



# Glencoyne Farm, Ullswater, Cumbria

## Historic Landscape Survey



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## SUMMARY

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In April 2018, the National Trust commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an historic landscape survey and condition assessment of Glencoynedale, land belonging to Glencoyne Farm, Ullswater, Cumbria (centred on NGR 337130 518730). The survey was intended to record archaeological and historical features in advance of a proposed hydro-electric scheme, informing the management of heritage assets and the mitigation of the impact of the proposed hydro-electric scheme. The fieldwork also included a condition survey to establish a baseline for future archaeological monitoring.

A study area of 36.6ha was defined by a buffer zone surrounding the proposed route of the hydro-electric scheme. To the north, this is defined primarily by the course of Glencoyne Beck, and to the south, the edge of Glencoyne Farm's landholding. The Level 1 identification survey was undertaken on 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> May 2018.

Glencoyne Farm is the only designated site within the survey area; the farmhouse and associated outbuildings are Grade II\* listed and of national importance. There are 82 non-designated heritage assets within the survey area; the most important of these are a possible prehistoric settlement enclosure, and a medieval shieling. There is also a series of earthworks and possible building platforms, which may relate to a former tenement. Several walls cross the valley; one may be the western end of a former ring-garth wall, one is a probably post-medieval intake and another is the present head-dyke, which separates the enclosed farmland from the common grazing on the open fell. There are 17 post-medieval charcoal-burning platforms in the survey area, and a row of nineteenth-century former miners' cottages, known as Seldom Seen. The remainder of the features identified include clearance cairns, ruined field barns, short stretches of walling, and other features which characterise upland enclosed pasture.

The proposed route of hydro-electric pipeline has the potential to impact upon 13 archaeological features within the survey area, including boundary walls, clearance cairns and charcoal-burning platforms. It is proposed that the pipeline be routed through existing gaps in boundary walls, and be rerouted around other extant features. During the construction phase, archaeological features on or close to the proposed route should be marked as 'out of bounds' so they are not damaged by the excavation for the cable, or the associated construction traffic.

Whilst most the sites identified remain in a fair condition of preservation above ground, bracken growth on the fellside is a subject of concern, especially in the areas of former woodland in the environs of the charcoal-burning platforms. It is recommended that the vegetation is monitored and managed, including removal, as appropriate.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Jamie Lund of the National Trust for commissioning the project. The field survey was undertaken by Andy Phelps, assisted by Debbie Lewis, the figures being prepared by Hannah Leighton and Anne Stewardson. The report was written by Andy Phelps and Helen Evans. Jamie Quartermaine managed the project and Rachel Newman edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In April 2018, the National Trust commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological survey of the environs of Glencoyne Beck, on Glencoyne Farm, Ullswater, Cumbria (centred on NY 38433 18701; Fig 1). This was in response to a brief (National Trust 2018) and a project design produced by OA North (2018). The Level 1 identification survey was undertaken on 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> May 2018 and was intended to record and evaluate archaeological and historical features, contributing to a feasibility study regarding the possible construction of a small-scale hydro-power scheme. The resulting report will help to inform the management of the site and facilitate the design of an appropriate management plan to mitigate the impact of the scheme. The fieldwork also included a condition survey to establish a baseline for future archaeological monitoring (National Trust 2018).

### 1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 Glencoyne Farm lies 1.6km to the north of Glenridding, on the western shore of Ullswater in Cumbria. It covers an extensive area of land equal to 1089ha, which includes Glencoyne and Gowbarrow Parks to the north-east, portions of Matterdale and Watermillock Commons to the north and Glencoynedale and Greenside to the west. The present survey area is focused upon Glencoynedale, extending west from the pastureland to the east of Glencoyne Farmhouse, following the route of the proposed hydro-electric pipeline for 1.6km along the length of the valley and onto the high fell to the north of Sheffield Pike. The survey covered an area of 36.6ha.
- 1.2.2 The eastern edge of the study area extends into improved fields to the east of Glencoyne Farmhouse, which is a Grade II\* listed building (NHLE 1245329). Beyond the limits of the study area, these fields drop towards the route of the A592 along the western shores of Ullswater. To the west of Glencoyne Farmhouse, the study area extends for 1.7km upslope (between 155m and 400m AOD) along Glencoynedale, the valley of Glencoyne Beck (Plate 1), which is the boundary between the old counties of Westmorland and Cumberland.



Plate 1: Google Earth image of Glencoynedale (© Google 2018)

- 1.2.3 The study area is composed of two of the character types defined by the Lake District National Park (LDNP) Landscape Character Assessment (LCA; Blandford Associates 2008) for Ullswater (Area 25): Upland Valley (**H**); and Rugged, Craggy Volcanic High Fell (**F**). The LCA states that ‘One of the best known classic Lakeland views is from Glencoyne’ (*op cit*, 93).
- 1.2.4 LCA type **H**, Upland Valley, is broadly characterised as an irregular, smaller-scale, ancient pattern of walled enclosures reflecting the undulating landform (*op cit*, 52). The study area is defined by three type **H** sub-types; close to the shores of Ullswater it is a Valley with River Floodplain (**H2**), a flat valley floor with a narrow river corridor, pasture fields and scattered farmsteads, in this case including Glencoyne Farm. Upslope, the landscape transforms into Enclosed Valley Side (**H3**), the lower slopes of Glencoynedale formed by a patchwork of pastoral fields with stone walls and clumps of trees. Following Glencoyne Beck to the west, the higher slopes of Glencoynedale (Open Valley Side; **H4**) form the transition zone between Upland Valley (**H**) and the High Fells (**F**). The High Fells character area (**F**; *op cit*, 32) covers land above the fell wall (or head-dyke), in the central part of the Lake District. The fell wall marks the edge of the open land, with remains of archaeologically earlier enclosures and field systems within upland areas, with very few occupied buildings. Land cover is generally either bare rock, scree or low-growing vegetation, with low-density sheep grazing and a complex network of becks. Archaeological remains include medieval and earlier settlement and scattered industrial sites (*ibid*).
- 1.2.5 **Geology:** the bedrock is primarily volcanic Andesite of the Birker Fell Formation, which was laid down during the Ordovician period, approximately 449-458 million years ago, with an intrusion of Mudstone across the centre of the Tarn Moor Formation (BGS 2018). Superficial deposits across much of the area comprise Devensian glacial till of the



Quaternary period (*ibid*), although these are absent in localised areas of outcropping rock. Within the area of open fell to the west of the enclosed fields, the accumulation of organic matter has resulted in the growth of peat. Towards the eastern extent of the holding, close to Ullswater, the deposition of fine- and medium-grained detritus during the Quaternary has formed an alluvial fan of sands and gravels.

- 1.2.6 Soils across the study area are variable in character but demonstrate either low or very low fertility. Within the improved fields to the east of the farmhouse, these constitute slowly permeable, seasonally wet acid loamy clays, transitioning to acid-rich loamy soils to the west and very acidic peaty soil within the open fell (Cranfield University 2018).

### 1.3 STATUTORY SITES

- 1.3.1 Glencoyndale is within the Lake District World Heritage Site (LDWHS), which was inscribed by UNESCO in 2017. The nomination document (LDNPP 2016, section 5b) states that all necessary measures for the protection of the English Lake District and its setting are in place; this means that existing international conventions, national statutory designations and the existing planning system are deemed to protect heritage assets adequately. World Heritage Sites are themselves of international significance (*Section 2.2.8*), and, as such, the themes of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the LDWHS, which include farmhouses and historic agricultural remains such as those evidenced in Glencoyndale, have very high heritage significance (LDNPA 2018; *Section 6*).
- 1.3.2 There is a single site within the study area which is protected by designation. This is Glencoyne Farmhouse and attached outbuildings, which are Grade II\* listed, deemed to be particularly important and of more than special interest (NHLE 1245329). The two-storey farmhouse is of classic Lake District vernacular form, built gable-end-on into the hillside, with rubble walls and a slate roof, crow-stepped gables and two round Westmorland chimneys. Internally, the kitchen/hall has an inglenook with a fitted bench and fitted kitchen furniture, including a large dining table and splat baluster dresser (VAG 2015). A first-floor room (now ceiled) has a plaster panel inscribed *TH DH 1629*, which may relate to Thomas Harrison, who died in 1665, leaving to his son ‘one swine, Alick’ (*op cit*, 14).

### 1.4 NON-STATUTORY SITES

- 1.4.1 The study area is owned by the National Trust, which holds a Sites and Monuments Record for all of its properties (NTSMR). It is also under the curation of the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA), where heritage assets are recorded on the Historic Environment Record (LDHER). Sites recorded by the NTSMR and LDHER are detailed in *Section 3.3* and the survey gazetteer (*Appendix 1*).

### 1.5 OBJECTIVES

- 1.5.1 The objectives of the project, as defined by the National Trust brief (2018), are summarised as follows:
- to undertake an archaeological survey of the study area to augment and expand the existing archaeological data held on the National Trust’s Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR);
  - to identify and describe any previously unrecorded sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological or historical interest;

- to produce a catalogue of information to describe the recorded archaeology in the form of a gazetteer;
- to assess the condition of the archaeological resource and make recommendations for its future conservation and management;
- to produce an illustrated report that presents the results of the archaeological survey and the archaeological condition survey in a format that is clear and accessible and can be used in the preparation of any future Heritage Impact Assessment.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 Jamie Lund of the National Trust issued a brief for an archaeological survey of the environs of Glencoyne Beck, Glencoyne Farm, Ullswater, Cumbria (National Trust 2018). In response to this, OA North compiled a project design (2018). The work programme was divided into two elements, with a Level 1 field survey being undertaken in May 2018, prior to the growth of vegetation. Analysis and production of the illustrated report were undertaken in August 2018. The work was consistent with the relevant CifA and Historic England guidelines (CifA 2014a; 2014b; Historic England 2015).

### 2.2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.2.1 The study area for the survey, as defined in the project brief (National Trust 2018), encompasses 36.6ha. The sites already identified on the NTSMR were checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as those monuments which had not previously been recorded. The survey involved four elements: reconnaissance; mapping; photography; and description.

2.2.2 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance consisted of close fieldwalking, varying from 10m to 20m line intervals dependent on visibility and safety considerations. The survey aimed to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and all sites noted were recorded. With the exception of one site to the south of Glencoyne Beck which, due to the steep nature of the terrain, proved to be inaccessible, all sites identified from the NTSMR, and Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition map (1863) were investigated. Sites already on the NTSMR have been included in the site gazetteer (*Appendix 1*). No LiDAR data were available for the area studied.

2.2.3 **Detailed Survey Mapping:** a Satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) was utilised for the ground survey. The GPS is a Leica differential system and uses a base station in conjunction with a roving station to correct the raw data and thereby achieve much greater accuracies than can be achieved with a hand-held GPS. The OA North GPS system is capable of  $\pm 0.02\text{m}$  accuracy and provides a quick and effective means of recording the position and extent of sites.

2.2.4 **Photogrammetric Survey:** a photogrammetric survey was completed for the central portion of the site using a UAV, a small multi-engined model helicopter that provides photography from altitudes up to approximately 200m above the ground (Fig 2). Survey control was introduced to the photographs by the placement of survey control targets across the site, which were located by means of survey-grade GPS.

2.2.5 The photogrammetric processing was undertaken using Agisoft software, providing detailed modelling using the overlap of up to 300 photographs, to create a very detailed DTM (Digital Terrain Model). The photographs were then digitally draped over the model to create an accurate three-dimensional model of the ground surface (Fig 3). The primary output was an accurate two-dimensional image which can be used to generate accurate plans or profiles. A very detailed contour plot of the whole site was then generated from the DTM, using typically 100mm contour separation, capable of comprehensively showing the archaeological features and the surrounding topography.

2.2.6 **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 pro-forma sheets

which show the subject, orientation and date. The photography was primarily undertaken with a 16 megapixel digital camera.

- 2.2.7 **Site Description and Assessment:** a detailed description was provided for all identified monuments for subsequent transcription into an Access database. The data format is consistent with the NTSMR, running ExeGISis, using their mandatory fields, and will use a block of NTSMR numbers. Although individual monuments were recorded, where they were clearly part of a group (for example, a cairnfield), then the site for entry into the NTSMR was the wider group (*eg* cairnfield). Sites identified from documentary sources, but not identified on the ground, were also incorporated into the gazetteer. Input into the system was guided by a pro-forma to ensure uniformity and consistency, the pro-forma consisting of the following fields: Site Name; NGR; NTSMR No; Site Type; Period; Sources; Significance; Condition; Threats; Management Recommendations; Description; Photo ID.
- 2.2.8 The description incorporates a provisional interpretation of the function and purpose of a site, where possible, and similarly, provides a provisional interpretation of site chronology where possible. Each category has been considered for its significance, as defined in Table 1.

Significance	Examples of Site Type
International	UNESCO World Heritage Sites and properties on the list proposed for World Heritage Status
National	Scheduled Monuments, Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutorily Designated Sites), Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record
District	Sites with a local or borough archaeological value or interest Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion in a higher grade
Local	Sites with a local archaeological value Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion in a higher grade
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant archaeological value or interest

*Table 1: Significance of sites*

## 2.3 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.3.1 Information concerning the sites of archaeological interest within the study area was collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 1*), which provides details of their location, period, physical description, condition and management issues. Locations are given as ten-figure National Grid References (NGR), where possible, and the position of each site is indicated on maps of the study area (Fig 4). A photographic reference relating to the location of the photograph within the digital archive is also included.

## 2.4 REPORTING

- 2.4.1 The present report sets out and summarises the results of the landscape survey, and discusses the features identified within the context of landscape development at a local, and a wider, regional, scale. It then sets out appropriate mitigation measures for sites potentially impacted upon by the proposed hydro-electric scheme, priorities for the

management of specific significant archaeological features, and for archaeological and landscape conservation at a wider scale.

## **2.5 ARCHIVE**

- 2.5.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2015) 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.

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### 3. BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The following section provides an historical context to the present study. Key sites within the study area (with OA numbers) are mapped on Figure 4 and summarised in the gazetteer (*Appendix 1*). From a wider regional perspective, National Heritage List for England (NHLE; Historic England 2017) numbers are used to reference scheduled sites.
- 3.1.2 **Prehistoric period:** Ullswater has a rich record of prehistoric settlement and land-use, probably because it formed part of an important communication route between the northern and southern Lake District valleys. There are several prehistoric rock-art panels near Patterdale (NHLE 1019438; 1019437; 1019436; 1019435), which in Ullswater and other Lake District valleys are associated with natural routeways (Sharpe 2007). On the eastern side of Ullswater, an enclosure on Hallin Fell has been suggested as possibly of Neolithic date (Evans 2008). Whilst this has not been corroborated archaeologically, given its position overlooking the ‘elbow’ of Ullswater, the site has probably been of strategic importance for millennia.
- 3.1.3 The early Bronze Age saw an expansion of agriculture into the Lake District valleys, with warmer environmental conditions allowing areas of previously uncultivated upland to be cleared and exploited for stock grazing (Quartermaine and Leech 2012). Whilst settlement in the Ullswater valley seems to have been limited to the areas close to the A66 corridor to the north of the study area (Hoaen and Loney 2003; 2004), there is an apparent Bronze Age funerary cairn 400m north-west of Glencoyne Farm (NTSMR 28430).
- 3.1.4 The end of the Bronze Age saw the climate deteriorate and upland pastures in the valley may have been abandoned, but settlement appears to have continued, survey and excavation in Ullswater indicating many settlement enclosures and field systems (Loney and Hoaen 2000; Hoaen and Loney 2003; 2004). The relatively high number of later prehistoric settlements around the shores of Ullswater suggests a higher density of occupation than in the other Lake District valleys (LDNPP 2016, section 2c, 421). Further afield, Iron Age hillforts have been identified at Maiden Castle and Dunmallard Hill (NHLE 1008633; 1008264).
- 3.1.5 **Roman period:** Romano-British farmsteads have been identified at the foot of High Hartsop Dodd (NHLE 1011359) and Heck Beck (NHLE 1011360), above the head of Upper Bannerdale, 4km to the south-east. In Glencoyne Park, *c* 1.5km to the north-east of the study area, an excavated settlement enclosure contained evidence for at least six phases of activity, including roundhouses, cobbled surfaces and remodelling of the enclosure wall, between *c* 1000 BC and AD 200 (Hoaen and Loney 2010). The Glencoyne Park enclosure, at 220m AOD, was 60m in diameter; an enclosure of similar proportions (70m across) has been identified within the study area (Site 33), at *c* 250m AOD. It is poorly defined however, and with no extant evidence for internal roundhouses, may equally be a stock enclosure associated with later activity.
- 3.1.6 That Romano-British settlement sites are in similar or the same locations as Iron Age examples would suggest the likelihood of settlement or population continuity into the Roman and subsequent periods (Hoaen and Loney 2003; 2004; LDNPP 2016, section 2c, 421). To the west of Ullswater, a Roman fort was built at Troutbeck and to the east of the lake is High Street Roman road, which runs between Ambleside Roman fort and that at Brougham near Penrith (Margary 1973). A roughly rectangular stone-built structure in

- Glencoyne Park has been recorded as a possible Roman fort, but small-scale excavation returned inconclusive results (Richardson 1992; NTSMR 27660).
- 3.1.7 **Medieval period:** place-name evidence in Ullswater suggests a mixture of linguistic influences, consisting of Old English, Old Norse and even (possibly) some Celtic names used to describe natural features, such as *uille*, meaning elbow, referring to the curve of Ullswater lake (Hutchinson 1794; LDNPP 2016, section 2c, 421). Equally, however, Ullswater may derive from *Ulfr*, referring either to a personal name (Ulf's lake), or from the noun meaning wolf (from which the personal name Ulfr is derived; Whaley 2006, 350). *Glen* in northern England is thought to be a Celtic reference to a valley with sloping concave sides, from the same stem as *glean* in Irish and Scottish Gaelic, and *glion* and *glan* in Manx (*op cit*, 131-2). The *wick* element in place-names such as Sandwick, Borwick and Watermillock suggests that they were pre-Conquest settlements (LDNPP 2016, section 2c, 421).
- 3.1.8 Whilst there is little archaeological evidence for early medieval settlement in the valley bottoms, shieling sites (summer settlements) are known across the Lake District uplands, and many Lake District valleys contain shieling-related place-names (*eg* Whyte 1985; Winchester 1987). Around Ullswater, archaeological evidence of early settlement is present at Cross Dormant, Deepdale, Deepdale Bridge, Glenamara Park, Glencoyndale, Old Kirk Watermillock, and High Hartsop Dod (LDNPP 2016, section 2c, 421).
- 3.1.9 Following the conquest of England, the Normans reached both Carlisle, and the lands to the south, in 1092, imposing a number of administrative changes, although the basic organisation of land in the high fells remained little altered (Winchester 2007). Perhaps the most significant survival from this period are the remnants of the hunting forests, which proliferated between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries throughout the country. In Westmorland, 35 have been recorded (Cook 2009), and across modern Cumbria, over 50 (Winchester 2007). Although their exact dates of foundation are unknown, Gowbarrow Park, Swinburn's Park and Glencoyne Park on the western side of Ullswater are probably examples of such; Gowbarrow was part of the Greystoke estate, which came into the possession of the Dacres and passed to the Howard family in the late sixteenth century (Winchester 2007; Brockington 2012). Thirteenth- to fifteenth-century documentary evidence mentioning the forest and parks at Troutbeck demonstrates that felling and management of the timber resources took place, maintaining herbage and pannage, and that livestock were also 'agisted' (taken into grazing for payment; Winchester 2007; Cook 2009). The importance of parkland declined as it became more profitable to use it for other purposes, and tolerated intaking by adjacent farmers slowly reduced their boundaries (Whyte 1985, 104; Winchester 2007).
- 3.1.10 Transhumant agriculture and the clearance and settlement of the Lake District valleys formed the basis for a more organised system of land ownership into the later medieval period. The general pattern of the farming landscape was based on a system of fields on the valley floor, separated from the open fellside by a ring-garth wall. Angus Winchester (1987) has suggested that the typical farm of this period had livestock husbandry as the principal occupation, but with a small acreage of cultivated land on or close to the valley floor, growing oats, barley, and hay. Above the valley floor, on the fellsides, rights were often retained by the landowner, providing summer pasture for tenants, access to which was subject to stringent regulations policed by manorial courts (*ibid*).
- 3.1.11 The separation of the common land on the open fell from the inbye on the valley floor by a ring-garth in the medieval period has resulted in one of the most notable types of boundary-feature in the landscape, and they have been identified in several Lake District

valleys (eg Great Langdale and Watendlath; LDNPP 2016, section 2b, 152). Into later periods, fields known as intakes developed upslope of the ring-garth wall, as small-scale and often piecemeal clearance proceeded. The process of intaking (and the field walls created) can make it difficult to identify the line of the ‘original’ ring-garth wall.

- 3.1.12 During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, land pressure as a result of population growth probably resulted in further clearance of what were formerly marginal uplands. Shielings were established on upland areas suitable for cattle grazing during the summer months, which could manifest as either single dwellings or proto-farmsteads with clusters of buildings, often with provision for small-scale arable production within small enclosures (Winchester 1987; Quartermaine and Leech 2012). Many of these sites were probably abandoned in the fourteenth century, during a period of less favourable climatic conditions that also saw repeated outbreaks of plague and famine, and a consequent reduction in population (Whyte 1985; Winchester 1987).
- 3.1.13 **Post-medieval and Industrial Period:** by the start of the sixteenth century, evidence from elsewhere in the region suggests that land around the settlements was becoming increasingly enclosed. This increasing division of the valley bottoms into small individual farms led to the rise of what became known as the yeoman or statesman farmer (Winchester 1987), and customary tenant rights handed down amongst the Lakeland communities gave them almost the same security as if they held the land freehold, which restricted the influence of the lord of the manor (*ibid*). Many vernacular farmhouses in the Lakeland valleys date to the early seventeenth century period of the rise of the statesman farmer (LDNPP 2016, 170). Glencoyne Farmhouse (Site 66; Plate 2) is often cited as a classic example, the dated plaster panel of 1629 placing it squarely in this period, alongside the character of its architecture and internal features (eg Brunskill 1974; 2002; Denyer 1991; VAG 2015).



Plate 2: Glencoyne Farmhouse (Site 66)

- 3.1.14 Between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, many valleys saw an increase in intaking, where former common land above the medieval ring-garth was improved and enclosed, often on a piecemeal basis (Winchester 1987; Bowden 2000; LDNPP 2016, section 2c,



157-8). Sheep rearing superseded cattle farming in the upland fells and became increasingly profitable during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Rollinson 1974, 98), supplying the growing market for woollen goods. This change was manifested in the landscape by the appearance and bolstering or rebuilding of field boundaries, which reflects the seasonal management of the sheep and practice of the infield-outfield system (Winchester 2016, 30). Similarly, stone-built sheepfolds, found throughout the valleys, and washfolds, located on the margins of the becks, are testament to post-medieval sheep-farming practices (*ibid*).

- 3.1.15 Many of the intakes created between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries were not for pastoral fields, however, but for woodland plantations used for coppice production. Charcoal burning, to facilitate the production of iron in bloomeries, is in evidence across the Lake District valleys from the early medieval period onwards, but proliferated in the post-medieval period when the plentiful resources of minerals, woodland and running water were exploited on an industrial scale (Bowden 2000; LDNPP 2016 section 2c, 157-8). As with most Lake District valleys, evidence for the industrial use of Ullswater comes in the form of charcoal-burning platforms, of which 17 have been identified in the Glencoyndale study area (*Section 4.1*).
- 3.1.16 Another industry in the local area that has left a considerable footprint in the landscape is the extensive lead mining at Greenside (NHLE 1015654), the largest and most significant mine in the Lake District, operating from the 1820s until 1961 (LDNPP 2016, section 2c, 423). The impact of the mine on Ullswater resulted in increases in population, especially in Glenridding (OA North 2015). By 1849 the mine employed 300 people and in addition to housing at Glenridding, a row of nine cottages (now known as Seldom Seen) was built in Glencoyndale (Site 65). The public footpath which passes to the north-west of Seldom Seen continues onwards up to Greenside Mine, which is *c* 3km distant.

## 3.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 3.2.1 Although the accuracy of Saxton's map of 1576 (Plate 3) is questionable, it is the first to show the valley, which it records as Glenkwen Flu, a subsidiary valley to Ulles Flu (Ullswater). The scale is not detailed enough to show the farm, but the village of Patterdale is shown at the southern end of the lake. Much of the western side of Ullswater, from to the north of Glencoyne to Wethemelake (Watermillock), is shown to be emparked and forested. The emparked area approximates to Gowbarrow Park, south of Watermillock, which was part of the Greystoke estate, which belonged to the Dukes of Norfolk (the Howard family) by the sixteenth century (Winchester 2007). This same map illustrates the boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland, which appears as a dotted line passing immediately to the north of the Glencoyndale. Jansson's map, published in 1646 (Plate 4), and Morden's map of 1695 (Plate 5) reveal much the same, but Morden's map clearly depicts and names Gowbarrow Park.



Plate 3: Extract from Saxton's map of 1579



Plate 4: Extract from Jansson's map of 1646





Plate 5: Morden's map of 1695

3.2.2 The first map that shows what appears to be the farm at Glencoyne is Jeffreys' map of 1768 (Plate 6). On this, a small circular mark to the south of the river is noted as Lancairn, and its approximate position is consistent with that of the current farmstead. Thomas Donald's map of 1774 (Plate 7) records it as Glencaun and marks the position of a building but gives more detail of Gowbarrow Park to the north. This includes the position of its north-western boundary, which appears to be preserved to the present day (Site 69), demarcating the rough pasture from the open fell. The southern end of this wall abuts Glencoyne Beck.



Plate 6: Extract from Jeffreys' map of 1768





Plate 7: Extract from Donald's map of 1774

- 3.2.3 Crosthwaite's map of 1783-94 (Plate 8) marks a building range recorded as Glen Coin, which is labelled as being in the possession of a Mr Hoskins. The boundary of Gowbarrow Park is here shown to turn east near Swineside Knott, terminating at the lake, just north of Glencoyne Bridge. This same boundary is marked upon Clarke's map of 1787 (Plate 9), which is the first to provide any detail regarding the field boundaries of the inbye. This map depicts a series of broadly rectangular fields to the north of the farmhouse, two of which incorporate field barns. Further fields lie to the east of the farmhouse, beside the road, one of which is dissected by the course of the beck. The margins of the beck and land to the west of the farmhouse are shown as woodland, although the map does not extend far enough to the west to reveal any further boundaries. This map is also the first to use the modern spelling Glencoyne in reference to both the farm and beck. The land is recorded as belonging to F Hodgkinson Esq.

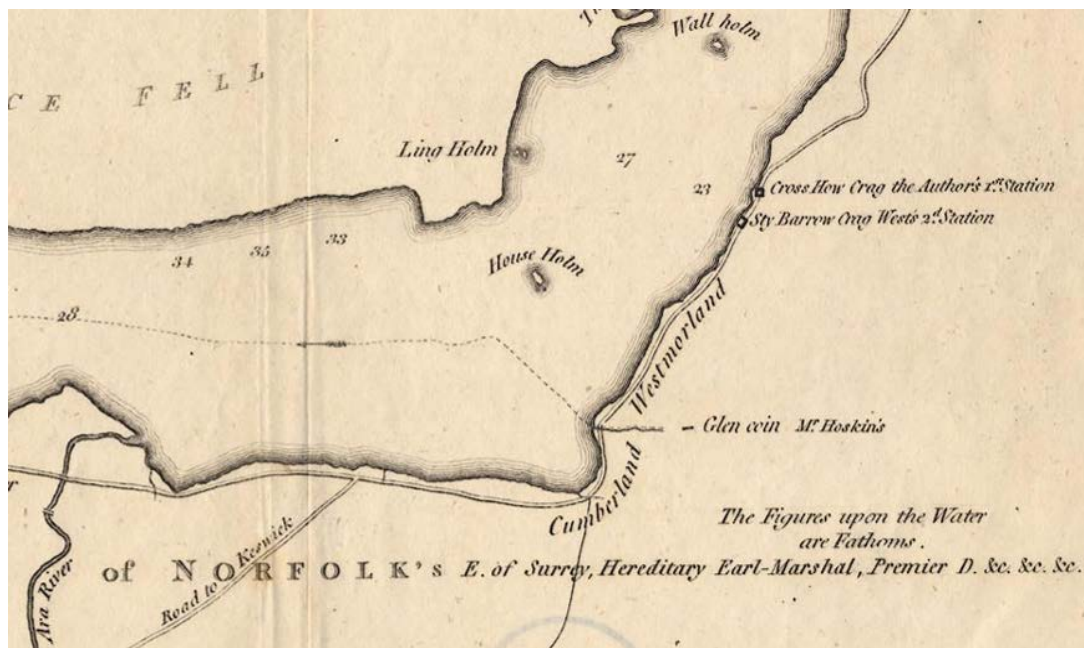


Plate 8: Extract from Crosthwaite's map of 1783-94 (north is to the left)



Plate 9: Extract from Clarke's 1787 map

3.2.4 Greenwood and Greenwood's 1824 map of Cumberland depicts Glencoyne north of the beck and shows Glencoyne Brow and Bell Knott as an enclosed area of woodland. Although the boundaries remain, Gowbarrow Park appears much reduced in area. Greenwood and Greenwood's map of Westmorland, (Plate 10), issued the same year, shows an L-shaped building to the south of the beck with a track extending east to the road. There may be a second smaller structure within the fields to the south-east of the farmstead, very probably the now ruined building formerly known as 'The Smithy' (Site



I). The farm's internal boundaries are not shown but the outer field boundaries are visible and broadly match those of the present day. The southern boundary abuts Glencoyne Wood, and the centre of the enclosed area appears more heavily wooded than at present. Garnett's map of 1850-60s adds little detail, but does mark the location of a lead mine to the west of the Glencoyndale.



Plate 10: Extract from Greenwood and Greenwood's map of Westmorland, 1824

3.2.5 The first edition OS map was surveyed in 1861 and published in 1863 (Plate 11). By this date most of the field boundaries had been established in their current form. The farm buildings (Site 66) are set within a rectangular enclosure to the south of the beck and appear as an elongated rectangular range without the present buildings to the north and west. A sheepfold is denoted at the western end, with an aqueduct beyond spanning the beck. A terrace, marked as Glencoyne Cottages, has been built further to the west, a track from which (the present footpath) leads to Greenside lead mine, 3km to the west. Three sheep shelters are noted to the west of the cottages. There is no indication of the dam (Site 80) at the western end of the valley; the 1899 OS map shows this feature for the first time.



Plate 11: Extract from the first edition Ordnance Survey map of Westmorland, 1863

### 3.3 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS AND NON-DESIGNATED SITES

3.3.1 **Designations:** Glencoyndale is within the Lake District National Park (LDNP), which creates a commitment to the conservation of the heritage within its boundaries. The LDNP forms the basis of the Lake District World Heritage Site (LDWHS), which was inscribed by UNESCO in 2017. World Heritage Sites are of international significance,

- and as such, the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the LDWHS has very high heritage significance (LDNPA 2018).
- 3.3.2 Ullswater exhibits attributes of all three OUV themes: agro-pastoral farming in the forms of inbye and intake fields and numerous early farm buildings; extensive evidence for earlier land-use in the form of Romano-British farmsteads, medieval churches and peel towers, and evidence for lead-mining; the lake itself, which was of major importance as a source of aesthetic inspiration during the Picturesque and Romantic periods, and remains an important tourist attraction (LDNPP 2016, section 2.c). The landscape importance of Ullswater was acknowledged very early in the life of the National Trust with the purchase of Gowbarrow Park in 1906 and Stybarrow Crag in 1913 (*ibid*). Throughout the twentieth century, the National Trust gradually acquired further key properties, including iconic farms such as Glencoyne, and now owns and manages a large portion of the valley (*ibid*).
- 3.3.3 Glencoyne Farmhouse and accompanying buildings are Grade II\* listed, being nationally important and of more than special interest (NHLE 1245329). The two-storey farmhouse is of classic Lake District vernacular form, built gable-end-on into the hillside and with two round Westmorland chimneys. Its iconic status is illustrated by its appearance, set against Ullswater, on the front cover of Ronald Brunskill's *Traditional Buildings of Cumbria and the Lake District* (2002).
- 3.3.4 **Scheduled Monuments:** there are no scheduled monuments within the study area, the closest being Greenside Lead Mines, 3km to the south-west of Glencoyndale (NHLE 1015654). There are, however, several prehistoric rock-art panels near Patterdale (NHLE 1019438; 1019437; 1019436; 1019435) and a Romano-British enclosed stone roundhouse settlement at Heck Beck in Bannerdale (NHLE 1011360).
- 3.3.5 **NTSMR sites:** an examination of the NTSMR identified 59 previously recorded sites within the study area. Of these, 17 were charcoal-burning platforms (NTSMR 20404, 28407, 28408, 28409, 28411, 28412, 28413, 28414, 28415, 28416, 28417, 28418, 28419, 28643, 28644, 28647 and 28648), eight were recorded as clearance cairns or cairnfields (28399, 28447, 28446, 28403, 28404, 28649, 28445, 28651), with another seven representing extant buildings (20235, 25824, 25825, 25826, 25827, 25828, 25829 and 25835). Five sites were sheepfolds or washfolds (NTSMR 21360, 27661, 28441, 28443 and 28639), seven were noted as ruined buildings or structures (NTSMR 25830, 28428, 25831, 28397, 28446, 20403 and 28429), with two examples of ridge and furrow (NTSMR 28421 and 28601) and nine features related to earthworks or boundaries associated with relict field systems (NTSMR 28410, 28433, 28405, 28402, 28464, 28650, 28638, 28640 and 28642). The remaining three features were associated with water management (NTSMR 28435, 28444, 28448).
- 3.3.6 Outside the study area, yet within its immediate environs, there are numerous sites recorded within the NTSMR, especially in Glencoyne Park to the north-east. Significant numbers of these are clearance cairns associated with land improvement, which cannot be individually dated, but there are also settlement sites, such as that near Far Swan and Middle Swan Beck (NTSMR 20402 and 28436). The remnants of relict field systems are also noted (NTSMR 28611 and NTSMR 28603), along with traces of ridge and furrow (NTSMR 28440) and funerary activity in the form of a Bronze Age kerbed cairn (NTSMR 28430). Later features include numerous charcoal-burning platforms, field barns (NTSMR 25833) and a saw mill on the northern bank of Glencoyne Beck (NTSMR 28438).

3.3.7 The LDHER holds records for 79 sites within the study area. Several of these are duplicates of NTSMR records and others refer to individual farmstead buildings (grouped together here as a single number) or buildings recorded on historical mapping which are no longer extant. Where possible, OA North numbers have been equated with LDHER and NTSMR numbers and are detailed in the gazetteer (*Appendix 1*).



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## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

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### 4.1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

4.1.1 Archaeological remains within the study area number 83 sites in total (Fig 4) and are dominated by evidence of past agricultural use and land division. Of these, relict boundary walls and clearance cairns are the most numerous, although there are also features associated with historical sheep farming, settlement, and ridge and furrow. There is also significant evidence for post-medieval industrial production in the form of charcoal-burning platforms. Sites recorded during the survey can be quantified as follows:

- 23 relict and extant boundary walls (Sites **2, 10, 15, 16, 19, 25, 33, 34, 36, 40, 41, 47, 54, 63, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 79** and **83**);
- two smoots/ hogg holes (Sites **32** and **46**);
- three earthworks (Sites **14, 23** and **35**);
- three areas of ridge and furrow (Sites **17, 18** and **26**);
- 18 clearance cairns (Sites **3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 52** and **55**);
- 20 charcoal-burning platforms (Sites **8, 21, 30, 31, 37, 48, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 77, 78, 72, 73, 76** and **82**);
- five ruined structures (Sites **1, 6, 9, 11** and **39**);
- four features concerned with water management (Sites **22, 4, 51** and **80**);
- three washfolds (Sites **20, 53** and **81**);
- two extant building-ranges at Glencoyne Farm and Seldom Seen (Sites **65** and **66**).

4.1.2 Following the survey, it was concluded that several sites recorded on the NTSMR were inaccurately located duplicates. These duplicates have been excluded from the gazetteer (*Appendix 1*), with the sites referenced under a single number and the duplicate numbers noted. For example, NTSMR 20403 was a shieling, reportedly located (but not present) near a field boundary within the rough pasture; the description clearly identifies the structure as being the same site as a shieling NTSMR 28429 (Site **39**). The site has been previously recorded by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME; 1936) and, again, by the National Trust, in 1970. Similarly, the descriptions of multi-celled sheepfolds, identified as NTSMR 21360 and NTSMR 27661, also clearly identify these as the same feature recorded at different times and with different levels of locational accuracy. In addition, a third feature, described as a washfold (NTSMR 28443) and located in proximity to NTSMR 27661, is almost certainly the same feature again, recorded by a different survey. NTSMR 21360, NTSMR 27661 and NTSMR 28443 have therefore been amalgamated under a single OA number (Site **20**).

4.1.3 At the western end of the study area, near the head-dyke (Site **69**), NTSMR 28445 records two cairns, which were not found during the survey. However, an almost identical record exists for two other cairns a short distance to the north, which were also recorded under a single number (NTSMR 28649). The latter site was identified during the present survey, and both NTSMR numbers have been assigned to that pair of cairns (Sites **49** and **50**).

- 4.1.4 There were just six sites recorded on the NTSMR which were not identified during the survey. These consist of three charcoal-burning platforms (Sites **72**, **73** and **76**), two sites identified as relict walls/field boundaries (Sites **74** and **75**) and one site recorded as a weir (Site **80**). Five of these were within an area of rough pasture that contained isolated pockets of dead bracken cover which may have obscured them, while steep wet ground prevented a detailed search for Site **80**. It is possible that these sites have been located inaccurately and could therefore have been duplicated. In the absence of detailed locational and or physical descriptions, this is difficult to establish; these sites have been included in the survey gazetteer (*Appendix 1*).
- 4.1.5 **Relict and Extant Boundary Walls:** 19 relict and extant boundary walls were recorded, distributed throughout the survey area, although two were not identified (Sites **74** and **75**). Many of the relict walls were clustered around the farmstead and in the main are represented by irregular and sinuous fragments of vegetated wall footings, constructed of rubble field stone and typically between 0.6m and 1m wide. Two of the sites at the eastern end of the area (Sites **67** and **68**) were cropmarks identified only from aerial photographs, and on historical mapping, but their alignment suggests they may have been established in the post-medieval period. Site **19**, to the south-west of the farm, is of particular interest as the boundary wall immediately to its west looks to have been built on a straighter line as a replacement wall. The position and curving form of the earlier wall might suggest it formed part of the original inbye wall. To the east of this feature, a bank was identified (Site **2**), aligned north-east/south-west, with a ditch upon its north side, which may also have been a remnant of an earlier area of enclosure; it is possible this once joined with Site **19**.
- 4.1.6 A series of fragmented boundaries (Sites **10** and **25**) and evidence of variable land-use suggest that the enclosed outfield to the west of the former inbye wall (Site **19**) was previously subdivided to a greater extent than at present. This may also have been the case further west, in the area around the shieling (Site **39**), where several stretches of relict walling survived (Sites **40** and **41**), along with what was probably a series of smaller fields identified from aerial survey (Site **79**), which contained two areas of ridge and furrow (Site **26**).
- 4.1.7 The walls making up Site **33**, a sub-circular enclosure of some 1.1ha, were particularly substantial, surviving in places to a height of 1.3m and attaining a maximum width of over 3m. Although substantially built, the enclosure (Site **33**) was poorly defined (probably having been robbed for later wall construction) and comprised two arcs of stonework suggestive of a structure *c* 70m across (Plate 12). This is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 (Plate 11) as a sheep shelter, but may equally be the remains of an earlier settlement enclosure.



*Plate 12: Enclosure wall (Site 33)*

- 4.1.8 A previously unrecorded and irregular boundary (Site 36; Plate 13) was identified crossing the width of the survey area to the west of Seldom Seen. This boundary, which survived typically as a low grass-covered stone foundation, crossed the area in a series of sharp turns and may have been associated with Site 35, the boundary containing an area of ridge and furrow (Site 26), with which it appeared to share its alignment. The northern end of the wall (Site 36) terminated on the southern bank of Glencoyne Beck and appeared to continue (outside the survey area) on the north bank, from where it continues as a sinuous boundary along the edge of Glencoyne Beck and towards the farm. It seems possible that this boundary (Site 36) could relate to a former ring-garth wall.



*Plate 13: Possible former ring-garth wall (Site 36)*

- 4.1.9 A short distance to the west of the northern extent of Site 36, on the edge of Glencoyne Beck, is a fragment of stone wall (Site 63), again on the southern bank of the beck. This seems to have formed part of another sinuous boundary wall that crosses the valley (Site

- 71**) along the foot of a steep slope following the course of a tributary beck. Given that it crosses the breadth of the survey area from close to the origin of Site **36** on Glencoyne Beck, it seems possible that Site **71** may also be a former head-dyke wall, with the area between them being the result of an intake.
- 4.1.10 At the western end of the survey area, the present division between the outfield and open fell (Site **69**) was defined by a substantial wall or head-dyke 1.4m high. This wall had been constructed in rubble field stone, has a width of 0.6-0.7m and continues beyond the study area to the north and south. A short length of field wall recorded on the northern side of the beck (Site **54**), on the same north-south alignment, may also be the remains of a former head-dyke, possibly robbed during the construction of the present wall (Site **69**). This may be the remains of the north-western boundary of Gowbarrow Park, as illustrated on John Donald's map of 1774 (Plate 7).
- 4.1.11 Three sites (**15**, **16** and **47**) previously identified as revetments for possible building platforms have been placed in the category of relict boundary walls, as they seem to relate to the construction of the existing southern boundary wall of the holding (and survey area; Site **70**). This southern boundary wall was constructed of field stone and was 0.6-0.7m wide; its irregular alignment is suggestive of different phases of construction and, at its eastern end, the presence of basal orthostats may be indicative of an earlier build (see Winchester 2016).
- 4.1.12 Two smoots/hogg holes were identified set into the base of this southern boundary wall. In both cases the smoots formed one of a pair, the western example (**46**) being formed by a smaller aperture above, and slightly offset to the west of, another larger aperture. Site **32** comprised a pair of apertures side by side and approximately 0.5m apart. While this smoot probably served as a hogg hole, the location of the former example near a shallow gill means it may also have served as a drainage hole between fields during times of flood (see Winchester 2016, 71-2).
- 4.1.13 **Earthworks:** three sites that can be described as earthworks were recorded. The first, located within enclosed pasture to the west of the farmhouse, took the form of a sub-rounded quarry hollow or scoop, 10 x 3m across, that had been excavated into the natural slope to a depth of c 1m (Site **14**). It had an opening on its northern side, facing the present footpath.
- 4.1.14 To the north of the present footpath between Glencoyne Farm (Site **66**) and the fellside was a raised stone and earth bank 2m wide, 50m long and 0.4m high (Site **23**). The feature, which seems to be made of clearance stone, ran along the top of a steep break of slope to the north-west of (and possibly defining the edge of) two areas of ridge and furrow (Sites **17** and **18**).
- 4.1.15 To the west of Seldom Seen cottages (Site **65**), an earthwork comprised a bank, aligned north-east/south-west, 30m in length and 2m wide (Site **35**). A second bank, 15m long by 2m wide, projected from the centre of the first in a north-westerly direction, both surviving to a height of 0.25m. In the angle formed by these two linear features were two raised platforms, the largest being 10 x 7.5m and the other 3.5 x 2.5m. Both platforms stood approximately 0.25m above the ground and a shallow ditch defined their north-western edge. The drone survey revealed that these features formed part of a trapezoidal feature that matched the alignment of an area of ridge and furrow (Site **26**) to the west and of walls to the east (Site **79**). The earthwork (Site **35**) appears to follow the same alignment of the possible former ring-garth wall (Site **36**) and it seems possible that it may relate to a former tenement on the shoulder of land later occupied by Seldom Seen Cottages.

- 4.1.16 **Ridge and Furrow:** areas of relict ploughing were identified in two places, one (Site 26) associated with the possible former tenement (Site 35) and two (Sites 17 and 18) to the west of Glencoyne Farm (Site 66). In all three cases the surviving furrows were shallow, measuring no more than 0.2m in depth, with a measurement from ridge to ridge of 2-2.5m. In two cases (Sites 17 and 26), the furrows were orientated north-east/south-west, while in the third (Site 18) they were aligned north-west/south-east, but in all three instances this followed the direction of drainage. Site 26 was contained within the possible former ring-garth wall (Site 36).
- 4.1.17 **Clearance Cairns:** in total, 18 clearance cairns were identified, ranging from small circular examples c 2m in diameter and 0.25m high, to much larger examples, 10m long, up to 7.5m wide and 1.5m high. Typically, the cairns were approximately 3.5m in diameter, 0.25-0.5m high and composed of medium-sized field stones. Like the relict boundary walls, the cairns were concentrated around the farmhouse (Site 66), the largest occurring within the enclosed and improved pasture to its south and west. There were also several groups of cairns (eg Sites 42, 43, 44 and 45) adjacent to the shieling (Site 39) on the higher and largely unimproved land. The smallest cairns (eg Sites 49, 50 and 55) were those recorded on the high ground at the western end of the survey area, both near and beyond the head-dyke (Site 69).
- 4.1.18 **Charcoal-burning Platforms** (Sites 8, 21, 30, 31, 37, 48, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78 and 82): the survey identified 20 charcoal-burning platforms, of which three were not previously recorded (Sites 64, 77, 78). However, three more (72, 73, 76) that were previously recorded on the NTSMR were not found. Sites 21, 77 and 78 were not identified on the ground but were visible on the drone survey (Figs 3 and 4).
- 4.1.19 Several charcoal-burning platforms (Sites 21, 37, 48, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 82) were located on the margins of the beck that flowed through the enclosed pasture and was also followed by the field wall (Site 71) crossing the valley. A single charcoal-burning platform (Site 56) was an outlier, to the north-west of the main group. Sites 30 and 31 lay close to another small tributary beck which drained from south to north, and flowed between the two areas of ridge and furrow (Site 26) to the west of Seldom Seen Cottages (Site 65). Sites 77 and 78 lay a little further to the north-west. There was a seemingly isolated charcoal-burning platform (Site 8) on the northern edge of Glencoyne Wood, close to the trackway between the A592 and Seldom Seen Cottages. No source of natural water was immediately apparent, although a natural spring (Site 4) was identified 260m to the east.
- 4.1.20 The charcoal-burning platforms were mostly ovoid in shape, typically measuring 6-9m in length and 4-7m wide. They were generally encountered on steeply sloping ground with a terrace of up to 1m on the upward slope and a revetment of 1m on the downslope. Exceptionally, Site 64 was located on a very gentle slope, making it a more subtle feature and perhaps accounting for its omission from previous surveys. Several charcoal-burning platforms showed evidence of roughly constructed revetment walls on the downward slope, with a particularly good example being Site 57 (Plate 14).





*Plate 14: Revetment wall of charcoal-burning platform, Site 57*

- 4.1.21 **Ruined Structures:** five ruined structures were identified. The first of these lay to the east, on a natural rise on the edge of an area of woodland adjacent to the improved infield pasture. This took the form of a small rectangular stone-built structure, 5 x 6m, and surviving to a height of up to 1m (Site **1**). The building was aligned broadly east/west and the walls were of rubble construction, with substantial corner quoins. According to the NTSMR (25830), the structure is, or was, known locally as the ‘Smithy’. The remnants of a cruck blade had been noted, although this was not observed during the present fieldwork.
- 4.1.22 A second ruined stone structure (Site **6**) was identified on the northern edge of Glencoyne Wood, some 200m south-west of the farmstead (Site **66**). This small building was also rectangular in plan, 7m long, 4m wide and east/west aligned, surviving to a maximum height of 1.3m. It differed from the first in having what appeared to be a stone ramp on its western side, perhaps indicative of access into some form of kiln.
- 4.1.23 A short distance to the west of Site **6** lay the remnants of a small field barn (Site **9**), the southern and eastern walls of which survived nearly to full height, as they were incorporated into the corner of an existing wall, which formed the southern boundary of the landholding (Site **70**). The building was constructed in rubble with large irregular corner quoins. It was 7 x 4m and, judging from the southern gable, stood at least 2.8m to the apex.
- 4.1.24 Approximately 60m to the north of Site **9** lay what may have been a structure of similar dimensions (Site **11**) at the northern end of a relict boundary wall (Site **10**). This feature was aligned north/south and measured 9.7 x 6.8m but survived to a maximum height of just 0.5m. It has previously been recorded as a field barn (NTSMR 28397) and although this could not be confirmed, it did preserve a right-angle at the south-western corner that may have identified it as a building rather than a clearance cairn.
- 4.1.25 A shieling (Site **39**) is situated close to the edge of a later intake or former head-dyke wall (Site **71**) and 37m to the north of the large stone-built enclosure (Site **33**). This seems to be related to several clearance cairns (Sites **42, 43, 44, 45**). The structure (Plate 15) is 10 x 5m and 0.5m high, and incorporates a small square extension attached to its eastern

end. There is an entrance at the centre of the northern wall and there appeared to be a narrow cross-wall to the east of the doorway, separating the main structure into two parts.



*Plate 15: Shieling (Site 39)*

4.1.26 **Water-management Features:** the most substantial of the four features for water management identified was a dam-like structure (Site 51) some 300m to the west of the head-dyke (Site 69; Plate 16). This was formed of a pair of parallel walls separated by 1.2m, rubble-constructed with a steep batter on each side, that spanned the width of the beck. The walls survived to a height of up to 2m, but the central section of the structure had been washed away and the space between the interior face of walls was hollow, effectively leaving a channel between them. A small stone arch was preserved within the northern half of the structure, through which water still flowed. The remnants of a silted channel lay to the west of the dam.



*Plate 16: Dam-like structure (Site 51)*

4.1.27 On the south-eastern edge of the survey area was a small aperture on the edge of Glencoyne Wood (Site 4), which had been formed by placing a rough stone lintel over a

- pair of side walls to frame what appeared to be a natural spring. It was no more than 0.55m high and was approximately 0.65m wide.
- 4.1.28 The leat (Site 22) or aqueduct, recorded on the OS map of 1899, was not identified during the present survey. It was probably related to the former saw mill on the northern bank of Glencoyne Beck; it was first shown on the first edition OS map (1863) and continued to be shown on OS mapping until the mid-twentieth century. A weir (Site 80), also identified from mid- and late-nineteenth-century mapping, is recorded to the west of the leat, but was again not identified by the present survey.
- 4.1.29 **Washfolds/Sheepfolds:** three sheepfolds or washfolds were recorded, one (Site 20) immediately to the west of the farmhouse (Site 66), one next to Glencoyne Beck (Site 81), adjacent to a wall crossing the valley, which may have been a former ring-garth wall (Site 71), and one (Site 53) just outside the present head-dyke wall (Site 69) at the western end of the survey area. The first (Site 20) was a substantial two-celled structure that had been built in a cleft between Glencoyne Beck and the steep ground above its southern bank. This gave the sheepfold a broadly triangular shape, with a larger cell to the east and smaller cell to the west, where it opened onto the beck. Previous surveys had recorded this same structure as having as many as four cells; it seems likely that additional cells once lay to the east, in an area now used as a yard. Site 81 was not recorded in detail as it was not part of the original survey area; however, its rectangular shape is depicted on modern mapping (Fig 4).
- 4.1.30 Site 53 was a sheepfold just outside of, and attached to, the present head-dyke wall (Site 69). It was of three cells, formed of an irregular ovoid with a partition at the southern end and a small rectangular appendage to the eastern side. The perpendicular wall attached to the head-dyke (Site 69) would presumably have assisted in the rounding up of livestock. There were also openings from the eastern side and to the south, where there would have been direct access to the beck.
- 4.1.31 **Extant Buildings:** two extant building-ranges were recorded; the row of terraced cottages forming Seldom Seen (Site 65) and Glencoyne Farm (Site 66). The NTSMR records the latter under five individual site numbers (NTSMR 25824, 25826, 25827, 25828 and 25829), in addition to an overall number, NTSMR 20235. Seldom Seen Cottages (Site 65) are not in National Trust ownership, so do not have an NTSMR entry.
- 4.1.32 The core of Glencoyne Farmstead (Site 66) is a stone-built farmhouse dating to the first half of the seventeenth century, with subsequent extensions to the east. Previously thought to be a cross-passage house, the sequence of construction has recently been re-evaluated after maintenance work, suggesting a more complicated development (NTSMR 20235). The house is adjoined by an early nineteenth-century elongated two-storey barn and byre to the east, with a mid-twentieth century Dutch barn attached to its eastern end. Across an open yard stands a single-storey range of sheds serving as kennels and equipment storage, while at the western end of the farmyard, a detached two-storey barn may have served as a byre or loose box.
- 4.1.33 Seldom Seen (Site 65) is a terrace of nine two-storey rubble-constructed miners' cottages with entrances and gardens to the north. The public footpath passes to the north-west of these buildings before continuing onwards up to Greenside Mines (3km distant) and was probably the original route to work for the inhabitants of Seldom Seen.



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## 5. DISCUSSION

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### 5.1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE

- 5.1.1 **Prehistoric – Roman Activity:** the presence of a probably Bronze Age burial cairn (NTSMR 28430) 400m north-west of Glencoyne Farm suggests that the area had probably been settled by that time. Although there are numerous clearance cairns within the valley, features which are often associated with later prehistoric upland occupation (Quartermaine and Leech 2012), these cannot be confidently dated from survey evidence alone, and may equally relate to medieval farming.
- 5.1.2 The relatively large number of later prehistoric and Romano-British settlements around the shores of Ullswater suggests a higher density of occupation there than in the other Lake District valleys (LDNPP 2016, section 2c, 421). The Glencoyne Park enclosure, which produced radiocarbon dates between *c* 1000 BC and AD 200, was at 220m AOD and was 60m in diameter (Hoan and Loney 2010). An enclosure of similar proportions has been identified within the survey area (Site 33; Plate 12), at *c* 250m AOD, which was 70m across. It is poorly defined, however, and with no extant evidence for internal roundhouses may equally be a stock enclosure associated with later, possibly medieval, activity.
- 5.1.3 **Medieval Activity:** the shieling recorded within the survey area (RCHME 1936; Site 39) is situated close to the edge of a later intake/former head-dyke wall (Site 71) and seems to be related to several clearance cairns and stretches of relict walling (Sites 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45). The remains of the large stone-built enclosure (Site 33) are to the south of this. This shieling is marked on the first edition OS map of 1863 as a sheep shelter, so it is possible that it was used as a corral associated with the shieling, perhaps following an earlier use (Section 5.1.2). Although the precise date of the shieling is not known, it is likely to have been established during the medieval period, and most shieling settlements seem to have gone out of use after the fourteenth century (Whyte 1985; Winchester 1987), by which time Glencoyndale may have contained an established farm.
- 5.1.4 An *Inquisition Post Mortem* from 1485 records a messuage at Glencoyne, in the manor of Barton, which may be the first evidence of a farmstead there. The land is recorded as being held of the heirs of Thomas Twyng (a knight) and comprised four acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 12 acres of wood, and 100 acres of pasture (Maskelyne and Maxwell Lyte 1898). This area broadly equates with that taken in by Glencoyndale and the lakeside fields. The Howard family (of the Dacre inheritance; see Brockington 2012) were long-time owners of Barton and the Manors of Patterdale and Martindale (Nicholson and Burn 1777).
- 5.1.5 **Post-medieval Activity:** it seems very likely that Glencoyne Farm (Site 66) was established prior to 1629, a date derived from a plasterwork panel in a (ceiled) first-floor room of the multi-phased house (VAG 2015). The farm occupies a prime site at the mouth of Glencoyndale; the valley itself is well-defined, by low-lying improved and enclosed inbye land close to Ullswater, the land then rising steeply to the west of the farm, upslope of which the valley is narrow and defined by the course of the Glencoyne Beck and its tributaries (Plate 1). Close to the farmstead (Site 66) and Seldom Seen Cottages (Site 65) are several enclosed fields, with evidence of associated ridge and furrow agriculture and field clearance (*eg* Sites 10, 17, 18, 24, 25 and 26), and further upslope and to the west, this landscape grades out to unenclosed and largely unimproved fellside (Section 1.2.4).

- 5.1.6 Field boundary feature Site **36** seems to be associated with, and may once have formed, a single curvilinear field bank which served to enclose an area of ridge and furrow (Site **26**). Whilst the nature of the associated boundaries and possible platforms (Site **35**) is unclear, it is possible that this area, at the limits of cultivatable land, may once have been a small medieval or post-medieval farmstead or tenement; that the location was suitable for habitation is evidenced by the later construction of Seldom Seen Cottages (Site **65**). There are many examples of tenements abandoned in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the land subsequently being incorporated into larger holdings (*eg* LDNPP 2016 section 2b; OA North 2017). None of the ridge and furrow identified has the distinctive reverse S curve associated with oxen-ploughed medieval agriculture (*eg* Historic England 2011); it is possible these earthworks represent the remains of post-medieval lazy-bedding, which may have been better suited to the size of the ridged areas, and to the local topography.
- 5.1.7 The separation of the common land on the open fell from the inbye on the valley floor by a ring-garth is one of the most important boundaries constructed in medieval period, but these can be difficult to trace in their entirety. The survey has identified several walls crossing the valley which could be the remains of a former ring-garth and subsequent intakes, extending the limits of enclosed land higher up Glencoyndale. Four walls cross the valley (Sites **19**, **35**, **69** and **71**; Fig 4) and probably illustrate a sequence which demarcates the extent of enclosed/improved land at different times.
- 5.1.8 Early maps show little detail of Glencoyndale, although it is named, and the location of the farm is often marked. The present head-dyke (Site **69**) is marked on Thomas Donald's map of 1774 (Plate 7), as is the line of the inbye wall (Site **19**). The present head-dyke (Site **69**) is long and straight and has the appearance of an enclosure wall rather than the smaller intake walls, which tend to have sinuous boundaries, often closely following local topographic boundaries like becks and breaks of slope. Site **69** is associated, upslope and on the common, with a probably contemporary sheepfold (Site **53**), which is visible on historical and modern mapping, immediately adjacent to Glencoyne Beck. A similar arrangement exists in the wall crossing the study area *c* 380m to the east (Site **71**); this wall, which follows the break of slope and the course of a tributary beck, is again associated with a sheepfold also marked on historical and modern mapping (Site **81**), upslope of the wall and close to Glencoyne Beck. As with Site **35**, this wall (Site **71**) is clearly associated with the wall (outside the survey area) on the northern side of the beck, and may demonstrate the former limits of enclosed land in Glencoyndale. It is close to the remains of the shieling (Site **39**), the enclosure (Site **33**) and a group of stone-clearance features (Sites **42**, **43**, **44** and **45**), all of which may well have originally been constructed at the limits of the cultivated land.
- 5.1.9 Also occupying the shoulder of land traversed by this wall (Site **71**), which follows the base of a slope defined by a tributary beck, is a group of charcoal-burning platforms (Sites **21**, **37**, **48**, **57**, **58**, **59**, **60**, **61**, **62**, **64**). The production of charcoal on platforms is first attested in the Lake District in the sixteenth century, and it was at its height during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, stimulated by the demands of the developing iron industry (Bowden 2000). Both Greenwood and Greenwood's map of 1824 (Plate 10) and the first edition OS map of 1863 (Plate 11) show very few trees within the survey area by the mid-nineteenth century. Although today much denuded of tree cover, the distribution of charcoal-burning platforms denotes its former extent, along with the survival of sparse pockets of oak, alder, ash and hawthorn, the remnants of what must once have been a well-managed woodland. It is possible that some of this charcoal found its way to what is now a ruin at the south-eastern corner of the survey area, which is recorded in local

tradition as a smithy (Site *I*). This building is marked on Greenwood and Greenwood's 1824 map of Westmorland (Plate 10) and the first edition OS map of 1863 (Plate 11).

- 5.1.10 Greenside lead mine was re-opened in 1824 on a far more intensive scale than its seventeenth- and eighteenth-century incarnations (OA North 2015). In addition to the construction of workers' housing in Glenridding, this is likely to have prompted the construction of the terrace of cottages known as Seldom Seen, which first appears on the first edition OS map (1863). The Howard family, Dukes of Norfolk, who owned Glencoyne Farm, also owned a portion of the land occupied by the mine (*ibid*), and it seems likely they would have facilitated the construction of the cottages.

## 6. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 Current planning policy guidance for the historic environment, embodied in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2018; *Section 2.3*), advises that archaeological remains are an irreplaceable resource. The NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be)’ (DCLG 2018, section 16.194). ‘Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed buildings or grade II registered parks or gardens should be exceptional; assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’ (DCLG 2018, section 16.195). Therefore, preservation *in situ* is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exceptional circumstances exist. In accordance with central and local government policy, this assessment has been prepared in order to clarify the heritage potential of the study area and to assess the need for any measures required to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.

### 6.2 HYDRO-ELECTRIC PIPELINE ROUTE

6.2.1 The proposed route of the hydro-electric pipeline (Fig 4) includes an intake weir, at the western end of the valley, a powerhouse housing a turbine to the north-west of Seldom Seen Cottages, and the construction of a trackway between the powerhouse and the existing roadway between Seldom Seen Cottages and the A592. The pipeline and associated works have the potential to have an impact upon 13 archaeological features within the survey area. These include boundary walls, clearance cairns and charcoal-burning platforms (Table 2).

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
4	Stone-capped spring hollow	Out of bounds markers
8	Charcoal-burning platform	Out of bounds markers
10	Relict field wall	Trackway to be routed through gap in wall, and out of bounds markers
24	Clearance cairn within enclosed rough pasture	Rerouted trackway and out of bounds markers
28	Clearance cairn north of Site 27	Rerouted trackway and out of bounds markers
29	Clearance cairn adjacent to Site 28	Out of bounds markers
34	Revetment wall, north of Seldom Seen Cottages	Out of bounds markers
36	Relict field bank north-west of Seldom Seen Cottages, possibly a section of former head-dyke (Site 35)	Pipeline routed through existing gap in bank
62	Charcoal-burning platform	Rerouted pipeline and out of bounds markers

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
<b>63</b>	Fragment of boundary wall associated with Site <b>71</b>	Pipeline routed through existing gap in wall
<b>64</b>	Charcoal-burning platform	Rerouted pipeline and out of bounds markers
<b>69</b>	Head-dyke shown on Greenwood and Greenwood's map of 1824	A short stretch of wall to be recorded, dismantled and rebuilt as existing
<b>71</b>	Extant north-east/south-west field wall; former head-dyke	Pipeline routed through existing gap in wall

*Table 2: Archaeological sites impacted upon by the proposed pipeline, and proposed mitigation measures*

- 6.2.2 Site **4**, a stone-capped spring hollow, and Site **8**, a charcoal-burning platform, are both close to a trackway which will be upgraded to facilitate access for the construction and maintenance of the proposed hydro-electric scheme. They will not be directly affected by the scheme, but, given their proximity to the trackway, it is proposed that these features should be cordoned off and marked as 'out of bounds areas' during the construction phase.
- 6.2.3 Site **10**, a relict field wall, and Sites **24**, **28**, and **29**, associated clearance cairns, may be directly affected by the construction of the trackway between the powerhouse and the existing trackway to Seldom Seen Cottages. It is proposed that the new trackway should be routed through an existing gap in the relict field wall (Site **10**) and between the extant cairns (Sites **24**, **28**, **29**). For added protection, these features should be cordoned off and marked as 'out of bounds areas' during the construction phase.
- 6.2.4 Site **34**, a revetment wall adjacent to Glencoyne Beck north-west of Seldom Seen Cottages is close to the site of the proposed powerhouse and outfall structure. Whilst it will not be directly affected by the development, it is proposed that this feature should be cordoned off and marked as an 'out of bounds area' during the construction phase. Site **36**, a relict field bank and a possible section of a former head-dyke, will be crossed by the proposed pipeline, which should be routed through an existing gap at its northern end, close to Glencoyne Beck.
- 6.2.5 There are two charcoal-burning platforms (Sites **62** and **64**) very close to the proposed route of the pipeline and they may be subject to impact caused by its installation. It is proposed that the pipeline be diverted *c* 5m to the north or south, to avoid Sites **62** and **64** being directly affected. For added protection during the construction phase, these features should be cordoned off and marked as 'out of bounds areas'.
- 6.2.6 Site **69** is the present head-dyke wall, shown on Greenwood and Greenwood's map of 1824 (Plate 6). A short stretch of this wall will be directly affected by the construction of the pipeline. A condition survey of the wall should be undertaken prior to this section being dismantled. Following the demolition of this stretch of wall, it should be rebuilt as existing, using traditional methods and the stones derived from the original wall.
- 6.2.7 Site **71**, an extant field wall and probably a former head-dyke, will be crossed by the proposed pipeline, which could be routed through an existing gap at its northern end close to Glencoyne Beck. To the north of this gap, the wall (Site **62**) continues until it meets Glencoyne Beck.

### 6.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SITES AND AREAS

- 6.3.1 The gazetteer (*Appendix 1*) sets out the specific sites identified, together with their significance, condition, threats to their current states of preservation, and management recommendations. Whilst specific types of site have different kinds of associated threats, which require broad-scale monitoring and possible remedial action, the main issue identified was the unchecked growth of vegetation.
- 6.3.2 **Bracken and reeds:** common to many upland landscape sites in the Lake District (LDNPP 2016, section 4b), the most significant threat to the condition of the sites identified within the survey area is the unchecked growth of bracken. Bracken growth can be attributed to changes in agricultural practices, such as grazing and bracken cutting, and alterations to mean temperatures and rainfall (*ibid*). Bracken depends mainly on the growth of underground rhizomes, which spread and can cause significant damage to sub-surface and extant archaeological remains. Reeds can also be a problem; these tend to grow in wet areas, which in upland contexts are often associated with peatlands. Bracken and reed growth should be monitored, and the plants removed as per wider landscape-management plans, and with due regard for the conservation and protection of archaeological sites. Presently masked archaeological features may be revealed by bracken removal and should be subject to archaeological recording. Any future land management should take account of the archaeological remains in the vicinity, which should be recorded and protected as appropriate.
- 6.3.3 **Charcoal-burning Platforms:** the distribution of these platforms throughout the central portion of the survey area is of significance as it ties in with an understanding of post-medieval industry and woodland exploitation at a local and wider regional scale (*eg* Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977; Bowden 2000). Although the charcoal-burning platforms are situated in what is presently enclosed rough pasture, the landscape preserves remnants of its original woodland cover. The survival of these features is threatened by bracken growth, which should be managed and removed where necessary. Tree rooting, where mature trees have taken hold in the banks and revetment walls, is also an issue.
- 6.3.4 **Extant Buildings:** the surviving buildings appear to be well maintained and in good condition, reflecting their continued use as both domestic properties and, in the case of Glencoyne Farm, fulfilling commercial agricultural functions. These buildings make a valuable contribution to both an understanding of past land-use and the character of the countryside. They are a valuable source of evidence of past human activity, demonstrating local agricultural practices, as well as the use of vernacular building materials and techniques. The cottages at Seldom Seen also reflect the valley's nineteenth-century population expansion and industrial development.
- 6.3.5 Glencoyne Farmstead is Grade II\* listed and of national significance, and of more than special interest. Any proposals to make changes to the building, or its setting, must adhere to listed building legislation under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, and enshrined in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2018). They must also take account of the status of the building, and the landscape in which it is set, within the Lake District World Heritage Site (LDNPA 2018).
- 6.3.6 **Boundary Walls:** the existing stone walls, and other boundaries within the study area, are integral parts of the local historic landscape. For this reason, long-term management of the farming landscape should aim to perpetuate its character. Walls that are in stock-proof or near stock-proof condition should be maintained as stock-proof, even if they become

agriculturally redundant. If they are in a partial state of deterioration, they should be considered for restoration as and when resources become available.

- 6.3.7 Collapsed walls need not be rebuilt, but should not be considered as sources of building material for any planned rebuilding elsewhere. Fencing along the same line as a wall, or hedge bank, should be set away from the feature and not driven through the remains themselves. Fencing should not replace walls and hedges, or sections of walls and hedges, which can be reinstated with available traditional materials and resources.

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**APPENDIX 1: SITE GAZETTEER**


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<b>Site Number</b>	1
<b>Site Name</b>	Ruined Structure, South-west of Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38603 18561
<b>NTSMR No</b>	25830
<b>LDHER No</b>	39654
<b>Site Type</b>	Ruin
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (tree rooting)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0064; 0066
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Description</b>	Remains of a stone building south-west of Glencoyne Farm, known locally as the 'Smithy'. The standing remains are approximately 1m high, and comprise large quoins and rubble stone-built walls. The building, measuring approximately 5 x 6m, appears to have been placed on a raised platform. The remnants of a cruck blade, recorded during a previous inspection, were not identified.




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<b>Site Number</b>	2
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, South-west of Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38510 18564 - 38462 18548
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28401
<b>LDHER No</b>	39660
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Wall
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Animal burrowing, vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0071
<b>Description</b>	Remains of a stone wall extending roughly north-east/south-west for approximately 15m. The feature is 3m wide and survives to a height of 0.3m. There is a ditch or hollow on the northern

side, 0.3m deep and up to 3m wide. Animal burrowing is evident on the south-east end. This feature may be part of, or the same as, that previously identified as NTSMR 28401. The feature appears to mark out the line of part of the former inbye, and may once have joined up with a field boundary to its north-west (Site 19). The bank is large and forms a significant feature; given the presence of an associated ditch, it is possible it could have been the boundary of a former park.




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<b>Site Number</b>	3
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38461 18520
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28399
<b>LDHER No</b>	39658
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0074
<b>Description</b>	An oval pile of stones forms a field-clearance mound located to the south-west of a mature tree, measuring 10m long, 7.5m wide and 1.5m high.






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<b>Site Number</b>	4
<b>Site Name</b>	Stone Aperture, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38383 18549
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Natural Spring
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0078
<b>Description</b>	A low stone-built aperture appears to have been constructed into the slope of the hill over a natural spring. The feature is 1m wide and 0.55m high and is topped by a single stone lintel.




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<b>Site Number</b>	5
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale

<b>NGR</b>	NY 38315 18531
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28447
<b>LDHER No</b>	39705
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0081
<b>Description</b>	A large moss covered oval pile of stones 10m long, 4m wide and 1.5m high, lies on a slope on the northern edge of Glencoyne Wood, forming a field-clearance mound.



<b>Site Number</b>	6
<b>Site Name</b>	Ruined Structure, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38279 18534
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28428
<b>LDHER No</b>	39687
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0086
<b>Description</b>	The remains of a small rectangular, rubble stone-built structure stand on the northern edge of Glencoyne Wood. The feature measures 4 x 7m and survives on the downslope side to a maximum height of 1.3m. There appears to be a ramp on the western side, leading to the top, and previous inspections have suggested it may have been a kiln.






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<b>Site Number</b>	7
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38287 18548
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28446
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0093
<b>Description</b>	An elongated pile of stones on the northern edge of Glencoyne Wood forms a mound, measuring 6 x 4m and reaching a height of 1m. The feature appears to be a clearance cairn, although previous surveys have suggested it was a structure.



<b>Site Number</b>	8
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38208 18545
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28417
<b>LDHER No</b>	39676
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (bracken rooting)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0095
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8 x 6m, has been cut into the slope slightly on the southern side and built up on the northern side by approximately 1m, to create a level platform. No revetment wall was observed, although the feature was partially obscured by dead bracken cover and otherwise appeared to be in good condition.



<b>Site Number</b>	9
<b>Site Name</b>	Ruined Structure, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38174 18559
<b>NTSMR No</b>	25831
<b>LDHER No</b>	39655
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Lies near a large tree with possible root disturbance. The interior is heavily vegetated
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring, possible consolidation
<b>Description</b>	The remnants of a small rectangular barn are constructed predominantly of field stones with large irregular corner quoins. The western lateral wall and northern gable wall survive to nearly full height and form part of the present field-boundary wall. The southern and eastern walls survive only as foundations. The structure measures 7 x 4m and survives to a maximum height of 2.8m. It may previously have served as a Hogg House, although it was reportedly taken down to build another barn at the farmstead (NTSMR).





<b>Site Number</b>	10
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38198 18576 - 38204 18621
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Wall
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0105, 0107
<b>Description</b>	The remains of a stone wall foundation extend up a rise from the north to the south for approximately 45m, with an opening of approximately 2m near the centre, allowing for through access, with a cobbled surface track. The wall was composed of field stones and measured 2.3m wide and 0.5m high. It forms part of a previously unrecorded relict field system.



<b>Site Number</b>	11
<b>Site Name</b>	Ruined Structure, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38205 18631
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28397
<b>LDHER No</b>	39656
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0012
<b>Description</b>	A pile of rubble, 9.7m long, 6.8m wide and just 0.5m high, has a possible right-angle at the south-western corner. The feature occupies a position at the southern end of a relict boundary wall (Site <b>10</b> ) and a previous survey suggested it may have been a field barn, although it is not marked on historical maps.





<b>Site Number</b>	12
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38216 18638
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0115
<b>Description</b>	An ovoid pile of stones is close to Sites <i>10</i> and <i>11</i> . It is a field-clearance cairn, approximately 9 x 7m and 0.75m high.



<b>Site Number</b>	13
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38231 18596
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28403
<b>LDHER No</b>	39662
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0117
<b>Description</b>	An oval pile of stones forms a field-clearance cairn, measuring approximately 7 x 5m and surviving to a height of 0.5m.




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<b>Site Number</b>	14
<b>Site Name</b>	Quarry Hollow, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38239 18620
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Tree rooting
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0119
<b>Description</b>	An oval-shaped hollow/scoop, on an east/west alignment, has been excavated into the natural slope, with an entrance to the north. It is probably the result of small-scale quarrying. The feature measures approximately 10 x 3m and is 1m deep.



<b>Site Number</b>	15
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38344 18576
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28433
<b>LDHER No</b>	39692
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Wall
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Tree Rooting, vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0127
<b>Description</b>	The remains of a linear stone wall foundation, 13m long and 1m wide, survive to a maximum height of 0.3m. The feature is roughly aligned east-west and possibly turns to the north at its eastern end. It is made up of large stones and is to the north of the present-day field boundary, although on a slightly different alignment.



<b>Site Number</b>	16
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38307 18579 - 38277 18577
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28433
<b>LDHER No</b>	39692
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0130
<b>Description</b>	The remains of a linear stone wall foundation are roughly on an east-west alignment. This may be a continuation of Site <i>15</i> , as it appears to be on the same alignment and they are in close proximity. The NTSMR records Sites <i>15</i> and <i>16</i> under the same number, but no physical connection was observed.





<b>Site Number</b>	17
<b>Site Name</b>	Ridge and Furrow, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38330 18609
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28421
<b>LDHER No</b>	39680
<b>Site Type</b>	Ridge and Furrow
<b>Period</b>	Medieval - Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	None observed
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0134
<b>Description</b>	An area of ridge and furrow is visible on a broadly flat area of rough pasture, 50-60m in length and covering an area up to 30m wide. The furrows were oriented north-west/south-east and were a maximum of 0.2m deep. The measurement from ridge to ridge was 2-2.5m. A second smaller area of ridge and furrow lay immediately to the north (Site <b>18</b> ).



<b>Site Number</b>	18
<b>Site Name</b>	Ridge and Furrow, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38349 18628
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28601
<b>LDHER No</b>	39859
<b>Site Type</b>	Ridge and Furrow
<b>Period</b>	Medieval - Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	None observed
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0136
<b>Description</b>	An area of ridge and furrow was located to the north of Site <i>17</i> , to which it is identical in general character but varies in alignment, being orientated north-east/south-west. Site <i>18</i> also covers a smaller area of perhaps 12 x 30m and has been ploughed into a gentle north-facing slope.



<b>Site Number</b>	19
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38383 18563 - 38399 18653
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey, OS 1863; OS 1899
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (tree rooting)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0148, 0153
<b>Description</b>	The remains of an old field boundary extend north/south, parallel to an existing boundary but curving to the east at the southern end. The wall is a low linear rubble mound, 2.6m wide, 0.4m high and c 100m long. It is likely to pre-date the present wall, which follows a straighter line, and probably marks the extent of the medieval inbye wall. Its presence on historical mapping suggests it may once have also joined with Site <i>2</i> .




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<b>Site Number</b>	20
<b>Site Name</b>	Washfold west of Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38369 18690
<b>NTSMR No</b>	27661
<b>LDHER No</b>	39440, 34429
<b>Site Type</b>	Washfold
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation, river-bank erosion
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0157
<b>Description</b>	A double-celled washfold was located on the side of Glencoyne Beck <i>c</i> 50m to the west of Glencoyne Farm (Site <b>66</b> ). The structure is built of field stones and is roughly triangular in plan tapering to the west, with a cross wall dividing the two cells near the centre, which incorporates a connecting doorway. The eastern cell measures 7m in width and 10m in length and the western cell is 7m in length and a maximum of 7m in width, but tapering to just 1m to the west, where it is open to the river bank. The structure would have been used as a holding pen during sheep washing in the beck but is no longer in use. It may originally have had an additional cell to the east, which is now used as a yard. This record also includes NTSMR 21360 and NTSMR 28443, which are almost certainly duplicate numbers identifying the same feature during different surveys.






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<b>Site Number</b>	21
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37582 18505
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28415
<b>LDHER No</b>	39674
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Aerial survey
<b>Significance</b>	N/A
<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (bracken rooting)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Inspection, regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	Aerial survey
<b>Description</b>	This feature was not found during the walkover survey, being located within an area of dead bracken, and was partly obscured by a modern fenceline. It was identified by previous surveys and was clearly identifiable from the drone survey. It appears to be terraced to the west and revetted to the east, measuring <i>c</i> 7.5 x 9m.

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<b>Site Number</b>	22
<b>Site Name</b>	Leat, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38327 18670
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28444
<b>LDHER No</b>	12734
<b>Site Type</b>	Leat
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR, OS 1863; OS 1899
<b>Significance</b>	N/A
<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	N/A
<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	An aqueduct is depicted in this location on both the 1863 and 1899 OS maps, which presumably served the saw mill that was formerly located on the northern bank to the west of the bridge. This feature was not observed during the present survey and may have been partly timber-built, and/or has been washed away by the beck.

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<b>Site Number</b>	23
<b>Site Name</b>	Earthwork, west of Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38278 18626 - 38325 18636
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Earthwork
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Footfall, some limited erosion on the southern side of the bank
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0172
<b>Description</b>	A curving stone and earth, grass-covered bank forms the northern edge of a track that is part of the present public access to the higher fells. The bank measured 2m across, 0.4m high and extended for a length of 50m, curving from north-east to west. It is adjacent to two areas of ridge and furrow (Sites <i>17</i> and <i>18</i> ) and may have been formed of field-clearance stones.



<b>Site Number</b>	24
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38176 18598
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	None observed
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0174
<b>Description</b>	An oval stone-clearance cairn was located within enclosed rough pasture, in close proximity to a boundary (Site <i>10</i> ). The cairn measures approximately 4 x 2.5m and is 0.5m high. The relative sparsity of vegetation may indicate a post-medieval origin.




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<b>Site Number</b>	25
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38166 18581 - 38160 18601
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary/Clearance Wall
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation, tree rooting
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0176
<b>Description</b>	A ruined boundary wall was located to the west of Site <b>24</b> , measuring approximately 20 x 2.2m and 0.75m high. The feature, which incorporates mounds of clearance stone, is roughly north/south-aligned, with a possible turn to the east at the northern end, and a larger concentration of stones at the southern end.






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<b>Site Number</b>	26
<b>Site Name</b>	Ridge and Furrow, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37872 18517 (centred)
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ridge and Furrow
<b>Period</b>	Medieval/Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	None observed
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0177
<b>Description</b>	An area of ridge and furrow, aligned north-east/south-west, is approximately 80m long and 70m wide, bisected at its centre by a small stream. The furrows survived to a depth of 0.2m and measured 2-2.5m from ridge to ridge. It is identical in general character to Sites <i>17</i> and <i>18</i> .




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<b>Site Number</b>	27
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38085 18580
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0183
<b>Description</b>	A circular clearance cairn was located north-east of Seldom Seen Cottages (Site 65), measuring approximately 3.5 x 3.5m, with a height of 0.25m. It is in close proximity to other cairns (Sites 28 and 29).





<b>Site Number</b>	28
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38068 18591
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation, footpath/vehicle erosion
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0187
<b>Description</b>	A circular clearance cairn was located north-east of Seldom Seen Cottages (Site 65), measuring approximately 3.5 x 3.5m and standing to a height of 0.25m. It is possibly the same as Site 29 but is cut through by a footpath/trackway.



<b>Site Number</b>	29
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38068 18591
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation, footpath/vehicle erosion
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0185
<b>Description</b>	A circular clearance cairn was located north-east of Seldom Seen Cottages (Site 65), measuring approximately 3.5 x 3.5m and 0.25m high. A footpath/trackway passes immediately to the north and other cairns (Sites 27 and 28) lie in close proximity.






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<b>Site Number</b>	30
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37843 18426
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28419
<b>LDHER No</b>	39678
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0192
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, measuring 8 x 6m, was located next to a small stream. It is slightly cut into the slope on the south side to a depth of 0.5m and is built up on the north side, with a man-made revetment of stones, to a height of approximately 0.5m on the downward slope.




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<b>Site Number</b>	31
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37799 18414
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28418
<b>LDHER No</b>	39677
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0197
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8 x 6m, is slightly cut into the slope on the south-west side to a depth of 0.5m and built up on the north-east side to a height of approximately the same on the downward slope. There was no evidence of a revetment wall, although the feature was grassed over.



<b>Site Number</b>	32
<b>Site Name</b>	Pair of Smoots/ Hogg Holes, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37777 18377
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Smoot
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0199
<b>Description</b>	Two adjacent stone-built smoots are incorporated into the southern boundary wall (Site 70). They are each approximately 0.5 x 0.5m, and blocked on the southern side, being found to the south of Site 31.



<b>Site Number</b>	33
<b>Site Name</b>	Enclosure/Settlement, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37690 18420 (centred)
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28405
<b>LDHER No</b>	39664
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey; OS 1863
<b>Significance</b>	Moderate
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation, footpath erosion
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0212, 0214, 0215
<b>Description</b>	Fragmentary curvilinear stone walls form a roughly circular enclosure surrounding an area of raised ground measuring 1.1ha. The walls were constructed in drystone and survive to a maximum height of 1.3m. No structures were encountered internally, but the area appears to have been purposefully cleared of stones. A footpath/trackway runs through the southern end of the enclosure. It could be an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement enclosure, as it is of comparable dimensions and height AOD to excavated/surveyed examples in Glencoyne Park (Loney and Hoan 2000; Hoan and Loney 2003). Alternatively, it could be a corral associated



with the nearby shieling (Site 39). It is shown on the first edition OS map (1863) as a sheep shelter.



<b>Site Number</b>	34
<b>Site Name</b>	Revetment Wall, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37909 18624 - 37931 18622
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Relict Boundary Wall
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR: Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0218
<b>Description</b>	A possible revetment wall, 0.5m high, 21m long and 1.2m wide, was located on the low ground to the south of Glencoyne Beck, with the revetment to the north. Large field boulders/stones have been used as revetment material.





<b>Site Number</b>	35
<b>Site Name</b>	Earthwork, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37904 18509
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Earthwork
<b>Period</b>	Pre-1860s
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Moderate
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation, footfall
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0228; IMG_0235
<b>Description</b>	An earthwork is visible to the west of Seldom Seen Cottages (Site 65). It is linear, aligned north-east/south-west, and measures approximately 30 x 2 x 0.25m, with a second linear earthwork extending from the first in a north-west direction, measuring approximately 15 x 2 x 0.25m. The feature appears to have a three-way subdivision, with two raised platforms in the south-western angle, the largest measuring approximately 10 x 7.5 x 0.5m, and the smaller 3.5 x 2.5 x 0.5m. A shallow gully is visible around the north-western corner of the larger mound. A trackway/footpath passes close to the southern edge of the feature. The platforms could represent buildings; if so, this site may be the remains of a former tenement, possibly superseded by Seldom Seen Cottages (Site 65).



<b>Site Number</b>	36
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37779 18617 - 37814 18530
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Relict Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Pre-1860s
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0239; IMG_0242
<b>Description</b>	The remnants of a field boundary wall crosses the survey area from north to south for a length of 90m. The feature survives best at the northern end, close to Glencoyne Beck, with a height

of 1.5m and width of 0.75m at the base, where it forms a dog-leg before continuing to the river's edge. The remainder of the wall is in poor condition and of variable width and height. At the southern end, it branches off to the south-east, where it appears to join with the earthwork element of Site 35. It is not illustrated on historical mapping. The feature could be a former ring-garth wall, as it seems to mark the former extent of enclosed land in the valley, superseded by walls forming a later intake (Site 71) and the present head-dyke (Site 69).



<b>Site Number</b>	37
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37677 18539
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28414
<b>LDHER No</b>	39673
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0246
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 7 x 5 x 0.5m, has been cut into the slope on the south-west side to create a platform. There was no visible sign of a formal stone revetment on the north-eastern slope.




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<b>Site Number</b>	38
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37616 18504
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	39663
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0248
<b>Description</b>	A circular clearance cairn, measuring approximately 3.5 x 3.5m, with a height of 0.50m, was located within an area of rough pasture to the north-west of the enclosure (Site 33) and in close proximity to several other cairns (eg Sites 42, 43, 44, 45).





<b>Site Number</b>	39
<b>Site Name</b>	Shieling, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37645 18472
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28429
<b>LDHER No</b>	39688, 6344
<b>Site Type</b>	Shieling
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Regional
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0254
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular shieling (located a short distance to the north-west of the enclosure (Site 33)) probably served as temporary accommodation associated with summer grazing. The structure measures 10 x 5m and survives to a maximum height of 0.5m. It is of drystone construction and has an entrance at the centre of the northern wall, with a cross-wall dividing the interior. An additional small chamber, measuring 4 x 3.5m, has been appended to the eastern end, seemingly a later addition. It is clear that this feature is the same as that recorded in previous surveys as NTSMR 20403. The sites have been amalgamated as Site 39.



<b>Site Number</b>	40
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37657 18511 - 37672 18486
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Relict Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0257
<b>Description</b>	The possible remains of a relict field system were located a short distance downslope of the shieling (Site 39), on a north-west/south-east alignment. The wall measures 30 x 1.5m and survives to a maximum height of 0.75m. A group of clearance cairns is close by (Sites 42, 43, 44, 45).






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<b>Site Number</b>	41
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37549 18482
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28402
<b>LDHER No</b>	39661
<b>Site Type</b>	Relict Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey; Aerial Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Damage Agents</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0260 and aerial survey
<b>Description</b>	The possible remains of a relict field system were located north-west of the enclosure (Site 33), on a north-east/south-west alignment. The wall is visible as an earthwork, 9m long, 1m wide and 0.25m high, but is clearly constructed at least partially of field stone. The drone survey revealed the feature to be far more extensive, continuing a further 27m to the north-east and turning at its southern end in a south-easterly direction for a further 52m. A group of clearance cairns is close by (Sites 42, 43, 44, 45).




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<b>Site Number</b>	42
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37578 18475
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	39663
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0265
<b>Description</b>	An oval clearance cairn measures approximately 5.5 x 4 x 0.5m. It is one of several clearance cairns (eg Sites 43, 44, 45) located to the west of Site 33, and was constructed by piling stone to clear land for improved grazing.



<b>Site Number</b>	43
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37597 18479
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28404
<b>LDHER No</b>	39663
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0269
<b>Description</b>	A circular clearance cairn measures approximately 6 x 6m and 0.5m in height. It is one of several clearance cairns ( <i>eg</i> Sites <b>42</b> , <b>44</b> , <b>45</b> ) located to the west of Site <b>33</b> . This one was constructed by piling stone against an earthfast boulder.



<b>Site Number</b>	44
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37572 18470
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28404
<b>LDHER No</b>	39663
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0272
<b>Description</b>	An oval clearance cairn measures approximately 3 x 3 x 0.5m. It is one of several clearance cairns ( <i>eg</i> Sites <b>42</b> , <b>43</b> , <b>45</b> ) located to the west of the enclosure (Site <b>33</b> ).





<b>Site Number</b>	45
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37582 18434
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28404
<b>LDHER No</b>	39663
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (tree rooting)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0275
<b>Description</b>	An oval clearance cairn measures approximately 8 x 5 x 0.5m. It is one of several clearance cairns (eg Sites <b>42</b> , <b>43</b> , <b>44</b> ) located to the west of the enclosure (Site <b>33</b> ), presumably to clear land for improved grazing.





<b>Site Number</b>	46
<b>Site Name</b>	Smoot/ Hogg Hole, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37569 18401
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Smoot
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0278
<b>Description</b>	A smoot or hogg hole was located within the main southern boundary wall, to the east of Site 47. It consists of two openings, the lower measuring 0.5 x 0.5m and the upper 0.3 x 0.3m. The openings have been blocked from the southern side.



<b>Site Number</b>	47
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37517 18427 - 37481 18439
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28646
<b>LDHER No</b>	39904
<b>Site Type</b>	Relict Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0282
<b>Description</b>	A platform, measuring 38m in length, on a north-west/south-east alignment, steps out approximately 2.5m north of the main southern boundary wall (Site 70). A revetment wall, constructed in field stone, is visible on the downslope, standing approximately 0.75m high. The absence of a continuation to the south of the boundary suggests the feature may have been built to stabilise the foundation for the boundary wall on sloping ground. It is similar in character to Sites 15 and 16 to the east.




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<b>Site Number</b>	48
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37455 18499
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28647
<b>LDHER No</b>	39905
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR, Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0287
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 9 x 7m, is cut into the slope on the south-west side to a depth of 1.2m and built up on the north-eastern side to a height of 1m, creating a level platform in an area presently used for rough grazing. There was no visible sign of a formal stone revetment on the north-eastern slope.




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<b>Site Number</b>	49
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37327 18645
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28649
<b>LDHER No</b>	39703
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Damage Agents</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0292
<b>Description</b>	A small sub-circular clearance cairn, measuring 3 x 2m and surviving to a height of 0.4m, was located within an area currently in use for rough pasture. It is in close proximity to another cairn (Site 50), with which it shares its NTSMR number. A nearly identical site record exists for two cairns a short distance to the south of these (NTSMR 28445) and it is highly likely that these represent duplicates from separate surveys.





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<b>Site Number</b>	50
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37313 18657
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28649
<b>LDHER No</b>	39703
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Damage Agents</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0293
<b>Description</b>	A small sub-circular clearance cairn, measuring 3 x 2m and surviving to a height of 0.3m, was located within an area currently in use as rough pasture. The cairn has been built beside a medium-sized boulder and is in close proximity to another cairn (Site <b>49</b> ), with which it shares an NTSMR number. A nearly identical site record exists for two cairns a short distance to the south of these (NTSMR 28445) and it is highly likely that these represent duplicates from separate surveys.





<b>Site Number</b>	51
<b>Site Name</b>	Dam, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 36954 18738
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28448
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Dam
<b>Period</b>	Late Nineteenth Century
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Moderate
<b>Threats</b>	Flooding
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring, assessment for consolidation
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0296; IMG_0308
<b>Description</b>	A pair of rubble-built parallel linear walls, set 1.2m apart, extend to a length of 32m across the width of the Glencoyne Beck and stand to a maximum height of 2m. The walls have been erected with a significant batter, giving them a triangular cross-section, and a small stone-arched aperture was noted at the northern end, through which water still flowed. The centre of the structure has collapsed and to the west, a channel cut into the ground has largely silted up. The feature may have been used to wash sheep prior to the widespread introduction of sheep dipping.



<b>Site Number</b>	52
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37129 18805
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0312
<b>Description</b>	A possible clearance cairn, 2m in diameter and 0.25m high, was located beyond the present head-dyke (Site 69), on the northern bank of Glencoyne Beck.



<b>Site Number</b>	53
<b>Site Name</b>	Sheepfold/ Washfold, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37222 18752
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28441
<b>LDHER No</b>	39699
<b>Site Type</b>	Sheepfold/ Washfold
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring, assessment for consolidation
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0315
<b>Description</b>	A three-celled, ovoid, stone-built sheepfold/washfold was located close to the present head-dyke (Site 69), to which it is connected by a short wall. The walls survive to full height across the majority of the structure, although collapses have occurred in several places. At its southern end, the enclosure opens onto the beck.





<b>Site Number</b>	54
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37288 18743 - 37311 18820
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28650
<b>LDHER No</b>	39908
<b>Site Type</b>	Relict Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0319
<b>Description</b>	The remnants of a north/south-aligned wall footing, with a dog-leg at the southern end, are visible to the north of Glencoyne Beck, just to the east of the present head-dyke wall (Site 69). The feature measures approximately 80m in length, has a width of 0.5m and survives to a maximum height of 0.4m. The relative sparsity of associated stonework suggests it may have been robbed for the construction of another wall (probably Site 69), although a small clearance cairn lies in close proximity to its northern end. Judging by Donald's map of 1774 (Plate 7), this was probably part of the boundary of Gowbarrow Park.






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<b>Site Number</b>	55
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37323 18823
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28651
<b>LDHER No</b>	39909
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Carin
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0323
<b>Description</b>	A small clearance cairn is 3m in diameter and 0.25m in height. The site lies outside the head-dyke (Site 69) at the northern end of a boundary (Site 54) and was previously recorded as being within the survey area. However, the present survey demonstrated that it clearly lies beyond this boundary.




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<b>Site Number</b>	56
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37460 186470
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28648
<b>LDHER No</b>	39906
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (root damage)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0325
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 11 x 6m, is cut into the slope on the western side to a depth of 0.6m and built up on the eastern side to a height of 1m, creating a level platform. There was no visible sign of a formal stone revetment, although the area was covered in grass and a hawthorn bush was growing out of the bank, which may have obscured this.



<b>Site Number</b>	57
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37519 18573
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28412
<b>LDHER No</b>	39671
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (tree rooting)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0328
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 9 x 7m, is cut into the slope on the western side to a depth of 1m and built up on the eastern side to a height of 1m, creating a level platform. Evidence survived to the east of a stone revetment wall constructed from field stone. A pair of hawthorn bushes were growing within the feature, one of which was growing out of the retaining wall.




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<b>Site Number</b>	58
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37523 18506
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28411
<b>LDHER No</b>	39670
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (tree and bracken rooting)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0331
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 7 x 6m, is cut into the slope on the western side to a depth of 1m and built up on the eastern side to a height of 1m, creating a level platform. The feature was partly obscured by dead bracken, but preserved evidence, to the east, of a stone revetment wall.





<b>Site Number</b>	59
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37492 18476
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28644
<b>LDHER No</b>	39902
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (tree rooting)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0333
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 6 x 4m, is cut into the slope on the western side to a depth of 0.5m and built up on the eastern side to a height of 0.9m, creating a level platform. A hawthorn bush is growing from the centre of the platform.



<b>Site Number</b>	60
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37567 18572
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28407
<b>LDHER No</b>	39666
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (bracken)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0334
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 9 x 6m, is cut into the slope on the western side to a depth of 0.9m and built up on the eastern side to a height of 1m, creating a level platform. No revetment wall was observed, although the feature was partly obscured by dead bracken cover.



<b>Site Number</b>	61
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37640 18589
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28409
<b>LDHER No</b>	39668
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (bracken rooting)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0336
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 9 x 7m, is cut into the slope on the western side to a depth of 0.8m and built up on the eastern side to a height of 1m, creating a level platform. No revetment wall was observed, although the feature was partly obscured by dead bracken. A hawthorn bush is growing out of the western bank.





<b>Site Number</b>	62
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37711 18597
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28413
<b>LDHER No</b>	39672
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (tree and bracken rooting)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0338
<b>Description</b>	A circular charcoal-burning platform, 7 x 7m, is cut into the slope on the western side to a depth of 0.5m and built up on the eastern side to a height of 0.75m, creating a level platform. Although overgrown, there appeared to be the remnants of a revetment wall to the east. The trunk of a dead tree stands within the western bank.



<b>Site Number</b>	63
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37713 18594 - 37721 18603
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Relict Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0340
<b>Description</b>	A fragment of a north/south-aligned boundary wall, close to Glencoyne Beck, probably originally related to the extant boundary wall to the south, which crosses the width of the survey area (Site 71). It survives to a height of 0.75m, with a width of 1m and extends for a length of 12m to the edge of the beck.



<b>Site Number</b>	64
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37770 18590
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0342
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 6 x 7m, is cut into the slope slightly, on the western side, to a depth of 0.25m and built up on the eastern side to a height of about the same, creating a level platform in an area presently used for rough grazing.






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<b>Site Number</b>	65
<b>Site Name</b>	Seldom Seen Cottages, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37987 18509
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Domestic Housing
<b>Period</b>	Nineteenth Century
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey; OS 1863; OS 1899
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Threats</b>	None observed
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0345
<b>Description</b>	A row of two storey stone-built workers' cottages is first marked on the first edition OS (1863), which are likely to have previously been associated with the lead mine at Greenside. Land at Glencoyne was owned by the Howard family, who also had an interest in the mine, 3km to the west. The cottages are not under the ownership of the National Trust, but the buildings fall within the survey area.



<b>Site Number</b>	66
<b>Site Name</b>	Glencoyne Farmstead, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38439 18691
<b>NTSMR No</b>	20235 (overall number)
<b>LDHER No</b>	33651, 37895, 37897, 37898, 37899, 37900, 37906
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval - Present
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR; Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	National (Grade II* listed; NHLE 1245329)
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Threats</b>	None observed
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0151
<b>Description</b>	The farmstead includes a two-storey rubble-built seventeenth-century house, with extensions, adjoining a barn and byre to the east, built in the earlier nineteenth century. There is a detached hogg house to the west and kennels and equipment shed to the north. The house, which is dated to at least 1629 by a plasterwork panel in an upper room, was constructed by the Howard family and was originally thought to be an example of a cross-passage house, but investigations have revealed this arrangement to be a secondary development (VAG 2015). This NTSMR number incorporates NTSMR 25824, NTSMR 25826, NTSMR 25827, NTSMR 25828, NTSMR 25829.



<b>Site Number</b>	67
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38627 18656
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Relict Field Boundary (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	OS 1863
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	N/A
<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	A linear east-west aligned field boundary is marked on the first edition OS map (1863) to the south of the entrance track (between the A592 and the farm) that once divided this field. The boundary was 190m long, and may appear on Clarke's 1787 map. It was removed before 1899. Nothing survives above ground but the line is identifiable on modern satellite imagery.
<b>Site Number</b>	68
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38593 18772
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Relict Field Boundary (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Clarke 1787; OS 1863; OS 1899; modern mapping
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	N/A
<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	A linear boundary, aligned north-east/south-west, lay to the north of the main track (between the A592 and the farm) and north of the beck, dividing this field into two elongated parcels. The boundary had a length of approximately 220m, extending from near the farmstead to the road. The boundary first appears on Clarke's map of 1787 but had been removed by the second half of the twentieth century.

<b>Site Number</b>	69
<b>Site Name</b>	Head-dyke, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37255 18997 - 37198 18555
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Greenwood and Greenwood 1824; OS 1863; OS 1899; modern mapping
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Threats</b>	None observed
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	The head-dyke wall divides the enclosed outfield from the common at the western end of the valley. It stands to a height of 1.4m, is 0.6m in width, and is constructed in field stone topped by a line of perpendicular capstones. It is first shown on Greenwood and Greenwood's map of 1824 and is likely to be of eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century date.

<b>Site Number</b>	70
<b>Site Name</b>	Southern Boundary of landholding, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 33719 51854 - 33874 51842
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Medieval - Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Greenwood and Greenwood 1824; OS 1863; OS 1899; modern mapping
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0346, 0347
<b>Description</b>	The southern boundary of the farm's enclosed area extends from the A592 to the head-dyke wall (Site <b>69</b> ), and probably incorporates a series of builds and extensions from the original ring-garth. Where observed, the wall was typically 0.8-0.6m wide, 1.4m high and constructed of field-stone rubble. It is shown on Greenwood and Greenwood's map of 1824 and, in its entirety, is likely to be of eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century date.





<b>Site Number</b>	71
<b>Site Name</b>	Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37725 18610 - 37496 18436
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	OS 1863; OS 1899; modern OS mapping
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular Monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	IMG_0269
<b>Description</b>	A field boundary crosses the width of the study area at the base of a steep slope, running along the line of a tributary beck. The wall is marked on the 1863 OS map and is approximately 300m long and, at its northern extent close to Glencoyne Beck, related to Site <b>63</b> . The boundary marks the line of a former intake and, prior to the construction of the present head-dyke (Site <b>69</b> ), may have demarcated the line between enclosed and common land. Like Site <b>69</b> , it is closely associated with a sheepfold adjacent to the beck (Site <b>81</b> ).



<b>Site Number</b>	72
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37619 18479
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28416
<b>LDHER No</b>	39675
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	N/A
<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	This feature was not found during the present survey. Its absence may be due to inaccurate location data or it may have been obscured by dead bracken cover, of which isolated patches existed in this area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	73
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37499 18530
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28643
<b>LDHER No</b>	39901
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	N/A
<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	This feature was not found during the present survey. Its absence may be due to inaccurate location data or it may have been obscured by dead bracken cover, of which isolated patches existed in this area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	74
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37490 18500
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28642
<b>LDHER No</b>	39900
<b>Site Type</b>	Relict Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	N/A
<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	N/A
<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	This feature was not found during the present survey. Its absence may be due to inaccurate location data or it may have been obscured by dead bracken cover, of which isolated patches existed in this area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	75
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Field Boundary, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37614 18570
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28640
<b>LDHER No</b>	39898
<b>Site Type</b>	Relict Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	N/A
<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	N/A
<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	This feature was not found during the present survey. Its absence may be due to inaccurate location data or it may have been obscured by dead bracken cover, of which isolated patches existed in this area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	76
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 33750 51840
<b>NTSMR No</b>	20404
<b>LDHER No</b>	-

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<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	N/A
<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	N/A
<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	This feature was not found during the present survey, nor was it visible on the drone data. Its absence may be due to inaccurate location data or it may have been obscured by dead bracken cover, of which isolated patches existed in this area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	77
<b>Site Name</b>	Possible Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37768 18451
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Aerial survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Inspection, regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	Aerial survey
<b>Description</b>	This feature was not identified during the walkover survey, but was seen in analysis of the drone data. It appears to measure 6.5m in diameter and is located to the north-east of a small cluster of trees, 80m to the west of a small stream.

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<b>Site Number</b>	78
<b>Site Name</b>	Possible Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37796 18493
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Aerial survey
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Inspection, regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	Aerial survey
<b>Description</b>	This feature was not identified during the walkover survey but was observed as a possible platform during the subsequent analysis of the drone data. It appears to measure 5.6 x 6m and has a tree growing from its north-western edge. It is located 60m to the west of a small stream.

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<b>Site Number</b>	79
<b>Site Name</b>	Possible Relict Field System, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 37931 18518
<b>NTSMR No</b>	-
<b>LDHER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Relict Field System
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Aerial Survey
<b>Significance</b>	District

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<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Vegetation (bracken rooting)
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Inspection, regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	Aerial survey
<b>Description</b>	This feature was not identified during the walkover survey but was observed in the drone data as a raised bank aligned north-east/south-west and extending for a length of 33m before turning at an obtuse angle to the east and continuing for a further 31m. It shares its alignment with the adjacent ridge and furrow (Site 26) and it abuts the earthworks associated with Site 35.

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<b>Site Number</b>	80
<b>Site Name</b>	Weir, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	NY 38270 18680
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28435
<b>LDHER No</b>	12735
<b>Site Type</b>	Weir
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR, OS 1899
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring
<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	This feature was not found during the walkover survey but the steep terrain on the southern bank of the beck limited inspection and may have prevented its identification. It has previously been recorded as a weir of post-medieval or later date.

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<b>Site Number</b>	81
<b>Site Name</b>	Sheepfold, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	337660 518620
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28639
<b>LDHER No</b>	39897
<b>Site Type</b>	Sheepfold
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	N/A
<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	A sheepfold, c 60m to the north-west of intake wall (Site 71), is marked on the OS map of 1863 and modern mapping and remains extant. It was not positively identified by the walkover survey as it was not in the original survey area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	82
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	337630 518620
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28408
<b>LDHER No</b>	39667
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	District
<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	N/A

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<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	A charcoal-burning platform has been recorded south of Glencoyne Beck, to the west of the sheepfold (Site <b>8I</b> ). It was not positively identified by the walkover survey as it was not in the original survey area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	83
<b>Site Name</b>	Relict Wall Line, Glencoyne Farm, Patterdale
<b>NGR</b>	337660 518620
<b>NTSMR No</b>	28639
<b>LDHER No</b>	39896
<b>Site Type</b>	Wall
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Local
<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Threats</b>	N/A
<b>Management</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	N/A
<b>Photo ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	A relict wall line has been recorded to the north-west of the sheepfold (Site <b>8I</b> ). It was not positively identified by the walkover survey as it was not in the original survey area.

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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### **FIGURES**

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Glencoyne Photogrammetric survey

Figure 3: Glencoyne Aerial survey: hillshade view

Figure 4: Heritage assets identified within the survey area

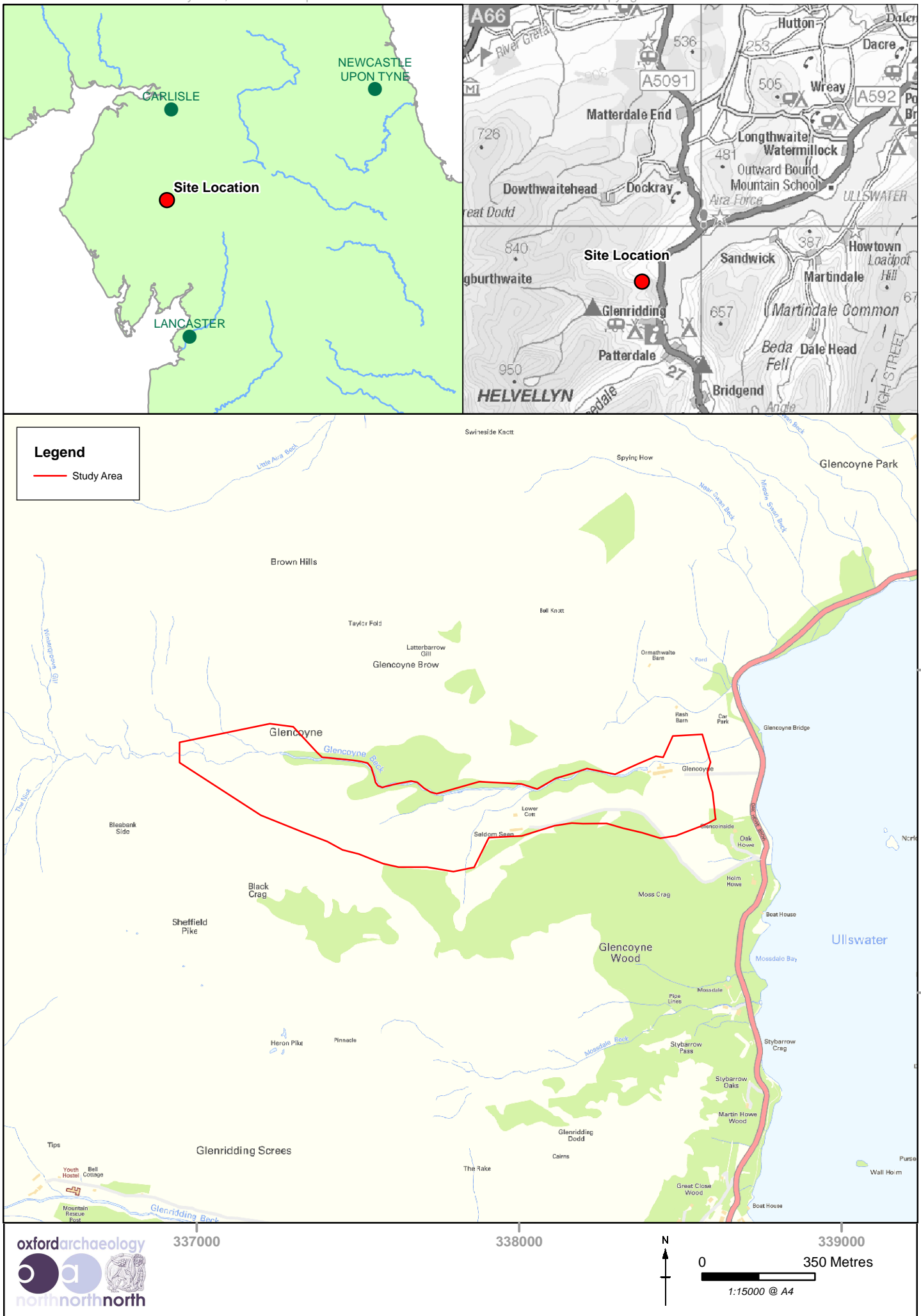


Figure 1: Site Location

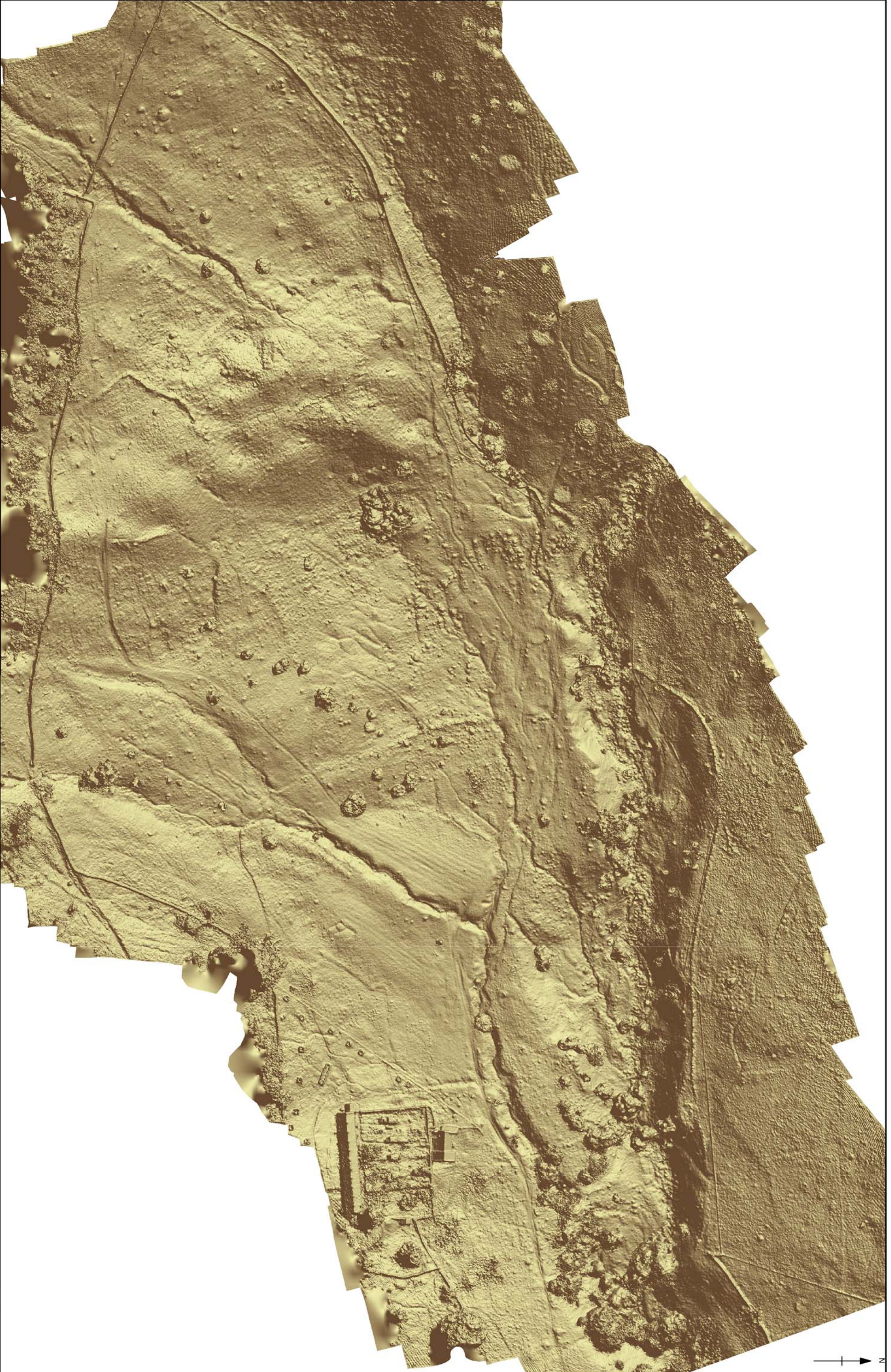




0 25 m  
1:1500 @ A3

Figure 2: Glencoyne Photogrammetric Survey





0 25 m  
1:1500 @ A3



Figure 3: Glencoyne Aerial Survey: Hillshade View







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