximately 7.5m square and the platform is up to 0.3m high on the downslope west end. It is associated with a curvilinear trackway (NTSMR 181118).

**PREFREF** 181120

**Name** Boundary Wall, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2997191903 **Type** WALL

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A fragmentary curvilinear section of sub-divisional boundary wall. It measures approximately 41.5m long by 1m wide and survives up to 0.4m high.

**PREFREF** 181121

**Name** Boundary Wall, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2996791818 **Type** WALL

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A fragmentary linear section of sub-divisional boundary wall. It measures approximately 23m long by 1m wide and survives up to 0.4m high.

**PREFREF** 181122

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2984991718 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures approximately 8m long by 7.5m wide.

**PREFREF** 181123

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Anna's Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2983691577 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-oval charcoal burning platform. It measures approximately 9m long by 8m wide.

**PREFREF** 181124

**Name** Shelter, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2969091380 **Type** SHELTER

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small shelter or hut foundation located against a rocky outcrop. It measures approximately 3.5m square. The walls are drystone constructed of angular stones and measure up to 0.4m wide by 0.8m high. The walls have mostly collapsed inwards.

**PREFREF** 181125

**Name** Boundary Bank, west of Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2957891195 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A curvilinear section of boundary bank located on the western edge of the field adjacent to the lake. It measures approximately 100m long by 3m wide and survives up to 0.5m high. The boundary has mature trees, hawthorn and holly bushes along its length.

**PREFREF** 181126

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Selside Beck, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2969890941 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m in diameter, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181127

**Name** Enclosure, Selside Beck, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2971190962 **Type** WALL

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A fragmentary walled enclosure located on either side of Selside Beck. The enclosure contains a bloomery (NTSMR 20028) and is associated with a bark peeler's hut (NTSMR 181149). It is partially shown on the modern and historic OS mapping. The enclosure wall measures approximately 230m long by 0.7m wide and survives in places up to 1m high.

**PREFREF** 181128

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2973890828 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 11m long by 8m wide, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.4m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181129

**Name** Trackway, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2973490860 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sinuous sunken access trackway located in Crab Haws. It measures approximately 112m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.5m deep. The track is wheel rutted so may be modern in date.

**PREFREF** 181130**Name** Trackway, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2968490795 **Type** TRACKWAY**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sinuous sunken access trackway located in Crab Haws. It measures approximately 249m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.5m deep. The track is wheel rutted so may be modern in date although it runs up to a single charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181131).

**PREFREF** 181131**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2972490682 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m in diameter, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.4m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181132**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2970190762 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 13m long by 9m wide, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1.3m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181133**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2970590748 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181134**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2965490738 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 13m long by 8m wide, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1.3m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181135**Name** Boundary Wall, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2958790608 **Type** WALL**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A fragmentary linear section of sub-divisional boundary wall located on the southern edge of Crab Haws. It measures approximately 30m long by 1.3m wide and survives up to 0.5m high.

**PREFREF** 181136**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2961290630 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 11m in diameter, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1.3m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181137**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2972090611 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181138

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2976790761 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m in diameter, is cut slightly into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181139

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2981290783 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m in diameter, is slightly cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.75m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181140

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2981690842 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.7m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181141

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2980490883 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A badly damaged amorphous charcoal burning platform that is crossed by a modern trackway. It measures 10m in diameter, and is slightly cut into the slope on the east side.

**PREFREF** 181142

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Crab Haws, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2983890947 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m in diameter, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181143

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2985191150 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m in diameter, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.6m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181144

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2982291197 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side. It is partially truncated by a trackway on the west side (NTSMR 181145).

**PREFREF** 181145**Name** Trackway, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2982491216 **Type** TRACKWAY**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sinuous sunken access trackway located in the south of Grass Paddocks. It measures approximately 205m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.5m deep. The track is wheel rutted and in modern times has been used for vehicular access and has destroyed part of 'Coal Lane' on the south-western end (NTSMR 181112). The trackway may have been of some antiquity as it is shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping and runs up towards charcoal burning platforms.

**PREFREF** 181146**Name** Quarry, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2962091347 **Type** QUARRY**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A single roadside quarry scoop cut into the crag on the east side of the road. It measures approximately 15m long by 10m wide and is up to 5m deep.

**PREFREF** 181147**Name** Gate Stoup, south of Selside Beck, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2957490874 **Type** GATE**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A relict gateway located adjacent to the road on the west side of an open field. It consists of a pair of angular stone gate stoups each measuring up to 1.2m long by 0.5m wide.

**PREFREF** 181148**Name** Scoop, Selside Beck, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2968390941 **Type** SCOOP**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A small scooped area located to the west of a bloomery (NTSMR 20028) and a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181126). The site may be a possible charcoal burner's hut platform. The scoop is oval and measures approximately 8m long by 5m wide, it is slightly cut into the hillslope and is scarped up to 0.3m high on the downslope side to the west. There is a small flattened circular area measuring 4.5m in diameter located immediately adjacent to the northern end.

**PREFREF** 181149**Name** Bark Peelers Hut, Selside Beck, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2966690957 **Type** BARK PEELERS HUT**Sources** M Davies-Shiel Annotated Map and List 1990; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

Site of a barkpeelers hut included on M Davies Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286). Lake District HER - 30200. OA North Site Visit 25/02/2010. A sub-circular bark peeler's hut located on the western edge of an enclosure adjacent to Selside Beck (NTSMR 181127). It measures approximately 7m in diameter with collapsed double thickness walls where visible surviving up to 0.5m wide by 1m high. There is much collapsed building material banked around it up to 1.5m high. There is an entrance to the hut surviving on the south side and the best preserved section of the structure is the northern wall where a possible corner survives.

**PREFREF** 181150**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Holed Oak Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2996291061 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181151**Name** Boundary Wall, Holed Oak Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval



**NGR** SD3013091203      **Type** WALL

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A short L-shaped section of fragmentary sub-divisional boundary wall. It measures approximately 40m long by 0.8m wide and survives up to 0.7m high.

**PREFREF** 181152

**Name** Boundary Wall, Holed Oak Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3005991220      **Type** WALL

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A fragmentary linear section of sub-divisional boundary wall located to the east of Grass Paddocks and shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping. It is orientated roughly east/west and measures approximately 130m long by 0.7m wide and survives up to 1.3m high. Some coping stones survive on the top of the wall.

**PREFREF** 181153

**Name** Barn, Holed Oak Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3016391244      **Type** BARN

**Sources** National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey 1986; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An unroofed but otherwise intact drystone building located on the internal edge of the upper enclosure wall to the east of Grass Paddocks. The rectangular structure is probably a store or barn and measures approximately 8m long by 4.5m wide with walls surviving up to 2.3m high on the southern gable end. This structure originally had a sloping slate roof pitched to the west, an entrance on the north wall elevation a blocked window at roof height on the south gable wall elevation and an internal ledge running at 1.5m height. In addition there is a small external bank on the south side, possibly corresponding to a small ruinous corrugated iron lean-to measuring 3.5m square. The structure is not shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF** 181154

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Holed Oak Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3005591381      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform masked by fallen trees. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181155

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Holed Oak Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3000091363      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m in diameter, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181156

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2994791332      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 11m long by 9m wide, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1.4m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181157

**Name** Scoop, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2995491324      **Type** SCOOP

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular scoop located upslope to the south-east of a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181156). The scoop measures approximately 2.5m long by 2m wide.

**PREFREF** 181158**Name** Scoop, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2995391330 **Type** SCOOP**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-circular scoop located upslope to the east of a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181156). The scoop measures approximately 3m long by 2m wide.

**PREFREF** 181159**Name** Scoop, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2995691338 **Type** SCOOP**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-circular scoop located upslope to the north-east of a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181156). The scoop measures approximately 2.5m long by 2m wide.

**PREFREF** 181160**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2981791260 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A possible D-shaped charcoal burning platform. It measures 11m long by 8m wide, is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side. The scarp seems to be natural in form.

**PREFREF** 181161**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Grass Paddocks, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2981891230 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform located on a natural spur. It measures 8m in diameter, is cut into the slope and is naturally platformed downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181162**Name** Bark Peelers Hut, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3000392396 **Type** BARK PEELERS HUT**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well preserved oval bark peeler's hut located in the western end of Dales Wood. It measures approximately 6m long by 5m wide with walls surviving up to 0.5m wide by up to 0.5m high. There is an entrance on the west side and a chimney measuring 2m square by 0.7m high on the east side.

**PREFREF** 181163**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2998792393 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m in diameter, it is cut into the slope and is slightly platformed downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181164**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD2999992358 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 10m long by 8m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181165**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3005492370 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 11m in diameter, it is slightly cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181166

**Name** Scoop, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3006592368 **Type** SCOOP

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular scoop located upslope to the east of a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181165). The scoop measures approximately 2.5m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.5m deep.

**PREFREF** 181167

**Name** Scoop, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3006592379 **Type** SCOOP

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular scoop located upslope to the north-east of a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181165). The scoop measures approximately 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.5m deep.

**PREFREF** 181168

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3007692433 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A possible sub-oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 8m wide, it is slightly cut into the slope and is naturally platformed downslope on the north side.

**PREFREF** 181169

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3005792445 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 6.5m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 2m high downslope on the north side.

**PREFREF** 181170

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3022792399 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 8m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the north-west side.

**PREFREF** 181171

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3022292371 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined sub-oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 10m long by 8m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the north side.

**PREFREF** 181172

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3024192488 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined circular charcoal burning platform located adjacent to the corner of a boundary wall. It measures 7m in diameter, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.6m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181173**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3026392531 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 7m in diameter, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.6m high downslope on the south-west side.

**PREFREF** 181174**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3028992580 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A circular charcoal burning platform truncated by a trackway on the north side (NTSMR 181259). It measures 7m in diameter, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the south-west side.

**PREFREF** 181175**Name** Shelter, Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3019092562 **Type** SHELTER**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A small D-shaped shelter located adjacent to a rocky outcrop. It measures approximately 3m long by 2.5m wide with the wall surviving up to 0.6m wide by 0.4m high.

**PREFREF** 181176**Name** Boundary Bank, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3013192503 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A fragmentary sinuous section of sub-divisional boundary wall located in Dales Wood. It measures approximately 32m long by 1m wide and survives up to 0.4m high. It is shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF** 181177**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3013492498 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined circular charcoal burning platform located adjacent to a stream. It measures 8m in diameter, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181178**Name** Scoop, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3014992486 **Type** SCOOP**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-oval scoop located upslope to the south-east of a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181177). The scoop measures approximately 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.7m deep.

**PREFREF** 181179**Name** Building Platform, High Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3102792588 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

Domestic building foundations located to the east of High Parkamoor farmstead. It is possibly a medieval to post-medieval dated farm structure. The site consists of a rectangular three celled range of buildings measuring approximately 28m long by 8m wide and is sat in a narrow sheltered gap between rocky outcrops. The structure has been scooped up to 1m deep into the ground and has earthen embanked walls surviving up to 2.5m wide by 0.6m high in places. The easternmost cell the platform is 0.7m higher than the central cell whilst the western cell is sloped inside and possibly functioned as a stock pound. The structure

has a protective hood wall located on the eastern end. In addition there is a scooped ancillary platform located to the south which is quarried into a crag. It is oval and measures 6m long by 5m wide and is up to 2m deep.

**PREFREF** 181180

**Name** Packhorse Road, The Park, Coniston **Period** Medieval

**NGR** SD3099093160 **Type** PACKHORSE ROAD

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

Sinuous packhorse track crossing The Park. It is shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping and runs in a roughly north/south orientation from the north side of Low Parkamoor farmstead and up and over Park Crag. The trackway measures approximately 1300m long by 4m wide and is built up to 0.7m high.

**PREFREF** 181181

**Name** Peat Cutting, The Park, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3122993365 **Type** PEAT CUTTING

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A possible sub-rectangular area of peat cutting located adjacent to Park Crag and at the source of a stream. The area measures approximately 35m long by 15m wide and is cut up to 0.6m deep. The edges of the cutting are not well defined and it may possibly be a natural feature.

**PREFREF** 181182

**Name** Trackway, High Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3106492699 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A curvilinear trackway running north-east from the entrance to High Parkamoor farmstead. It is shown on 1st Edition OS mapping. The trackway is partially walled on the western side and the surviving section measures approximately 277m long by 3m wide and is banked up to 0.8m high in places.

**PREFREF** 181183

**Name** Boundary Bank, High Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3096492763 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A boundary bank shown as extant on the 1st Edition OS mapping and located to the north of High Parkamoor farmstead. The surviving section measures approximately 280m long by 4m wide and is up to 1m high in places.

**PREFREF** 181184

**Name** Gate Stoup, High Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3102592680 **Type** GATE

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A single gate stoup located on a trackway (NTSMR 181182) and attached to a stub of fragmentary walling (NTSMR 18185). The post is rough hewn stone and measures approximately 0.9m long by 0.4m wide and is up to 0.15m thick.

**PREFREF** 181185

**Name** Boundary Bank, High Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3102492674 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small linear fragmentary section of boundary bank located beneath the alignment of the current walled boundary on its south end. It measures approximately 10.5m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.4m high.

**PREFREF** 181186

**Name** Boundary Bank, High Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3082492804 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small linear fragmentary section of boundary bank located on the south side of a packhorse track (NTSMR 181180). It measures approximately 78.5m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.25m high.

**PREFREF** 181187

**Name** Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Cow Brow, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3072492929 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small sub-rectangular area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located between crags on Cow Brow. Overall the area measures approximately 30m long by 20m wide and has ridges 3m wide by up to 0.25m high.

**PREFREF** 181188

**Name** Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Cow Brow, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3074892950 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small sub-square area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located between crags on Cow Brow. Overall the area measures approximately 30m square and has ridges 3m wide by up to 0.25m high.

**PREFREF** 181189

**Name** Sheep Smoot, Cow Brow, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3071893026 **Type** SHEEP SMOOT

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A large sheep smoot located in the enclosure garth wall between Low Parkamoor farmstead and The Park open common. The smoot has a single lintel and measures approximately 0.7m wide by up to 0.6m high. There is an adjacent three stepped stile.

**PREFREF** 181190

**Name** Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Cow Brow, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3070892950 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small sub-rectangular area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located between crags on Cow Brow. Overall the area measures approximately 30m long by 15m wide and has ridges 3m wide by up to 0.25m high.

**PREFREF** 181191

**Name** Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Cow Brow, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3068692950 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small sub-rectangular area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located between crags on Cow Brow. Overall the area measures approximately 30m long by 15m wide and has ridges 3m wide by up to 0.25m high.

**PREFREF** 181192

**Name** Clearance Cairn, Cow Brown, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3065692923 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small oval clearance cairn located on Cow Brow. It measures approximately 2.5m long by 2m wide and survives up to 0.3m high.

**PREFREF** 181193

**Name** Hut, Cow Brow, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3063892888 **Type** HUT

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A ruinous rectangular two celled domestic hut foundation located on Cow Brow. It measures approximately 8m long by 6m wide with mostly turf covered stone foundations surviving up to 0.4m high. The hut is scooped into the slope on one end and has a possible entrance on the north-western end. The hut may be associated with woodland industry or be a small cottage with surrounding ridge and furrow cultivation.

**PREFREF** 181194

**Name** Clearance Cairn, Cow Brown, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3063492852 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A roughly constructed D-shaped clearance cairn located on Cow Brow. It measures approximately 5m in diameter and survives up to 0.4m high.

**PREFREF** 181195

**Name** Boundary Bank, Cow Brow, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3063892919 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A curvilinear sub-divisional boundary bank located on Cow Brow. It measures approximately 50.5m long by 2.5m wide and survives up to 0.4m high. The boundary forms the eastern side of an enclosure which may have demarcated a coppice compartment and is associated with a domestic hut (NTSMR 181193).

**PREFREF** 181196

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3012692341 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 6.5m wide, it is scooped into the slope on the south-east side up to 0.6m deep and there is no external outer scarp to the platform.

**PREFREF** 181197

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3015892378 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small sub-oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 6.5m long by 5m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.6m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181198

**Name** Trackway, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3018292332 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sinuous sunken access trackway located in Dales Wood. It measures approximately 275m long by 2.5m to 3m wide and is up to 0.6m deep. The trackway is part terraced in places and survives as a stream on its eastern end.

**PREFREF** 181199

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3018192311 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 11.5m long by 10m wide, it is slightly cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.4m high downslope on the north-west side. There is a mound located on the western edge.

**PREFREF** 181200

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3021692327 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m in diameter, it is cut slightly into the slope by 0.4m on the south-east end and the platform is downslope on the north-west side.

**PREFREF** 181201

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3027892339 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m in diameter, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181202

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3030092374 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7.5m wide, it is slightly cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.6m high downslope on the north-west side.

**PREFREF** 181203

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3032492326 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m in diameter, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the north-west side.

**PREFREF** 181204

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3029892264 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9.5m long by 8m wide, it is cut into the slope by 1m deep on the south-east and the platform is up to 0.8m high downslope on the north-west side. There is a well defined kerbed stone retaining wall.

**PREFREF** 181205

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3029492410 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m in diameter, it is cut into the slope by 1m deep on the east side and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181206

**Name** Boundary Wall, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3022092411 **Type** WALL

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A fragmentary linear section of sub-divisional boundary wall. It measures approximately 68m long by 3.5m wide and survives up to 0.6m high.

**PREFREF** 181207

**Name** Clearance Cairn, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3023192426 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval clearance cairn or possible hag boundary marker located in Dales Wood. It measures approximately 5m long by 3.5m wide and survives up to 0.6m high



**PREFREF** 181208**Name** Boundary Wall, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3024392496 **Type** WALL**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A fragmentary section of sub-divisional boundary wall. It measures approximately 122m long by 1m wide and survives up to 0.6m high.

**PREFREF** 181209**Name** Scoop, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3024792471 **Type** SCOOP**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A small sub-oval scooped area measuring approximately 5m in diameter. It is probably too small to be a charcoal burning platform and may possibly be the site of a charcoal burners hut.

**PREFREF** 181210**Name** Shelter, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3025292464 **Type** SHELTER**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A small rectangular shelter or hut located adjacent to the north-east side of an enclosure wall (NTSMR 181208). It measures approximately 3.5m long by 2.5m wide with double thickness drystone walls surviving up to 0.5m wide by 0.7m high. There is a well-defined sunken depression measuring 1m in diameter by 0.3m deep located adjacent to the south side

**PREFREF** 181211**Name** Trackway, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3027292440 **Type** TRACKWAY**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sinuous sunken access trackway located in Dales Wood. It measures approximately 111m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.4m deep.

**PREFREF** 181212**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3030392468 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 7.5m in diameter, it is cut slightly into the slope on the south-east side and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side. There is a kerbed stone retaining wall.

**PREFREF** 181213**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3030192481 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is slightly cut and platformed into the slope.

**PREFREF** 181214**Name** Trackway, Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3032292516 **Type** TRACKWAY**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sinuous sunken access trackway located in Dales Wood. It measures approximately 260m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.4m deep. It is currently a public footpath.

**PREFREF** 181215**Name** Gate Stoup, east of Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3051192493      **Type** GATE

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A single gate stoup post. The post is hewn of quarried stone and has a line of six square holes carved through it for a gate. The post measures approximately 1.3m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.06m thick.

**PREFREF** 181216

**Name** Boundary Bank, Low Parkamoor, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3076292614      **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A curvilinear relict earthen boundary bank located between High and Low Parkamoor farmsteads. It measures approximately 193m long by 3m wide and survives up to 1.5m high in places. The boundary curves around a pair of building platforms on the western end (NTSMR 181217 and 181219).

**PREFREF** 181217

**Name** Building Platform, Low Parkamoor, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3068592583      **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A turf covered rectangular building platform, one of a pair with NTSMR 181219 located to the south of Low Parkamoor farmstead. The platform measures 13m long by 7m wide and has banked foundations surviving up to 0.5m high. The site was overlain by a later walled structure (NTSMR 26195) and may have formed a domestic structure within a sub-division of Low Parkamoor farmstead.

**PREFREF** 181218

**Name** Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Low Parkamoor, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3079192570      **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located to the east of High Parkamoor farmstead. The area measures approximately 130m long by 40m wide and has ridges up to 3m wide by 0.25m high.

**PREFREF** 181219

**Name** Building Platform, Low Parkamoor, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3068592574      **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A turf covered rectangular building platform, one of a pair with NTSMR 181217 located to the south of Low Parkamoor farmstead. The platform measures 12m long by 7m wide and has been cut into the slope and the platform is with banked foundations surviving up to 1.5m high downslope to the south. The site was overlain by a later walled structure (NTSMR 26195) and may have been a barn as it has a ramp up leading up to the north end wall elevation.

**PREFREF** 181220

**Name** Boundary Bank, Low Parkamoor, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3065392621      **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A short linear section of fragmentary boundary bank located on the east side of Low Parkamoor farmstead. It measures approximately 43m long by 2m wide and survives up to 0.4m high.

**PREFREF** 181221

**Name** Clearance Cairn, Spy Hill, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3058492616      **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A clearance cairn/spread of cleared stones located on a craggy knoll. It measures approximately 5m long by 4m wide and survives up to 0.4m high in places.

**PREFREF** 181222

**Name** Clearance Cairn, Spy Hill, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3058092582 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An amorphous clearance cairn/spread of cleared stones located on a steep slope. It measures approximately 10m long by 7m wide and survives up to 1m high in places.

**PREFREF** 181223

**Name** Trackway, Low Barn to Low Parkamoor, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3029092669 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sinuous sunken access trackway leading up to Low Parkamoor farmstead and through Dodgsons Pasture. It measures approximately 1205m long by 3.5m wide and has been embanked up to 1m high in places.

**PREFREF** 181224

**Name** Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Cow Brow Coppice, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3064892764 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small sub-rectangular area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located between crags to the south of Cow Brow. Overall the area measures approximately 50m long by 15m wide and has ridges 3m wide by up to 0.25m high.

**PREFREF** 181225

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Cow Brow Coppice, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3064692800 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform located on the edge of a stream. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, it is slightly cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.8m high downslope on the south side.

**PREFREF** 181226

**Name** Scoop, Cow Brow Coppice, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3064492809 **Type** SCOOP

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small sub-oval scoop located above a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181225). It measures approximately 2.5m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.3m deep.

**PREFREF** 181227

**Name** Shelter, Cow Brow Coppice, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3059992785 **Type** SHELTER

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small rectangular drystone constructed shelter located against a rocky outcrop. It measures approximately 3.5m long by 2m wide and has part collapsed walls surviving up to 1.2m high in places. There is an entrance on the east side.

**PREFREF** 181228

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3047592784 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.6m high downslope on the south side.

**PREFREF** 181229

**Name** Scoop, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3046592782 **Type** SCOOP

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small sub-circular scoop located near a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181228). It measures approximately 3m in diameter by up to 0.4m deep.

**PREFREF** 181230

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3041592770 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 2m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181231

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3043592710 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A circular charcoal burning platform located adjacent to a boundary wall. It measures 7m in diameter, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the south-west side.

**PREFREF** 181232

**Name** Scoop, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3042792717 **Type** SCOOP

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small oval scoop located near a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181231). It measures approximately 2.5m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.4m deep.

**PREFREF** 181233

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, east of Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3037292623 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 7m long by 6m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the south-west side.

**PREFREF** 181234

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, east of Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3038792551 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 10m long by 6.5m wide, it is cut 1.3m into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side. The remains of a partial kerb of stones survive.

**PREFREF** 181235

**Name** Lynchet, east of Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3036192497 **Type** LYNCHET

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A curvilinear lyncheted boundary located on the western end of a pasture field above Dales Wood. It measures approximately 60.5m long by 3m wide and the ground is up to 2m higher on the east side.

**PREFREF** 181236

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, east of Dales Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3035892485 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small circular charcoal burning platform located adjacent to an earthen lynchet (NTSMR 181235). It measures 6m in diameter, it is cut 0.5m into the slope on the east side and has no obvious scarp edge.

**PREFREF** 181237**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, east of Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3033792566 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, it is cut 0.7m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181238**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, High Barn Woods, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3043893794 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 7m in diameter, and is slightly scooped into relatively flat ground.

**PREFREF** 181239**Name** Boundary Wall, High Barn Woods, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3051093894 **Type** WALL**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An orthostatic stone flagged boundary wall located in High Barn Woods. The boundary measures approximately 60m long and consists of flat flagged stones 1.5m square by 0.04m thick.

**PREFREF** 181240**Name** Coplands Barn, north of High Barn Woods, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3058893899 **Type** BARN**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A ruinous structure marked as Coplands Barn, a roofed structure on the 1st Edition OS mapping. The structure survives as sunken rectangular two celled foundations. It measures approximately 13m long by 9m wide with fragmentary collapsed walls surviving up to 1.2m wide. The eastern cell of the structure is 0.6m higher than the western cell.

**PREFREF** 181241**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, north of High Barn Woods, **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3063093860 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An amorphous charcoal burning platform. It measures 7m long by 6m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side. Part of the kerbing survives.

**PREFREF** 181242**Name** Scoop, north of High Barn Woods, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3063193859 **Type** SCOOP**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A D-shaped scoop located adjacent to a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181241). It measures approximately 3m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.4m deep.

**PREFREF** 181243**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, north of High Barn Woods, **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3068393916 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 6.5m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181244**Name** Scoop, north of High Barn Woods, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3066493910      **Type** SCOOP

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small circular scoop located near a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181243). It measures approximately 1.5m in diameter and is up to 0.5m deep.

**PREFREF** 181245

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, north of High Barn Woods,      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3065393966      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 7.5m long by 6m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.4m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181246

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, High Barn Woods, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3056793706      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 7m in diameter, it is slightly cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.6m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181247

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, east of High Barn Woods,      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3062193686      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A large well defined circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 10m in diameter, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181248

**Name** Trackway, east of High Barn Woods, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3065793740      **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A fragmentary linear access trackway located east of High Barn Woods. It measures approximately 73m long by up to 1.5m

**PREFREF** 181249

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, High Barn Woods, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3052293723      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, it is cut 1.25m into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side. There are a pair of scoops flanking above it on the east side, each measuring 1.5m in diameter by 0.4m deep.

**PREFREF** 181250

**Name** Clearance Cairn, High Barn Woods, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3052993797      **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A clearance cairn or coppice hag boundary marker located in High Barn Woods. It measures approximately 5m in diameter by up to 0.5m high.

**PREFREF** 181251

**Name** Potash Kiln, High Barn Woods, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3053193836      **Type** POTASH KILN

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A large well preserved circular potash kiln located adjacent to a trackway (NTSMR 181252) on the western end on High Barn Woods. It consists of a 6m diameter by 1.3m deep bowl with inner stone retaining walls surviving up to 2m wide and 1.5m high. The entrance was probably on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181252

**Name** Trackway, High Barn Woods, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3050193805 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A small curvilinear access trackway running towards a potash kiln (NTSMR 181251). It measures approximately 75m long by 3m wide and is cut 0.5m into the slope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181253

**Name** Clearance Cairns, south west of Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2998392623 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A group of three possible turf covered clearance cairns located in the pasture field to the south-west of Low Barn. Each are small circular mounds measuring approximately 2.5m long by 2m wide and up to 0.3m high.

**PREFREF** 181254

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Pasture, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3016892663 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181255

**Name** Trackway, Dodgson Pasture, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3022292641 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sinuous sunken access trackway located in Dodgson Pasture. It measures approximately 144m long by up to 2.5m wide and 0.5m deep.

**PREFREF** 181256

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Pasture, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3023192650 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181257

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Pasture, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3024992706 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform located adjacent to a trackway. It measures 10m long by 9m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181258

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Pasture, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3029092622 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 8m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.7m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181259

**Name** Trackway, Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3015992543 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sinuous sunken access trackway located in Low Barn Wood. It measures approximately 354m long by up to 3m wide and 0.5m deep.

**PREFREF** 181260

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3026592610 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is slightly cut into the slope adjacent to a trackway.

**PREFREF** 181261

**Name** Trackway, Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3017792506 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sinuous sunken access trackway located in Low Barn Wood. It measures approximately 64m long by up to 3m wide and 0.5m deep. The trackway is now used by vehicles accessing a camp site.

**PREFREF** 181262

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3015492559 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, it is cut into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181263

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3012192565 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 8m wide, it is cut 0.5m into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181264

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3014292625 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.6m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181265

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3008092618 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181266

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3004992554 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**



A circular charcoal burning platform located on relatively level ground. It measures 7m in diameter, it is slightly cut into the ground and the platform is up to 0.4m high.

**PREFREF** 181267

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Low Barn Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3008792551 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m in diameter, it is cut 0.4m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181268

**Name** Woodsmen's Hut, Hill Gill Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3011493013 **Type** HUT

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A rectangular two celled woodsmen's hut located in Hill Gill Wood. It measures approximately 11m long by 5m wide and has collapsed walls surviving up to 2m wide by 1.2m high in places. The internal partition wall is the most extant. There is an ancillary outbuilding/barn located to the south-east (NTSMR 181269).

**PREFREF** 181269

**Name** Outbuilding, Hill Gill Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3012693008 **Type** OUTBUILDING

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A single celled rectangular ancillary outbuilding or barn located adjacent to the woodsmen's hut (NTSMR 181268) in Hill Gill Wood. The structure survives as a short section of walling and a square pile of collapsed stones. Overall it measures approximately 5m long by 3.5m wide and is up to 0.4m high. There is a section of linear walling running north-east from the structure for 20m.

**PREFREF** 181270

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Hill Gill Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3011493035 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 7m in diameter, it is scooped slightly into relatively level ground by 0.5m deep on the east side.

**PREFREF** 181271

**Name** Boundary Bank, Hill Gill Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3016893112 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A short linear section of fragmentary boundary bank located in Hill Gill Wood . It measures approximately 72m long by 3m wide and survives up to 0.3m high.

**PREFREF** 181272

**Name** Clearance Cairn, Hill Gill Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3011293147 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval clearance cairn located on the edge of a slope in Hill Gill Wood. It measures approximately 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.4m high.

**PREFREF** 181273

**Name** Clearance Cairn, Hill Gill Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3010793083 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular turf covered clearance cairn located on the edge of a slope in Hill Gill Wood. It measures approximately 3m in diameter and is up to 0.4m high.

**PREFREF** 181274**Name** Platform, west of Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Unknown**NGR** SD3020893312 **Type** PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An L-shaped platform located in the north-west corner of a pasture field to the west of Bailiff Wood adjacent to the lake. It measures approximately 10m long by 7m wide and is cut into the slope up to 0.5m deep and is slightly platformed on the west side. The site could possibly be the site of a structure associated with the lake.

**PREFREF** 181275**Name** Clearance Cairn, west of Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3021293311 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A collection of clearance cairns or general stone clearance located adjacent to a platform on the edge of the lake (NTSMR 181274). Overall the area measures approximately 20m long by 15m wide. The largest cairn is a well defined oval and measures 4m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.4m high.

**PREFREF** 181276**Name** Trackway, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3022192967 **Type** TRACKWAY**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sinuous sunken access trackway located in Dodgson Wood. It is partially shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping. It measures approximately 545m long by up to 2.5m wide and 0.5m deep. The platform is up to 1.5m high downslope in some places.

**PREFREF** 181277**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3023893061 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m in diameter, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side. The platform is crossed by a trackway and has charcoal exposed on the surface.

**PREFREF** 181278**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3020092986 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 8m wide, it is slightly cut 0.5m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.75m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181279**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3014992861 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m in diameter, it is cut 0.7m into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181280**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3011992846 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m in diameter, it is cut 0.6m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.4m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181281**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3008092859 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, it is cut 0.6m into the slope and the platform is on a natural scarp up to 1.5m high downslope.

**PREFREF** 181282**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3010692762 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 7m in diameter, it is cut 1m into the slope and is slightly platformed downslope. The site is masked by a fallen tree.

**PREFREF** 181283**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3009792803 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 8m wide, it is slightly cut into the slope and has a roughly made modern hearth in it.

**PREFREF** 181284**Name** Store, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3013392746 **Type** STORE**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A small stone constructed cairn located where the boundary wall has been removed in Dodgson Wood. It measures approximately 2m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.5m high. There is an aperture on the south side and the site probably functioned as a small store.

**PREFREF** 181285**Name** Trackway, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3015492806 **Type** TRACKWAY**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An ephemeral sunken access trackway located in Dodgson Wood. It measures approximately 183m long by up to 2m wide and up to 0.5m deep.

**PREFREF** 181286**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3019892810 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is cut into the slope and is slightly platformed 0.4m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181287**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3023192788 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A small well defined sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 7m long by 6m wide, it is cut 0.6m into the slope and the platform is up to 1.3m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181288**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3020092905 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m in diameter, it is slightly cut into an area of levelled ground and the platform is up to 0.4m high adjacent to a footpath junction.

**PREFREF** 181289**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3028593117 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side. The kerbed edge partially survives.

**PREFREF** 181290**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3033393134 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 8m wide, it is cut 1.2m into the slope and the platform is up to 2m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181291**Name** Scoop, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3035093138 **Type** SCOOP**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-rectangular scoop located adjacent to a charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 181290). It measures approximately 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.6m deep.

**PREFREF** 181292**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3038093067 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A well defined sub-oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is slightly cut into the slope and the platform is up to 0.7m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181293**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3037393047 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 6m wide, it is cut 0.8m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.8m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181294**Name** Trackway, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3031492884 **Type** TRACKWAY**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A linear sunken access trackway located in Dodson Wood. It measures approximately 381m long by up to 2m wide and 0.5m deep.

**PREFREF** 181295**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3034792990 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181296**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3032393048 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A triangular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 9m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181297**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3025292982 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181298**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3022792880 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A D-shaped charcoal burning platform. It measures 10m long by 8m wide, it is cut 0.5m into the slope and the platform is slightly downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181299**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3025892888 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m in diameter, it is cut 0.7m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.6m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181300**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3027492811 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is cut 0.7m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181301**Name** Boundary Wall, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3030892920 **Type** WALL**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

A fragmentary linear section of sub-divisional boundary wall. It measures approximately 103m long by 2m wide and survives up to 1m high in places.

**PREFREF** 181302**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3031492875 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform located adjacent to a boundary wall. It measures 8m long by 6m wide, it is cut 0.6m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.4m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181303**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD3032392936 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OAN Survey 2010**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform located adjacent to a trackway. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, it is cut 0.5m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.6m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181304

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3035292926 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181305

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3036892949 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181306

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3036592858 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 7m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 1.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181307

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3037092866 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An amorphous charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m in diameter, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.7m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181308

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3033992848 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 9m long by 6m wide, it is cut 0.4m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.7m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181309

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3035392802 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 7m in diameter, it is cut 0.4m into the slope and is slightly platformed downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181310

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3041993027 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is cut 0.7m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.5m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181311

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3044693048      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181312

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Dodgson Wood, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3046193073      **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

An oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 7m long by 5m wide, it is cut 1m into the slope and the platform is up to 0.7m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181313

**Name** Boundary Wall, Cow Brow, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3056192916      **Type** WALL

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A curvilinear sub-divisional boundary bank located on Cow Brow. It measures approximately 188.5m long by 2.5m wide and survives up to 0.4m high. The boundary forms the western side of an enclosure which may have demarcated a coppice compartment.

**PREFREF** 181314

**Name** Trackway, Dales Wood, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3002292437      **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A linear sunken access trackway located in Dales Wood. It measures approximately 328m long by up to 2m wide and 0.5m deep.

**PREFREF** 181315

**Name** Barn, Selside Beck, Coniston      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2963590959      **Type** BARN

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A ruinous structure located adjacent to Selside Beck. It is marked as a roofed structure at the junction of two boundary walls on the 1st Edition OS mapping. The structure is no longer extant as the area has been cleared for re-use as a car park.

**PREFREF** 181316

**Name** Building Platform, Peel Island      **Period** Unknown

**NGR** SD2952891909      **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

**Sources** Collingwood 1926; National Trust Site Visit 2010; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

National Trust Site Visit 11/03/2010. Description: The remains of various buildings and structures are clearly shown on the map of Peel Island produced by Collingwood in 1926. These structures appear to have run in a roughly north-east to south-west alignment through the central part of the island. In doing so they appear to have taken advantage of a natural level platform between two rocky ridges. These structures are depicted by Collingwood (working north to south) as a pair of parallel walls, a small U shaped structure with single protruding wall to the east, a double celled building, two parallel walls with a third diagonal wall to the south, followed by a further three single walls set up at regular wide spaced intervals to the south. The function of these structures is not known. However, if Collingwood's suggestion that the island was used as the site of a bloomery, it is possible that these structures were related to that activity. Almost no trace of these structures remains to be seen today. In one of two areas in the centre of the island it is possible to see what appears to be foundation stones arranged in a liner arrangement suggestive of a wall. It is impossible to tie in any of these intermittent remains to any of the features shown in 1926.

**PREFREF** 181317

**Name** Quarry, Peel Island      **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD2949991893      **Type** QUARRY

**Sources** Collingwood 1926; National Trust Site Visit 2010; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

National Trust Site Visit 11/03/2010. Description: An area of quarrying activity is marked on the map of Peel Island produced by Collingwood in 1926. Quarrying activity seems to have concentrated on the area around the natural harbour to Peel Island close to its south-west corner. The fractured face of the quarried stone is now covered with moss and other vegetation. However the angular appearance of these worked areas is a clear indication of quarrying in the past. Further proof can be seen in the presence of triangular, hand drilled blasting holes in the rock faces.

**PREFREF** 181318

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3046293457 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A charcoal burning platform. It is oval, measures 9m long by 7.5m wide, is cut 1m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1.2m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181319

**Name** Boundary Wall, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3054893274 **Type** WALL

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A fragmentary sub-divisional boundary wall located in Fair Hall Coppice. It is orientated roughly east/west and measures approximately 83m long. It is shown on the RCHM(E) survey of Bailiff Wood.

**PREFREF** 181320

**Name** Boundary Wall, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3053293553 **Type** WALL

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey

**Description**

A fragmentary sub-divisional boundary wall located in High Barn Woods. It is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures approximately 210m long. It is shown on the RCHM(E) survey of Bailiff Wood.

**PREFREF** 181321

**Name** Building Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Unknown

**NGR** SD3057093624 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A single celled rectangular building platform located adjacent to a sub-divisional boundary wall and to the south of a charcoal burning platform in High Barn Woods. It is part recorded on the RCHM(E) survey of Bailiff Wood. The platform measures approximately 8m long by 4m wide. The rear wall on the east side is up to 0.75m high where it is revetted into the slope in rough courses of stone, whilst the boundary wall passing on the west side is 1m high at this location. The south-western gable end wall survives as a turf covered foundation.

**PREFREF** 181322

**Name** Boundary Bank, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3035393559 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A fragmentary sub-divisional boundary wall located between High Barn Woods and Bailiff Wood. It is orientated roughly east/west and measures approximately 92m long. It is partially shown on the RCHM(E) survey of Bailiff Wood.

**PREFREF** 181323

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3031993576 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**



A sub-oval charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7m wide, and is slightly platformed up to 0.5m high adjacent to the west side of a trackway.

**PREFREF** 181324

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3029593373 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A possible sub-circular charcoal burning platform. It measures 8m long by 7.5m wide, is cut 0.5m deep into the slope and the platform is up to 1m high downslope on the west side.

**PREFREF** 181325

**Name** Trackway, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3043193215 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey

**Description**

A sinuous trackway located in Bailiff Wood. Surveyed by RCHM(E).

**PREFREF** 181326

**Name** Trackway, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3049493513 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map - 1851; RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey

**Description**

A sinuous trackway located in Bailiff Wood. Surveyed by RCHM(E).

**PREFREF** 181327

**Name** Trackway, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3034193472 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sinuous trackway located in Bailiff Wood. Surveyed by RCHM(E).

**PREFREF** 181328

**Name** Trackway, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3040693587 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sinuous trackway located in Bailiff Wood. Surveyed by RCHM(E).

**PREFREF** 181329

**Name** Trackway, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3052593501 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sinuous trackway located in Bailiff Wood. Surveyed by RCHM(E).

**PREFREF** 181330

**Name** Trackway, Bailiff Wood, Coniston **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** SD3043093360 **Type** TRACKWAY

**Sources** RCHM(E) 1995; OAN Survey 2010

**Description**

A sinuous trackway located in Bailiff Wood. Surveyed by RCHM(E).

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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### FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of Study Area

Figure 2: Location map of NTSMR Sites in The Park (North)

Figure 3: Location map of NTSMR Sites in The Park (South)

Figure 4: Location map of NTSMR Sites near Peel Island and Selside Beck (North)

Figure 5: Location map of NTSMR Sites near Peel Island and Selside Beck (South)

Figure 6: Distribution of woodland archaeological sites by monument type

### PLATES

Plate 1: *Westmorlandiae et Cumberlandiae Comitatus* ie Westmorland and Cumberland, scale about 5 miles to 1 inch, Christopher Saxton 1576

Plate 2: The Countie Palatine of Lancashire described and divided into Hundreds, John Speed, 1610

Plate 3: Westmorland, scale about 2.5 miles to 1 inch, Robert Morden, 1695

Plate 4: County Palatine of Lancaster surveyed by William Yates, 1786

Plate 5: An Accurate Map of Coniston Lake, scale 3 inches to 1 mile, Peter Crosthwaite, 1788

Plate 6: Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, scale about 1 inch to 1 mile, surveyed by Christopher Greenwood, 1818

Plate 7: Map of the Lakes of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, scale about 3.5 miles to 1 inch, Edward Mogg, 1822

Plate 8: A Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, divided into hundreds and parishes from an accurate survey made in the years 1828 and 1829 by George Hennet

Plate 9: Ordnance Survey, 1851, 6" to 1 mile, Lancashire Sheets IV and VII

Plate 10: Coniston Lake Charcoal Burners by Alfred Heaton Cooper, in Brydson 1908

Plate 11: Charcoal Burning in Brydson 1908

Plate 12: Charcoal Burners Hut in Brydson, 1908

Plate 13: Example of a Bark Peelers Hut, in Cowper 1901

Plate 14: Above the wooded enclosures of 'The Park'

Plate 15: Woodsmen's Hut, Grass Paddocks (NTSMR 181109)

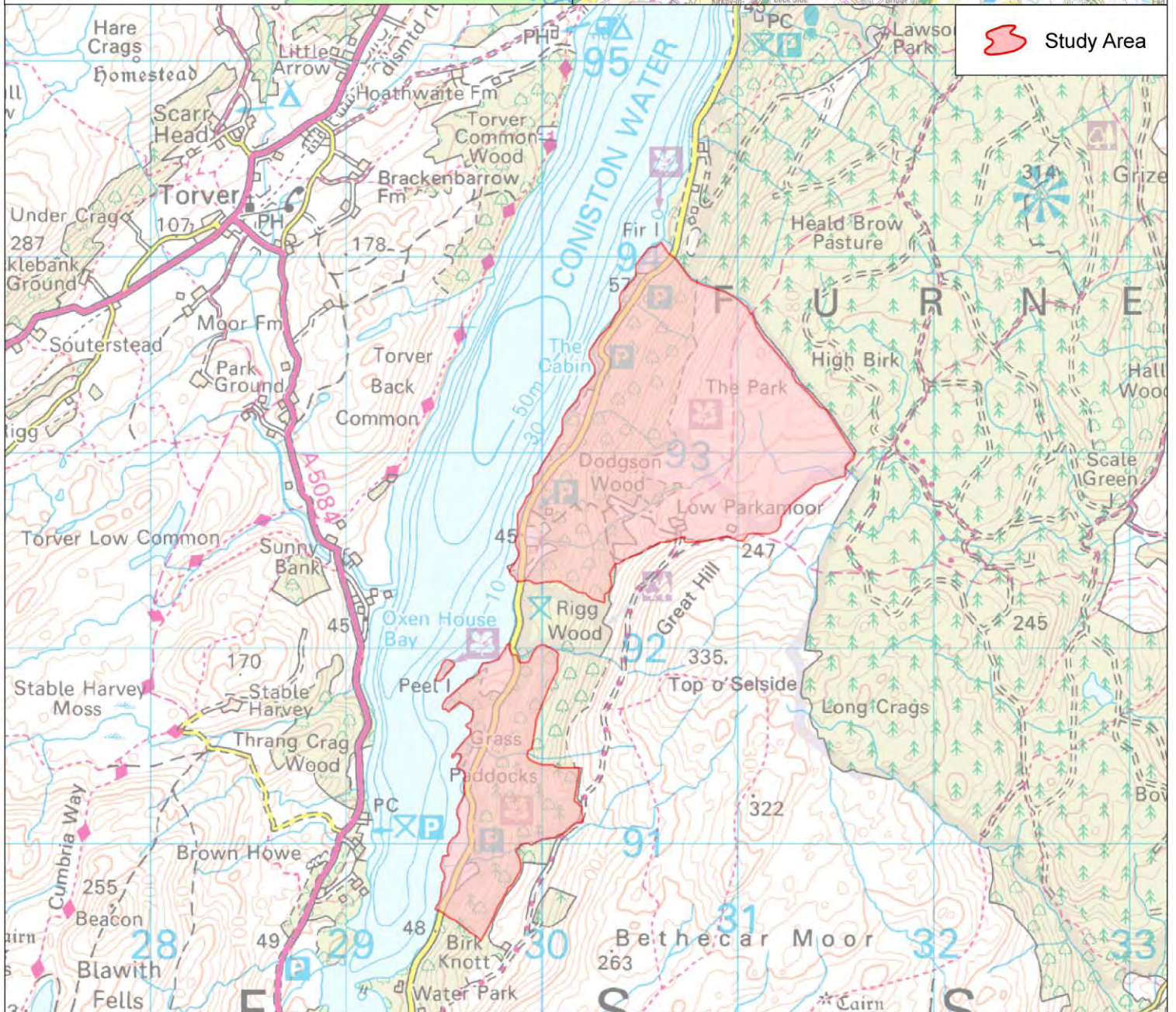
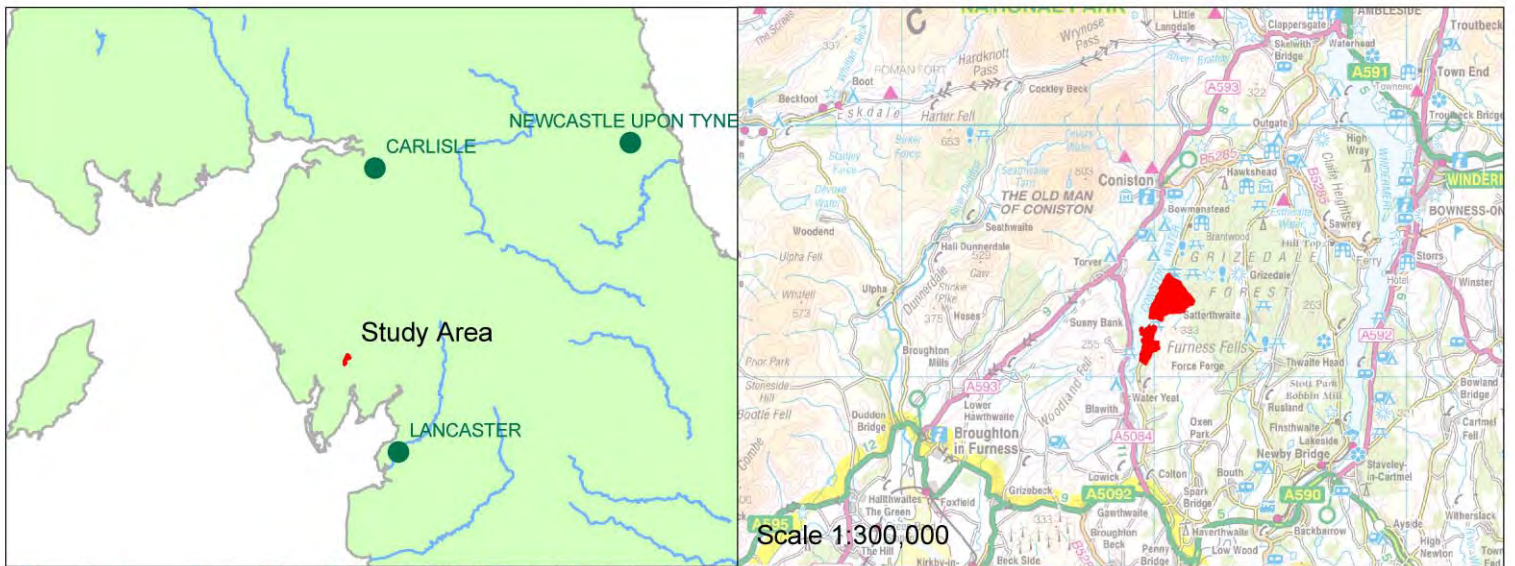
Plate 16: Low Barn, Dodgson Pasture (NTSMR 20532)

Plate 17: Charcoal Burning Platform, Dales Wood (NTSMR 181204)

Plate 18: Charcoal Burning Platform, Bailiff Wood (NTSMR 23779)

Plate 19: Bark Peelers Hut, Dales Wood (NTSMR 181162)

- Plate 20: Coal Lane, Grass Paddocks (NTSMR 181112)
- Plate 21: Bloomery west of Dales Wood (NTSMR 20027)
- Plate 22: Roadside Quarry, Grass Paddocks (NTSMR 181146)
- Plate 23: Low Parkamoor farmstead (NTSMR 20513)
- Plate 24: Low Parkamoor farmhouse (NTSMR 26191)
- Plate 25: Domestic building platform east of High Parkamoor farmstead (NTSMR 181179)
- Plate 26: Peel Island on Coniston Water
- Plate 27: Coniston Water, Cumberland, by WHJ Bool, 1920s



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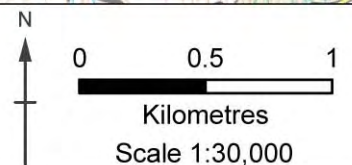


Figure 1: Location of Study Area

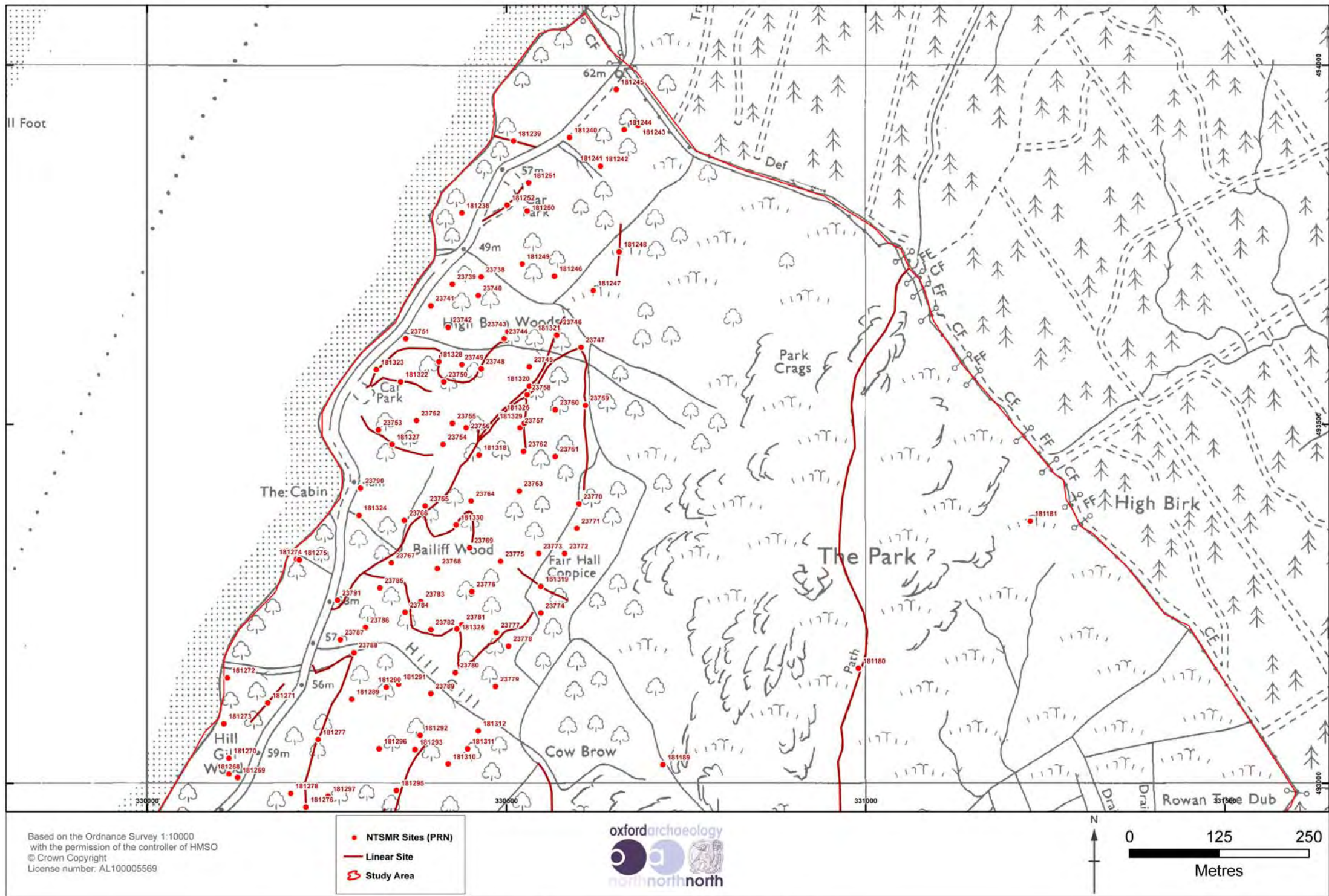
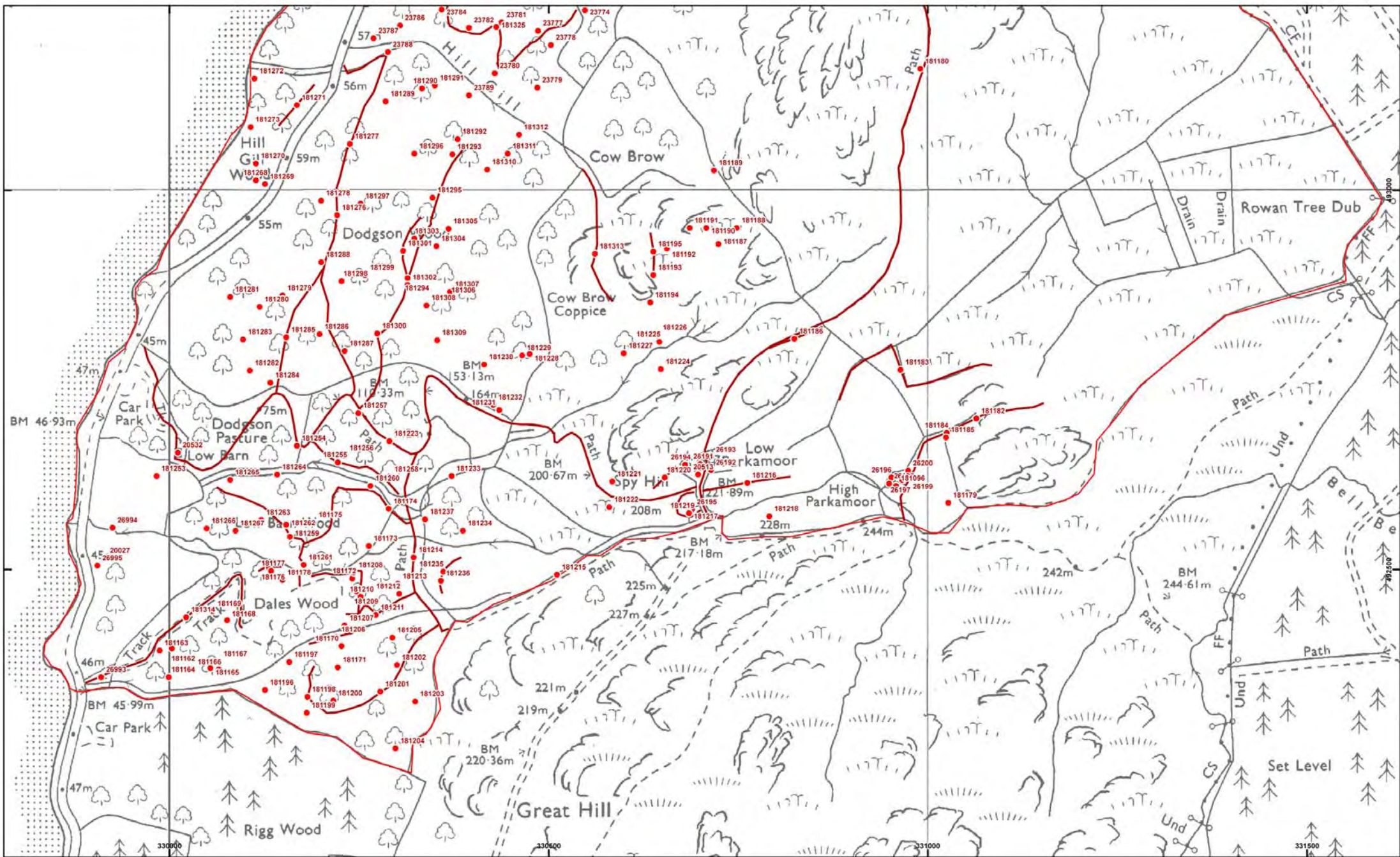


Figure 2: Location map of NTSMR Sites in The Park (North)



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- NTSMR Sites (PRN)
- Linear Site
- Study Area

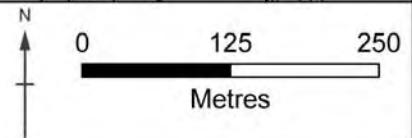
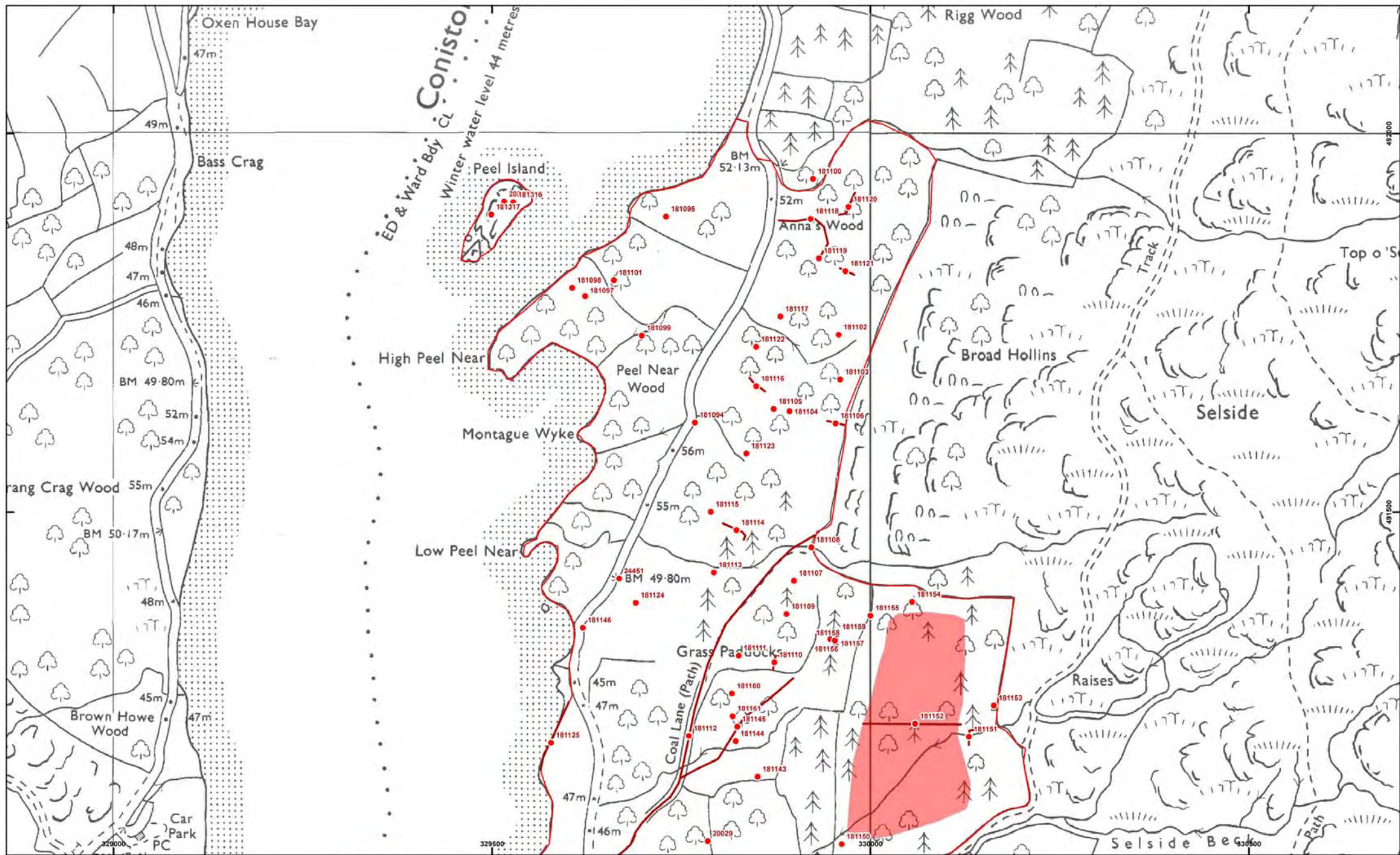


Figure 3: Location map of NTSMR Sites in The Park (South)



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- NTSMR Sites (PRN)
- Linear Site
- ▭ Study Area
- ▭ Excluded Area

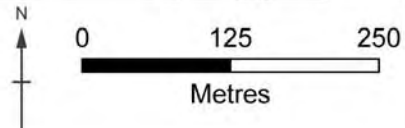


Figure 4: Location map of NTSMR Sites near Peel Island and Selside Beck (North)







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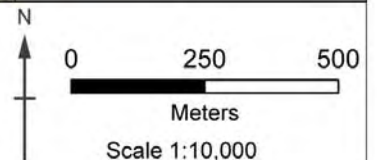


Figure 6: Distribution of woodland archaeological sites by monument type



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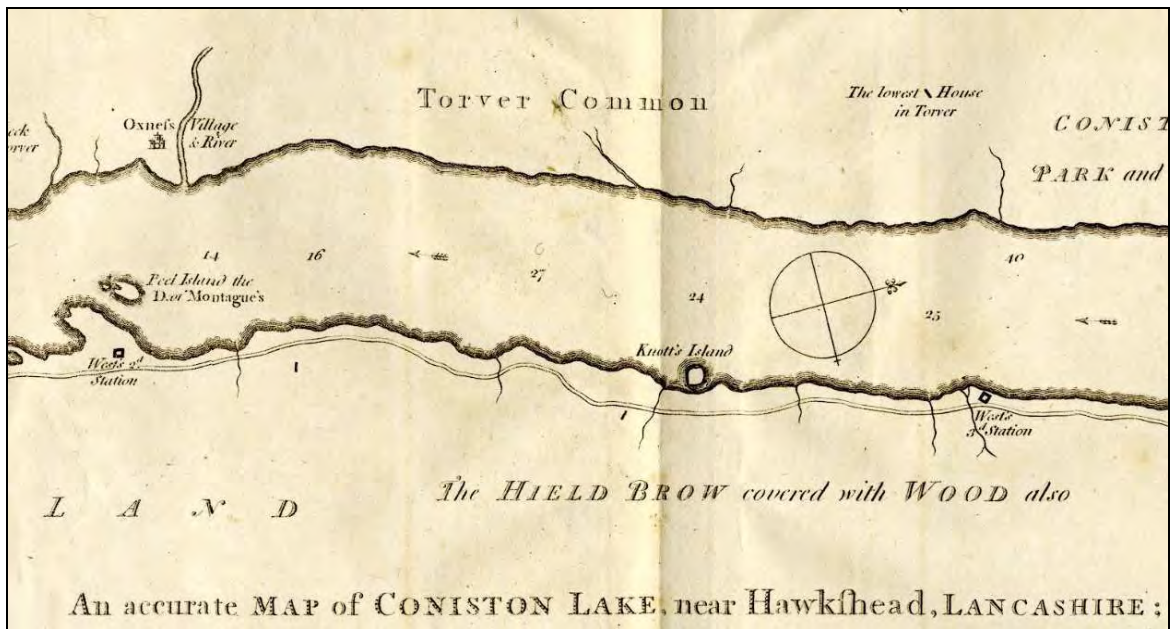


Plate 5: An Accurate Map of Coniston Lake, scale 3 inches to 1 mile, Peter Crosthwaite, 1788

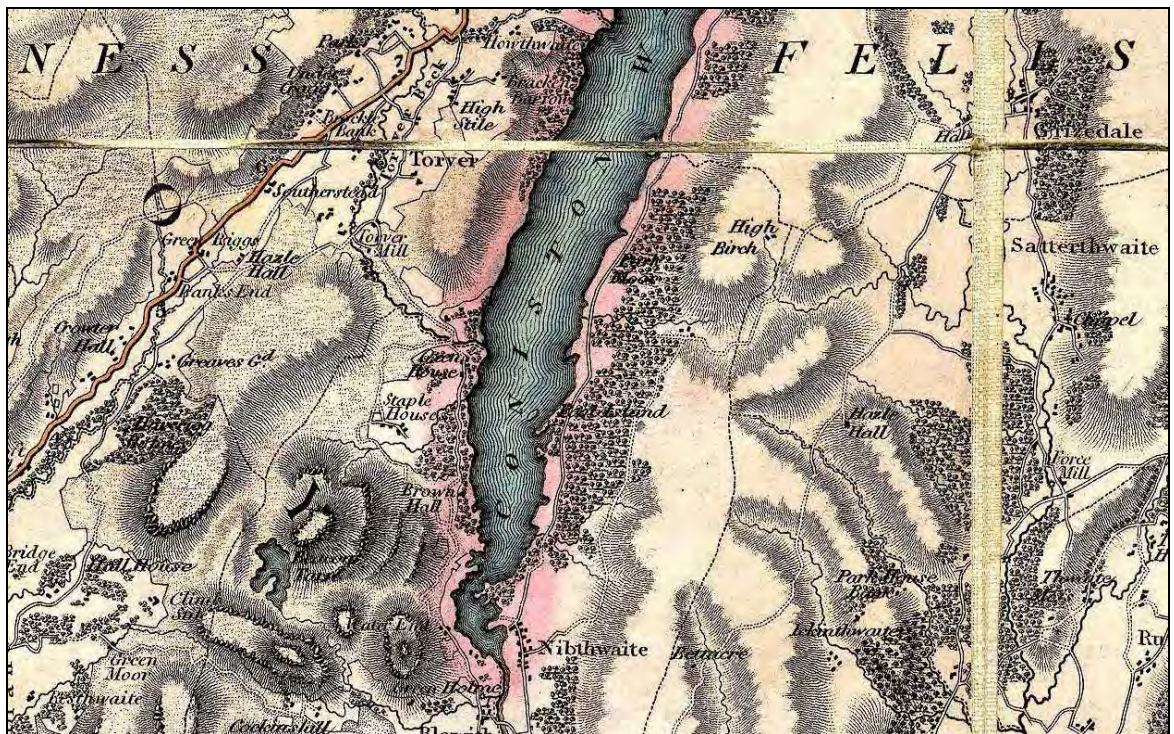


Plate 6: Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, scale about 1 inch to 1 mile, surveyed by Christopher Greenwood, 1818

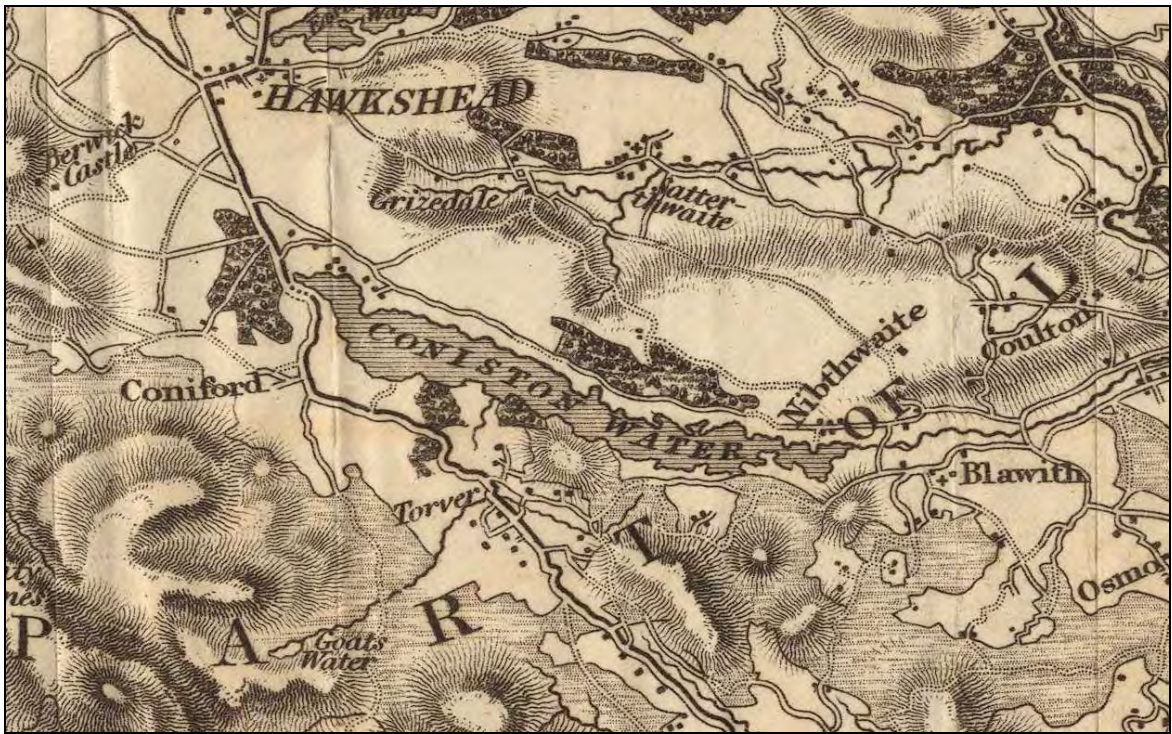


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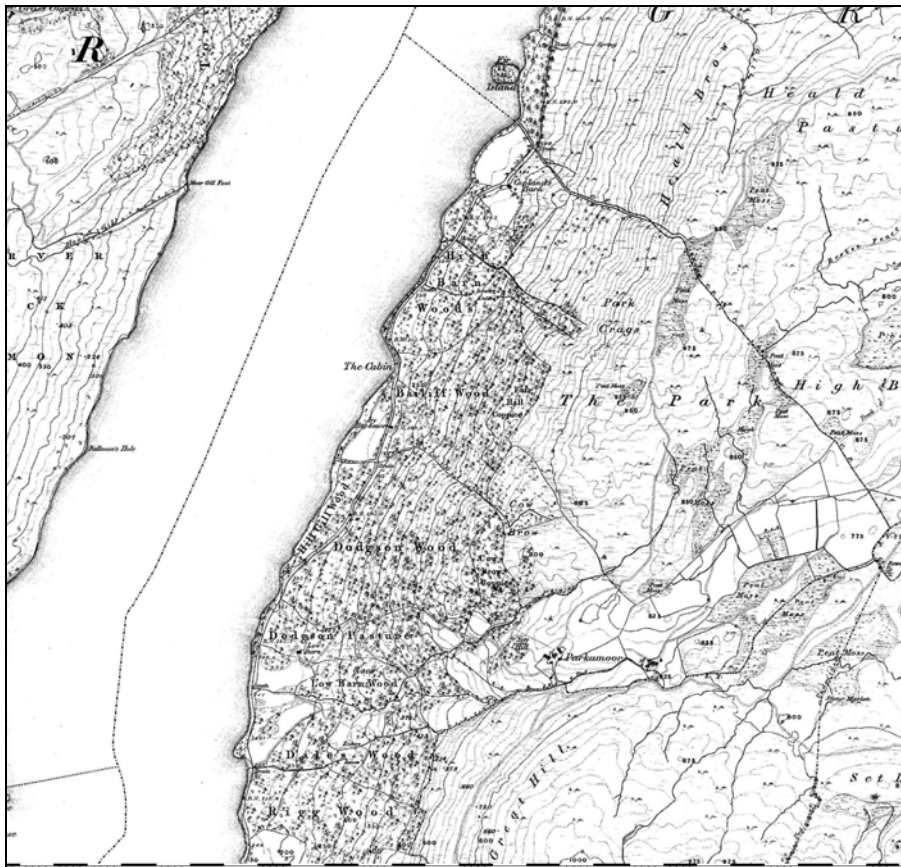
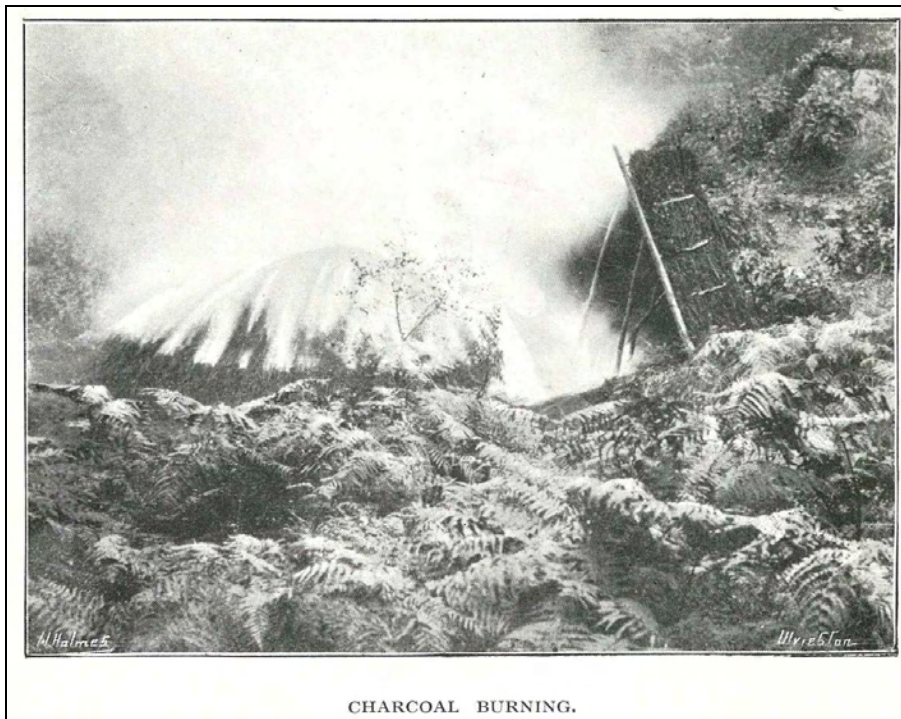


Plate 9: Ordnance Survey, 1851, 6" to 1 mile, Lancashire Sheets IV and VII



CONISTON LAKE—CHARCOAL BURNERS.

Plate 10: Coniston Lake Charcoal Burners by Alfred Heaton Cooper, in Brydson 1908

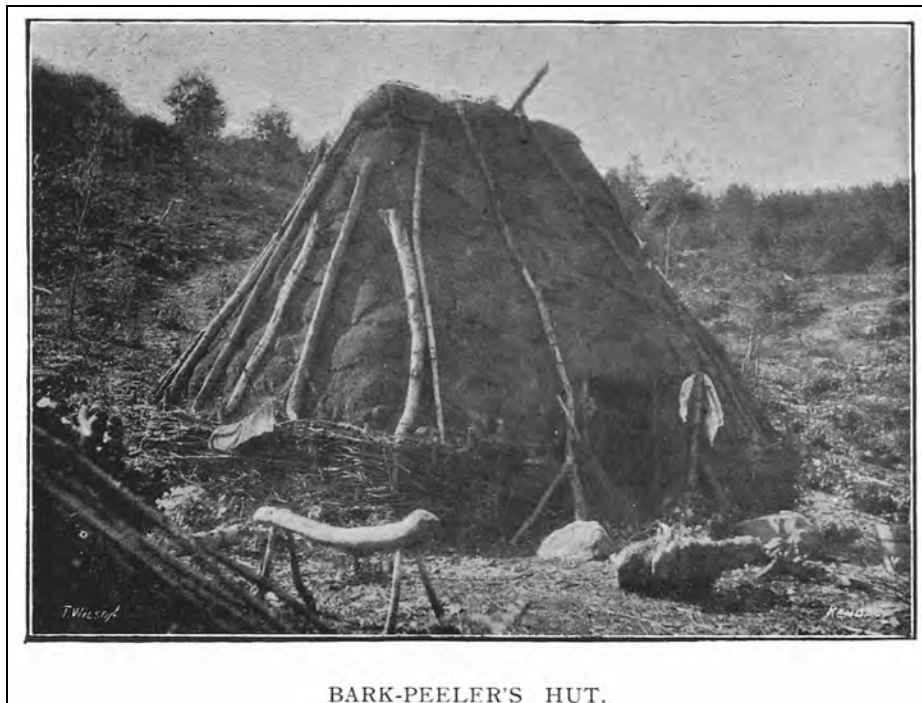


CHARCOAL BURNING.

Plate 11: Charcoal Burning in Brydson 1908



Plate 12: Charcoal Burner's Hut in Brydson 1908



BARK-PEELER'S HUT.

Plate 13: Example of a Bark Peeler's Hut, in Cowper 1901





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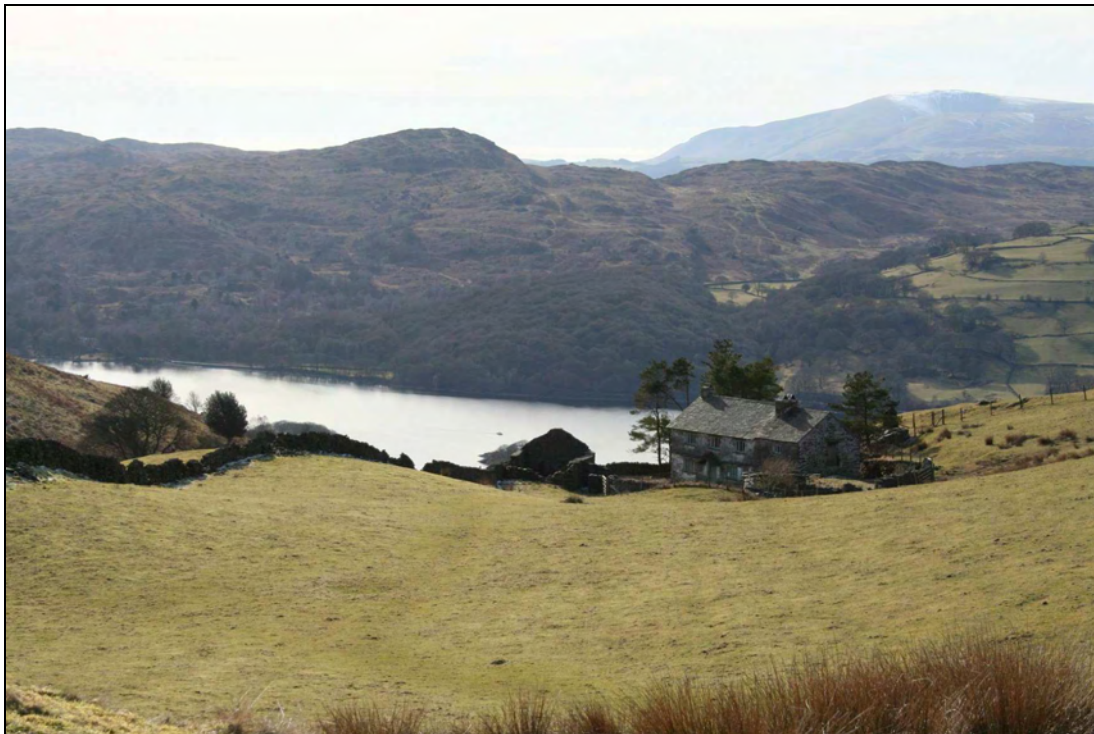


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Plate 26: Peel Island on Coniston Water

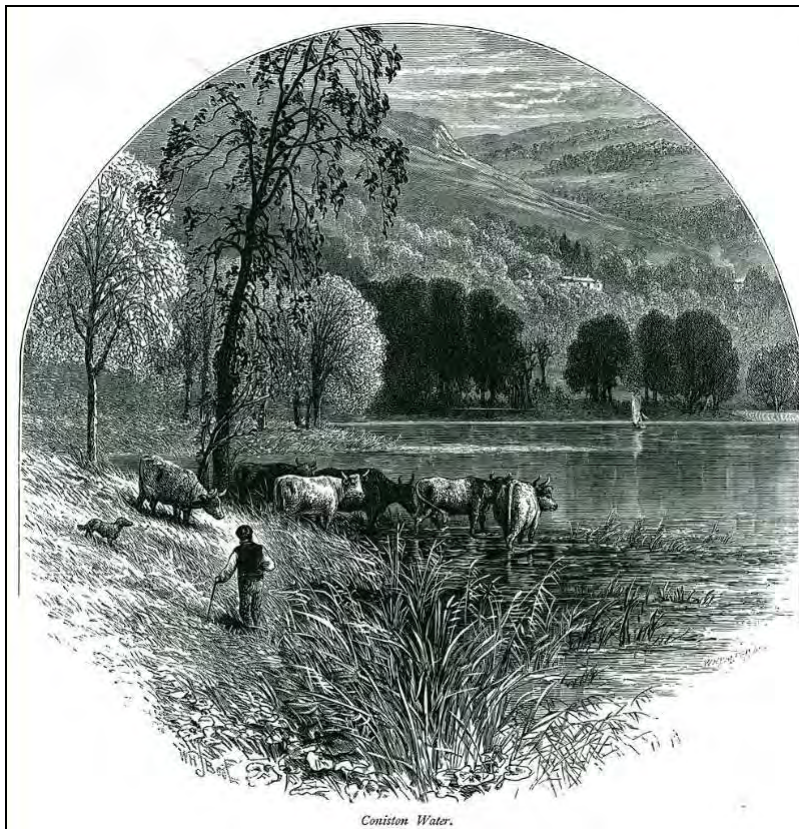


Plate 27: Coniston Water, Cumberland, by WHJ Bool, 1920s



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