



BUTTERMERE CUMBRIA

Historic Landscape Survey Report

Volume 2: Site Gazetteer and Location Maps



Oxford Archaeology North

February 2009



THE NATIONAL TRUST

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APPENDIX 9 GAZETTEER OF SITES

PREFREF 20380

Name Settlement near Scale Beck, Buttermere

NGR 315550 517550

Sources A J L Winchester. 1987. Landscape and Society in Medieval Cumbria. A J L Winchester. 1988. The Lake District Landscape Heritage: The Farming Landscape. Preston Lancashire Records Office. Estate accounts and surveys in Preston Record Office.

T Hay. 1945. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 45.

Description

Site:20380*0 The remains of a settlement near Scale Beck, situated on both banks of the two tributaries that form the rough delta at the mouth of this stream. 1) Old walling with orthostats, 2 sides of an enclosure. 2) Round heaps of boulders as of a cleared site and scattered boulders as of a dispersed enclosure. 3) Indeterminate walling. 4) Norse(?) house 10 yards x 5 yards overall. 5) Curious horse shoe shaped cell. 6) Enclosure walls & cleared area. 7) Large irregular elliptical enclosure 30 yards across containing a horse shoe shaped cell with a smaller similar internal cell. 8) Large Norse(?) foundation, external 14 yards x 8 yards with middle division, the west end heaped up with many boulders. Good cleared area east of here. 9) Much walling, including hut 6 yards x 5 yards with walls 3' high. 10) 24 yards from the hut in (9) is a good Norse house external twelve yards x four and a half yards. 11) 22 yards east of 10 is (a) Norse house ten yards x five and a half yards external, with signs of a division. (b) a curious square foundation of 8 yards with a corridor entrance on the east side. (c) a big square of 21 yards with rounded corners, walls standing 4' and looking later than the other remains or possibly rebuilt later. (d) inside (e) a square hut measuring 5 yards with an entrance projecting on one side. Local analogy suggests Scale Beck as possible a 'British Settlement' with subsequent 'Norse' occupation denoted by the rectangular 'Long Houses'

Rectangular structures of Prehistoric date are now known] (Hay, T. 1945). Physically the site is generally as described by Hay, except that the alleged elliptical enclosure (7), (which is now bared of bracken by burning), is most probably a natural build up of stones due to the action of former water-courses passing over the delta of Scale Beck. The remains, consisting of the foundation walls of at least ten rectangular buildings and other small associated garths and fields, do not appear to be earlier than medieval in date, and probably represent a small hamlet. A circular structure, 2.25 meters in diameter, in the east corner of the easternmost building probably represents a hearth, while pieces of iron slag 10 meters to the north-west suggests the existence of a bloomery, although the two would not appear to be connected as there is no trace of slag within the hearth. That at Scales is perhaps to be related to the two bloomeries (forgiae ferri) in Loweswater, mentioned in 1305 but not in later extents of the manor (P.R.O, C133/119/9). Some deserted settlement sites are known as well. Two of the most extensive, Scale Beck, Buttermere and Smithy Beck, Ennerdale, may have been iron working hamlets, rather than agricultural settlements (Winchester, A.J.L. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Features shown only on modern OS mapping.

PREFREF 20381

Name Settlement near Lambing Knott, Buttermere

NGR 319103 515587

Sources T Hay. 1945. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 45.

Description

Site:20381*0 Remains of a circular enclosure on an artificial platform, situated to the left of Buttermere-Honister Road, just beyond Hassmess, where the road makes a half turn right as it reaches the upper end of Lake Buttermere. A circular building incorporating large boulders lies on the right of the circle looking from the lake, but it may be a later addition being less ruinous. A circular impression in the enclosure may be a hut site. Outside the enclosure are wall foundations forming two sides of a triangular enclosure (Hay, T. 1945). The remains of a small stone walled Romano-British homestead containing two probable hut platforms. The enclosing wall has been robbed to build a field dyke and sheep pen (Hay's circular building) but is still traceable around the whole perimeter. The entrance is in the south and the hut platforms are in the northern segment where the homestead has been scooped into the slope. Hay has obviously mistaken the field dyke for the enclosure wall as his "two sides of an external enclosure" are, in fact, part of the main enclosure wall.

OAN Oct 2007 - Only marked on the modern OS mapping.

PREFREF 20382

Name Possible Hut Circles near Knott Rigg, Buttermere

NGR 319500 518500

Sources N Size. 1936. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 36.

Robert Maxwell. 1986. Management Plan for Buttermere parts C5-C8.

Description

Site:20382*0 A series of possible hut circles can be seen looking north from a point near the top of the road from Buttermere to Newlands waterfall and pass. The most conspicuous are on the lower half of Knott Rigg with a second group across the beck. They show more clearly in winter (Size, N. 1936). Nothing resembling hut circles could be found in the area cited, which is one of moorland pasture. The hut circles were not identified, however the grid reference for these sites covers a large area not all of which was searched (Maxwell, R. 1986).

MONUID MNA118159

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type SETTLEMENT

MONUID MNA121001

Period Roman

Type SETTLEMENT

MONUID MNA118223

Period Bronze Age

Type HUT CIRCLE

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site Visit April 2008. The grid co-ordinates for this site are too general, the area included in the present survey did not include any features pertaining to hut circle settlement within the vicinity.

PREFREF 20384 **MONUID** MNA119062

Name Find spot Roman Coin near Knott Rigg, Buttermere **Period** Roman
NGR 319502 518523 **Type** FINDSPOT

Sources Anon. 1944. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 44.

Description

Site:20384*0 A first brass of Hadrian was found in a hollow stone on Knott Riggs, Buttermere (Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 1944).

PREFREF 20386 **MONUID** MNA118670

Name Shieling near Warnscale Bottom, Buttermere **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 319985 513825 **Type** SHIELING

Sources RCHME. 1970. Shielings and Bastles.

Description

Site:20386*0 Remains of shieling (?medieval) in Warnscale Bottom, measuring 22 feet by 13 feet and consisting of two unequal rooms with probable entrance in the south end. The dry-stone walls although badly robbed remain 7 feet high externally and five and a half feet high internally at the north end (RCHME. 1970). From NPA HER - The hut has been badly robbed but stands 5 1/2 ft at the NE angle. The walls are of carefully laid dry-stone masonry with levelling courses of slate, incorporating large boulders in NE angle.

PREFREF 20387 **MONUID** MNA120846

Name Enclosure on Loweswater Fell, Buttermere **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 314050 522450 **Type** ENCLOSURE

Sources H Valentine. 1935. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 35.

Description

Site:20387*0 An earthen enclosure, 59' square, with banks from 3'-5' wide and some 18" high. It is situated on the east slope of Low Fell, directly opposite the Scale Hill Hotel. The embankments have inner and outer ditches, the upcast forming the banks (Valentine, H. 1935).

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 20388 **MONUID** MNA118377

Name Possible Enclosure (natural) near High Swinside, Buttermere **Period** Prehistoric to Medieval
NGR 317050 524550 **Type** ENCLOSURE

Sources Unpublished T C Welsh. 1974. Letter to OS in 13/7/74.

Description

Site:20388*0 High Swinside. Trace of small enclosure 5.5 overall diameter, scooped into hill side, about 750' contour. Structure S and SW (Welsh, T.C. 1974). Not an enclosure but a roughly triangular natural depression similar to others in the vicinity.

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 20389 **MONUID** MNA120169

Name Romano British Settlement at Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Roman
NGR 315990 521042 **Type** ENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT

Sources A J Challis, D W Harding. 1975. Later prehistory Trent to Tyne. 20.

Ordnance Survey. Ordnance Survey Antiquity Cards.

English Heritage. Schedule Ancient Monuments: Entry Copy.

Aerial Photograph: Chris Whitfield. Romano British Site on Lanthwaite Green.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1995. Settlement at Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere Fell. 1 M.

R G Collingwood. 1924. Report in Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland

Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 24. J E Spence. 1935. IBID from report of the Prehistoric committee 1933-1935. 35.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. Settlement at Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere Fell. 1 M.

Aerial Photograph: Chris Whitfield. Romano British Site on Lanthwaite Green.

English Heritage. Schedule Ancient Monuments: Inspectors Report.

DOE. Ancient Monuments Record Form.

Description

Site:20389*0 An enclosure and hut-circles 534' east of the road at Lanthwaite Gate, east of Crummock Water. It consists of a scooped hollow surrounded by a scatter of small stones indicating a former bank which is extant to a height of 2' at the presumed entrance. Within the enclosure are hut circles, stone heaps, 8'- 9' diameter; some are oval including one 21' x 9'; two compounds enclosed by earthen walls and three semi-circular recesses out into the bank (Mason & Valentine. 1924). Aquern and a stone hammer from the site are in Keswick Museum (Spence, J.E. 1935). The description is generally correct, the remains consists of a scooped enclosure with internal features as described. The 'stone hammer' was identified at Keswick

Museum as a perforated fragment of roofing slate. There were, however, no accession details concerning the querns on view (Claris, P.D. 1986). The monument includes a Romano-British enclosed hut circle settlement and an associated annexe located on relatively flat land on Lanthwaite Green a short distance to the east of the B5289 Cockermouth - Buttermere road. The settlement is sub-circular in plan, and internally measures approximately 58 meters in diameter. It is defended by a rubble bank or rampart up to 3 meters wide and 0.3 meters high through which there is an entrance on the western side. The interior of the settlement has been scooped out to form a saucer-like hollow, around the lip of which the rampart runs. There are traces of three hut circles measuring 3 - 4 meters in diameter scooped into the interior side of the rampart on the south side of the settlement. These hut circles front into an inner enclosure which has two sides formed by a low curving bank of stones and a third side formed by traces of a thin line of stones. There is a narrow entrance near the north east side of this enclosure. On the eastern side of the settlement there is an almost identical inner enclosure with a narrow entrance. Within this enclosure the only feature is a rectangular stepped recess 2.3 meters wide, cut into the side of the settlements rampart are two hut circles 3.6 meters in diameter. These circles are cut into the outside of this inner enclosure bank. Elsewhere within the settlement there is a line of five low oval-shaped rubble mounds which may have functioned as hut platforms. There are faint traces of three small enclosures or stock pens built by using the settlements ramparts as one wall. Immediately adjacent to the south west side of the settlement there is a large annexe, bounded on three sides by a stone bank up to 2 meters wide and 0.2 meters high. It measures approximately 70 by 60 meters and has an entrance which is situated immediately to the south of the entrance of the settlement. Limited excavation within the settlement in 1919 found a stone hammer, a number of potboilers (cobbles heated then dropped into water) and a flat slate disk with a hole bored through it. The slate disk is considered to be have been used as a net sinker, a quernstone was also found on the site at about the same time (English Heritage. 1996).

PREFREF 20390

MONUID MNA120170

Name Enclosure possible Fort near Lanthwaite Wood, Buttermere

Period Iron Age to Medieval

NGR 315450 520850

Type FORT?

Sources Unpublished T C Welsh. 1974. Letter to NT 16/7/1974.

Description

Site:20390*0 Summit of a rounded, craggy hill due west of Lanthwaite Green Farm-Possible small fort. Under trees and patchy undergrowth. A stone bank averaging 6 metres broad can be traced on the summit as a marked outward change in the slope, about 1 meter high. This forms an enclosure of which overall dimensions are 36 meters NE-SW by 45 meters NE-SW. The area enclosed is almost level with the top of the bank and in some place only structural evidence for the inside of the bank can be found. A secondary rampart appears intermittently on the south-east, south and south-west, being less evident on west and north-west, and seemingly absent on the north-east (Welsh, T.C. 1974). OAN Site Visit May 2008. No evidence of a 'small fort' could be located on the summit of the craggy hill within Lanthwaite Wood. The summit was minutely examined and the changes of topography and morphology of outcropping rock at this location were found to be entirely natural in origin. There is no evidence of enclosure banks.

PREFREF 20391

MONUID MNA118481

Name Possible Building or Hut near Lanthwaite Hill, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 315325 521125

Type HUT

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:20391*0 Possible dwelling formation at corner of dyke.

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

OAN Site Visit May 2008. There is no surface evidence of hut foundations here and it is dubious if there was ever a permanent structure. The enclosure wall surrounding Lanthwaite Wood kinks 5m to the east at this location.

PREFREF 20393

MONUID MNA118318

Name Round Cairn on Grasmoor Summit, Allerdale

Period Prehistoric to Bronze Age

NGR 317484 520351

Type ROUND CAIRN

Sources

English Heritage. Schedule Ancient Monuments: Entry Copy.

Anon. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 3.

DOE. Ancient Monuments Record Form. (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:20393*0 Located on the summit of Grasmoor is a prehistoric round cairn. It consists of an oval shaped mound of stones measuring 17.5 meters north-south by 12.5 meters east-west. It measures up to 1 meter high on its down slope north side and 0.2 meters high on all other sides. Also on the summit there is a fell walkers shelter constructed from the stones which originally would have formed part of the round cairn (English Heritage. 1995). Archaeological Comments - Site:20393*0 Round cairns are prehistoric funerary monuments dating to the Bronze Age (c2000-700 BC). They were constructed as stone mounds covering single or multiple burials. These burials may be placed within the mound in stone lined compartments called cists. In some cases the cairn was surrounded by a ditch. Often occupying prominent locations, cairns are a major visual element in the modern landscape. They are a relatively common feature of the uplands and are the stone equivalent of the earthen round barrows of the lowlands. Their considerable variation in form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of the beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. OAN Site Visit March 2008 - The original grid co-ordinates given in the National Park HER were actually for the marker cairn some 155m east-south-east of the actual surviving round cairn, these have been amended accordingly. Curiously the Scheduled Ancient Monument Polygon displays the marker cairn some 120m to the west as being the Scheduled area rather

than the true position of the prehistoric cairn which is sat beneath the shelters marked on the current OS mapping.

PREFREF 20464 **MONUID** MNA118362
Name Moated Site of Loweswater Pele, Buttermere **Period** Prehistoric to Medieval
NGR 315065 520235 **Type** MOAT, MANOR HOUSE

Sources English Heritage. Schedule Ancient Monuments: Entry Copy.
 Anon. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, 3.

Anon. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, 36.

Ordnance Survey. Ordnance Survey Antiquity Cards. (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:20464*0 This medieval moated manor house is known as Loweswater Pele, it is thought to be the home of Ranulph de Lindsay and his wife who were connected with Loweswater during the mid-12th century. It is situated on the western shore of Crummock Water on a rounded natural hillock which forms a peninsula of firm ground jutting into the lake. This peninsula is defended on the landward side by a system of banks and ditches; the ditches remain predominantly waterlogged. These earthworks are best preserved at the southern end where they comprise of two ditches, or moats; the inner one of which measures 11.5 meters wide and the outer measures 6 meters wide. These are separated by an earthen bank 3.5 meters wide and up to 1.5 meters high. In addition there is a short length of outer bank approximately 60 meters long measuring 6 meters wide and up to 1.5 meters wide. The inner bank and moat continue northwards along the base of the hillock for approximately 170 meters with the bank itself gradually reducing in height and width before fading out altogether. The northern part of the hillock is defended by marshy ground within which no earthworks can now be seen. The manor house is thought to have been located on the lake side where there are the rectangular foundations of a hollow measuring 26 by 12 meters which has been interpreted as the cellar of a building. The Ordnance Survey maps, however, locate a 'pele' some 120 meters further west on the opposite side of the hillock where a ruined farm building considered to be a successor to the earlier structure now stands. Adjoining this ruin are a number of other ruined structures and terraces cut into the hill slope which are interpreted as the site of outbuildings associated with the ruined farm (English Heritage, 1995). The OS card description suggests it is the foundations of a Pele Tower on the north side of the lake. The moat and peninsula are also mentioned on this site (Ward, J.C. 1878). The moated site at Loweswater Pele is an unusual example of this class monument. A natural feature - in this case a low hillock protruding into the lake - was modified by the cutting of ditches on its landward side, to create a moated site. The effort required was minimal but the result strikingly effective. The hillock will contain evidence of the medieval structure known to have existed here in the 12th century.

Archaeological Comments - Site:20464*0 Around 6000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigniorial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of Britain. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, they are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains. OAN Oct 2007 - Shown on the Second Edition OS mapping only.

OAN Site Visit 2008 - These bi-vallate earthwork defences, with an additional rampart at the entrance, could indicate the construction of a promontory fort pre-dating the foundation of the Medieval pele. Although suggested by historical references to have been the site of a Medieval pele tower and moat, this is not supported by any visible archaeological evidence. In contrast to a typical moated site, the earthworks form substantial defensive banks that accentuate the inaccessibility of the promontory beyond an area of natural waterlogging, rather than creating and highlighting a sharply-defined moat as the key focal feature within a piece of formalised landscape architecture. There is little indication of a pele tower or manor house on the promontory, with no visible structural evidence at the top of the low summit of the promontory hill. The sunken platform close to the edge of the water (NTSMR 29404) displayed no signs of masonry and offered no vantage point of the earthworks, or the landward side of the promontory. The feature was not visible from the landward approach, as might be expected if the pele tower was intended to create the conspicuous appearance of an internal stronghold as part of a coherent system of defence, and therefore did not exploit the potential for a grandiloquent statement of status. It appears likely that the earthworks relate to an earlier use of the promontory, during the Bronze or Iron Ages, and that the site has been subsequently re-used. The possibility remains that the promontory may have been re-used as the site of the Medieval Loweswater Pele, although the location of any related structures can not currently be demonstrated with confidence. Individual records of the elements present on the promontory comprise sites NTSMR 29387-29404. The site is a Scheduled Monument (no 27660).

PREFREF 20518 **MONUID** MNA120101
Name High Nook Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 312865 520525 **Type** WASH HOUSE, TOILET, KENNELS,
 BANK BARN, FARMHOUSE, PRIVY HOUSE

Sources S Denyer. 1991. Traditional Buildings & Life in the Lake District.

Vernacular Building Survey: de Verre Ellerby, A.J.. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of High Nook Farm, Buttermere. A plan of High Nook Estate in the parish of Loweswater belonging to Mr Phillip Burnyeat surveyed in 1787 by Donald.

Description

Site:20518 A farm complex consisting of three buildings, including: the Farmhouse (NTSMR 26222); the Dog kennels, earth closet and wash house (NTSMR 26223) and the Bank barn (NTSMR 26224).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from Thomas Donald's 1787 Estate Plan onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - Site as described.

PREFREF 20519 **MONUID** MNA118203
Name Watergate Farm complex, Loweswater, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 312744 521094 **Type** KENNELS, COW HOUSE, BARN,
 BOTHY, FARMHOUSE
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of Watergate Farm complex, Loweswater.
 OAN Survey 2008

Description Site:20519 Farm complex consisting of four buildings, including; the Former farmhouse & attached hay barn (NTSMR 26225); the Bothy (NTSMR 26226); The Hay barns, shippons & loosebox (NTSMR 26227) and the Kennel & byre (NTSMR 26228) currently in use as wood store has reinforced at its front with red brick and 3 rsj's and south southern gable has been significantly rebuilt with red brick. Whittaker, T, 01/05/1986)

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008. Site as described.

PREFREF 20553 **MONUID** MNA115321
Name Cragg Farm Complex, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317335 517155 **Type** FARMSTEAD, KENNELS, LOOSE BOX,
 HAYLOFT, COW HOUSE, THRESHING
 BARN, FARMHOUSE

Sources S Denyer. 1991. Traditional Buildings & Life in the Lake District.

Vernacular Building Survey: Green, S. 01/04/1987. Vernacular building Survey of Cragg Farm, Buttermere.

Description

Site:20553 Farm complex consisting of eight buildings, including: the Farmhouse (NTSMR 26362); the Former threshing barn & Shippon (NTSMR 26363); the Loosebox & hayloft (NTSMR 26364); the Shippon & hayloft (NTSMR 26365); the Loosebox (NTSMR 26366); the Meal store & dog hull (NTSMR 26367); the Former store separating the house & earth closet (NTSMR 26368) and the Wash house, dog hulls & loft (NTSMR 26369).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

PREFREF 20581 **MONUID** MNA118157
Name Lanthwaite Cottage, Loweswater, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315875 520625 **Type** HAYLOFT, SHELTER SHED, TOILET,
 THRESHING BARN, FARMSTEAD,
 FARMHOUSE, PRIVY HOUSE

Sources

Description

Site:20581 Former farmstead comprising four buildings, including; the Former farmhouse (NTSMR 26446); the Threshing barn (NTSMR 26447); the Earth closet (NTSMR 26448) and the Hayloft, cartshed & shelter shed (NTSMR 26449) (Whittaker, T, 01/10/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

PREFREF 20583 **MONUID** MNA118287
Name Rannerdale Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval to Modern
NGR 316285 518715 **Type** BOAT HOUSE, TOILET, WASH HOUSE,
 SHELTER SHED, LOOSE BOX, BARN,
 FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD, HOLIDAY CENTRE, PRIVY HOUSE

Sources

Description

Site:20583*0 A farmstead consisting of 7 buildings, including: Farmhouse (20583*1); Holiday Cottage (20583*2); Barn (20583*3); Loose boxes and Shelter shed (20583*4); Wash House & Earth Closet (20583*5); Peel Place Loose Box (20583*6);

PREFREF 20614 **MONUID** MNA116314
Name Cornhow complex, Loweswater, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315073 522283 **Type** FARMHOUSE
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/12/1986. Vernacular building survey of Cornhow Cottage complex, Loweswater.

Description

Site:20614 consists of two buildings: the Cottage (NTSMR 27052) and the Barn (NTSMR 26549) (Whittaker, T, 01/12/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

PREFREF 20627 **MONUID** MNA116986
Name Wood House, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316944 517443 **Type** FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE, BANK

BARN, FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD

Description

This house appears to have begun as a two cell, two storey gable-entry house in the 17th century. To this has been added a cross-wing to the side of the stair outshut, and what was possibly an agricultural building, before the 19th century. During the late 19th century or early 20th century major alterations were carried out which produced a symmetrical frontage facing the lake, on the former gable end of the farmhouse. Around the same time the domestic accommodation was extended into the agricultural building. The house is rendered throughout making it impossible to come to any firm conclusions about the historical development and if extensive building work is carried out there is good potential for greater understanding.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT - Wood House stands at the head of Crummock Water with the modern front facing west towards the lake. The house has origins in the 17th century but has undergone piecemeal development and alteration since then, and many details of this are unclear. This is partly due to the fact that the house is rendered through out and the slate roof is a replacement, probably of the late 19th or early 20th century. It is not possible to see the structure of the older roof. Although the modern appearance is of a late 19th or early 20th century two bay house with rear service wing, the house probably began in the 17th century as a two cell, two storey house with the entrance through the W gable beside the fireplace. The stairs (now the move S, service stairs) were contained in a rear outshut. Subsequently a two storey gabled wing was added to the SW corner of the house besides the stair outshut. That this is an addition is suggested by the way it does not align with the earlier fabric, and by the softwood roof timber visible in the upstairs room. Perhaps around the same time (late 18th century?) an addition was made to the E, reputedly an agricultural building, but there is little evidence to support this. It is clear that this is an addition because of a slight change in alignment in the N wall and in the roof line. The next phase appears to be a further addition to the rear, this time to the E of the stairs, but also under a catslide roof of the same pitch as that over the stairs. Again there is a break in the wall fabric visible through the render. If the earlier addition to which this partly adjoins was agricultural, it would be unlikely to have had access to it through this service outshut, but this is not conclusive, and it may be that this formed a service room to the original 17th century house. A purlin visible upstairs is of a whole pine trunk, suggesting a rather later date. The next phase of development is the clearest, and changed the farmhouse into a minor country house. In the late 19th century a large two storey rubble and brick addition was made to the W end, with its own stairs. The ground floor rooms in the 17th century house were heightened, and refenestration was carried out widely, including the construction of a two-storey bay window to the N of the seventeenth century housebody. It is certain that at or by this time the domestic accommodation was extended into the first floor of the eastern addition, if it did have an agricultural function. This created a house easily segregated into two halves, with an upper end to the W and a service end to the E, divided on both storeys, an arrangement which allowed the house to be used as a guest house until the early 1990's. A late addition was made at the S, with the construction of a conservatory in the mid 20th century. There are many doubts about this suggested development, and some other questions raised. In the front of the 19th century part, the two rooms have been opened into one, but the former division follows the same alignment as the rear wall of the 17th century house - raising the possibility that there was formerly a low end to the earlier building containing the cross-passage which has been fossilised. The property shows well the way in which a 17th century farmhouse has been added to and altered over three centuries, and how it has changed from a farmhouse to a minor country house, with the accretion of extra domestic accommodation. The bank barn is largely unchanged since built (mid 19th century) and provides a good example of this type of farm building, typical of the area. The cottage is of lesser importance; it is however significant in demonstrating the extension of accommodation for servants during the 19th century (Stephen Haigh, 1993). The property shows well the way in which a 17th century farmhouse has been added to and altered over three centuries, and how it has changed from a farmhouse to a minor country house, with the accretion of extra domestic accommodation. The bank barn is largely unchanged since built (mid 19th century) and provides a good example of this type of farm building, typical of the area. The cottage is of lesser importance; it is however significant in demonstrating the extension of accommodation for servants during the 19th century.

LANDSCAPE VALUE - The house is a key feature of the local landscape. The barn is in sound structural condition, and if possible should be left largely as it is at present. The cottage is a minor building with few or no features of interest, and internal alterations would not destroy anything of great historical interest.

PREFREF 20628
Name Wilkinyske Farm, Buttermere
NGR 317592 516909
 FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD, KENNELS

Sources

MONUID MNA115049
Period Post Medieval to Modern
Type COW HOUSE, BARN, SHED,

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1993)

Description

Site:20628*0 The farmhouse range is an interesting example of how a 17th century farmhouse has been extended to form two units, (possible for a married son or daughter), although the precise nature of the development is not clear. Individual features of historic interest are not numerous but include a cupboard and 18th century panelling and doors. The barn to the SW is in good condition and largely unaltered, and is a good example of this local style of building. The dog hull is an unusual type of farm building, though plain. The shippon with brick lean-to is of little interest; the modern shed adjoining has no historical interest. Bowderbeck Barn is an excellent example of a 17th century or early 18th century bank barn with threshing floor and cow stalls etc., although internally it is in poor condition. The farmstead is a key feature of Buttermere Village and a heavily-used right of way passes through it. The house range, barn and dog hull make a good contribution to the landscape; it is difficult to see why they should not continue to be used for their present purpose without alteration. The other two buildings on the site are less important. Bowderbeck barn is also a significant historic feature of the valley, but it is in need of internal repair. Restoring it to its original internal layout would not be worthwhile, but with little change it could still be used for limited agricultural or similar purposes.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onward.

PREFREF 20744 **MONUID** MNA123365
Name Leat near Peel Place, Crummock **Period** Post Medieval to Modern
NGR 315967 521113 **Type** LEAT
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs. OAN Survey 2008

Description

This feature is a low earthwork comprising a ditch and bank located north-east of the enclosed settlement site at Lanthwaite Green. The boundary appears to arc round the settled area running close by to the trackway and beck to the west. The bank appears to be roughly 0.25m high on average and is between 0.2 and 0.35m wide. There is a small ditch on the upside of the bank. It is possible that this feature is a boundary bank and may have once supported a hedge. Another interpretation is that it is a drain or even a leat feature and is associated with water management.

OAN May 2008. The feature measures 85m long and has a sinuous course in order to follow the local topography and create a constant gradient. This attribute would be necessary for a leat but not for a boundary bank.

PREFREF 22642 **MONUID** MNA121413
Name Possible Kiln, near Peel Place, Crummock **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315965 521104 **Type** KILN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs. OAN Survey 2008

Description

Situated along the course of the boundary bank recorded as SMR20744 is a small cut feature some 1.5 by 1m which appears to be partly stone lined. Without excavation it is impossible to discover the true form of this feature. It is possible that is the remains of a ruined kiln, although the cut could be a relict stone grubbing hole. OAN Oct 2007 - No boundary was shown on the historic mapping. OAN Site Visit May 2008. The feature appeared as described, with a depth of 0.4m. The feature described as a boundary bank is likely to have been a leat (NTSMR 20744).

PREFREF 23014 **MONUID** MNA116597
Name Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316918 523818 **Type** SHEEP FOLD
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:23014*0 Site comprises of two sections in the shape of a "T". The top measures 12m x 8m and was possibly once divided in half. The second section is 10m in length and 8m wide. The location appears significant as it lies adjacent to the junction of two paths and two becks across one of which a ford had been constructed.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The site appeared as described. The top cell of the T-shape is 12m long by 3.5m wide and 1m high. There are the remains of a possible dividing wall across the short axis that would have formed two cells 6m long by 3.5m width. The intersecting portion of the T-shape is 10m long by 8m wide and 1m high. The walls are drystone and built with local surface-gathered stone.

PREFREF 23015 **MONUID** MNA119995
Name Sheep Fold, at Swinside, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317166 523352 **Type** SHEEP FOLD
Sources Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Small Fold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M. Colour
 Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Small Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Small Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
 OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:23015*0 Fold comprises of two cells built in a figure of eight shape on a level patch of fellside above the valley floor. The site is in poor condition with all the walls tumbled to the footings.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The overall dimensions of the fold are 11m long by 5m wide, with walls 0.4m wide by up to 0.3m high.

PREFREF 23016 **MONUID** MNA117622
Name Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317395 523495 **Type** SHEEP FOLD
Sources Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Small Fold at Swinside, Buttermere.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Small Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Small Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Small Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
 OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:23016*0 Located on steeply sloping fellside above the valley floor. This rectangular single celled fold has a carefully levelled floor. The rear wall acts as a revetment against the angle of slope while the front wall banks up the floor to keep it level. The southern wall extends past the fold running downslope to create a small bield. The site is in a poor condition with most of the walls tumbled.

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping, but mapped on the current 1:10000.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The rectangular enclosure is 7m long by 5m wide with walls that are 0.7m wide by 0.9m high.

The enclosure walls are of double-thickness drystone construction with rubble infill in places. The sheep shelter or bield wall is 10m long with walls 0.7m wide and 0.7m high. It is aligned east to west.

PREFREF 23017 **MONUID** MNA118190
Name Sheep Shelter at Swinside, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317504 523268 **Type** SHEEP SHELTER
Sources Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Shelter Wall, Swinside. 1 M.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Bield at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Bield Remains at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Shelter Wall, Swinside. 1 M.
 OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:23017*0 4.5m section of wall, 0.2m high, tumbled to its footings.

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The wall is on a north-east/south-west alignment, is of double-thickness drystone construction, and measures 0.5m wide.

PREFREF 23018 **MONUID** MNA117098
Name Washfold at Swinside, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317797 522946 **Type** WASHFOLD
Sources Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Washfold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Washfold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Washfold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
 OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:23018*0 L shaped washfold measuring 14 x 10 meters with a levelled floor in moderate condition with some wall tumble. Well constructed to a simple design which does not appear to have experienced any rebuilding. A small 0.5 metre high revetment runs between the main wall of the fold and Hope Beck. Located on the valley floor adjacent to the main footpath (Miscellaneous Note Book 1).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The northern and southern walls provide a revetment to the hillslope for the terraced fold and there has been some rebuilding of the south-western corner. The walls are 0.6m wide and 1.20m high and of double-thickness drystone construction with rubble infill. Stretches of single-thickness walling utilising large stones was also present. A drovewall and enclosure are located adjacent to the southern wall next to the stream. The drovewall measures 5m long by 0.6m wide and is 0.2m high. The most recent use of the structure has been as a sheep fold, although the remains of walls running from the fold to the beck suggest a former use as a wash fold.

PREFREF 23019 **MONUID** MNA121135
Name Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317925 522955 **Type** SHEEP FOLD
Sources Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
 OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:23019*0 Located on sloping fell side overlooking 23018*0. This small single celled fold measures approximately 6 x 5 meters with two exterior walls that project down slope on either side for six meters. Interior has been levelled to compensate for the degree of slope with the front and back walls acting as revetments. Site is in a poor condition with tumbled walls reaching a maximum height of 0.75 meters (Miscellaneous Note Book 1).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The drystone walls have an average width of 0.75m. Some earthbound boulders were utilised in the construction of the wall and double-thickness sections with rubble infill were evident.

PREFREF 23020 **MONUID** MNA121136
Name Enclosure at Peel Place near Lanthwaite, Buttermere **Period** Uncertain
NGR 316015 521272 **Type** ENCLOSURE
Sources Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/11/1995. Building / Enclosure Remains, Peel Place, Buttermere. 1M.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/11/1995. Building / Enclosure remains, Peel Place, Buttermere. 1M.
 Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/11/1995. Building / Enclosure Remains, Peel Place, Buttermere. 1M.
 OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:23020*0 Turfed over wall foundations forming a broadly oval shape on the ground. South-east wall is cut into the angle of slope. North-west edge shows as a clear straight line. Site covers an area of approximately 21 x 8 meters. Relict tracks associated with the site are on the west and east sides, some have stone edging. A second wall bows outwards on the north-west edge creating a level semi circular platform out of which two large trees are growing. This measures 11 x 4 meters. A large stone 2 x 0.5 meters with two large corroded bolts set into it lies within area of the platform (Miscellaneous Note Book 1).

OAN Oct 2007 - This site was depicted on the title map of 1844. OAN Site Visit May 2008 - The sub-circular enclosure measures 21m long by 16m wide and is defined by an earth and stone bank that is 1.25m wide and 0.4m high. Two sycamores grow at the northern side, and a stone gate stoop, measuring 2.4m long by 0.5m wide and 0.15m thick, with iron fittings had been discarded within the enclosure. The enclosure contains rectangular building platform (NTSMR 29614), which is probably later than the enclosure and may represent an outbuilding associated with the later farm. The position of this building platform gives the initial impression of a sub-divided enclosure, although this is not the case. Sub-ovoid building platform (NTSMR 29610) may have been associated with the enclosure.

PREFREF 23021

MONUID MNA116085

Name Earth mounds in a field close to High Nook Farm, Loweswater **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 313092 520810

Type MOUND

Sources National Trust Report: National Trust. 2003. Recommendations for the Whole Farm Plan for High Nook Farm, Loweswater.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 12/01/1996. Earthen Mounds near Loweswater, Buttermere. 1M.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 12/01/1996. Earthen Mound near Loweswater, Buttermere. 1M.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1988. Earthen Mounds of Loweswater, Buttermere. 1M.

Description

Six turf covered low mounds 2 meters in diameter and 4 meters apart. Lying in a straight line parallel to a relict field boundary

(Miscellaneous Note Book 1). The function of these mounds is unknown. It has been suggested that they were once corn stoops used for raising the cut corn off the ground. Alternatively they may be associated with the destroyed boundary line. OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site Visit April 2008. They are all uniform sub-circular earth and stone constructed mounds that measure on average 0.4m high.

PREFREF 23035

MONUID MNA115764

Name Building Remains in Burtness Wood, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 317942 515742

Type BUILDING

Sources Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Building Remains in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2 M.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Building Remains in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2 M.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Building Remains in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2 M.

OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:23035*0 Rectangular building on a levelled area cut into the angled slope, overlooking Buttermere just above the shoreline. Faces east with a gable end on the west wall which acts as a revetment against the sloping incline. This west wall measures 6 meters long and 2.5 meters high. The north wall also acts as a revetment and is 1.5 meters high at its west end, diminishing in height to 1 meter in the eastern end. It measures a total length of 3.5 metres. The southern wall is 3.5 metres long but has tumbled into the interior of the structure. The east wall is 4.5 meters in length but has been robbed down to the footing stones. There is a 1 metre entrance into the building at the northern end. In the north-west corner of the interior of the building is a rectangular feature projecting from the north wall. It measures 2 x 1.5 x 0.75 metres and appears to be some form of platform.

OAN Oct 2007 - Possibly shown the 1st Edition OS mapping. OAN Site Visit March 2008. The internal structure did not appear to form a platform due to a visible hollow within the walled area. The western wall of the internal feature appeared to have been raised higher in the past, as suggested by stones protruding from the northern wall elevation of the main structure which is above the present height of the internal structure wall. Was the building possibly associated with local copper mining/industry?

PREFREF 23036

MONUID MNA118047

Name Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 318005 515685

Type SPOIL HEAP, COPPER MINE, COPPER

MINE

Sources Anon. 1969-1970. C.G.S. Proc; Vol2, Part 4. 2.

J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 16/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 1M.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2M.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2M.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 16/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 1M.

HMSO. 1928. Catalogue of Plans of Abandoned Mines. 1.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 16/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2M.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2M.

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2M.

OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:23036*0 Adit cut into slope very close to shoreline. The trench in front of the mine is partially in-filled with earth and large boulders. There are remains of revetment walling in front of the mine entrance. The footpath cuts across the spoil heap (Whitfield, C. 1997). A copper mine very close to the western shore of Buttermere (NY180157). It was worked by the Elizabethans in 1569/70, and by Messr Knott and Taylor from 1822 to 1825. The lake side path passes over the spoil heap (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping.

OAN Site Visit March 2008. The adit measures approximately 3m wide by 15m long by 1.5m deep. There are surrounding spoil heaps approximately 4m wide by 15m long by 1m high that consist of large stones. There is fine gravel spoil located to the front of the adit measuring approximately 8m long by 6m wide and 2m high.

PREFREF 24349

Name Site of Click Mill, Buttermere

NGR 317506 517009

Sources N Size. 1936. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeology Society. 36.

Description

Site:24349*0 In Buttermere village, at the point where the ordnance maps shows a change in the name of the Sail Beck to Mill Beck, there is a curiously carved rock showing a large crescent or segment of a circle, the diameter of which must have been about seven feet. It is balanced on the other side of the beck by a broken carving showing a small segment of a similar circle. The two together are said to mark the site of a click mill built across the little gorge through which the beck runs. This site was said to have been dismantled in 1735 when the miller's house for a Parsonage, and for three years was occupied by "Wonderful Walker", who obtained a licence for it as an inn (Size, N. 1936). Archaeological Comments - Site:24349*0 These carved rocks appear to have each contained a shaft with a set of paddles which revolved with the flow of the stream running between them. The shaft went up to the milling chamber above, and each went through the nether millstone and operated the upper one, which would rotate perpetually by direct action, whether in use or not. The Carvings are about eighteen inches deep, and, as there has been a natural fall immediately below them, the paddles (workings horizontally) would not be impeded by slack water, as it would get away rapidly; and the two sets of paddles would occasionally click together, hence the name by which such mills were known in Scotland and Ireland. I cannot learn of any such mill in England, but have seen the remains of one at the Isle of Man, and have drawings of others in Orkney and Shetland. There is one still working at Kilshanawy, near Galway in Ireland, and there still working in Norway. Their merit is that they are very simple and do not get out of order. This Type of mill was probably invented in China in very remote times, as similar remains to ours have been found along the Siberian trade route, Tibet, Turkestan, Persia and various out of the way parts of Europe, so it was almost certainly introduced by the Norwegians who populated these valleys after the withdrawal of King Dunmail (Size, N. 1936).

OAN Oct 2007 - Possible site of a Mill indicated by the name 'Mill Beck'. It was not marked on the historic mapping, but a field opposite Buttermere chapel was marked as 'Mill Dale' on the tithe map. The hand-annotated map created by Davies-Shiel for the National Trust showed this site as a corn mill.

PREFREF 24350

Name Find spot of Bronze Spearhead found on Swinside, Buttermere

NGR 317493 523489

Sources J E Spence. 1935. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 35.

Description

Site:24350*0 A Middle Bronze Age spear head found on Swinside Fell in April 1818, is in Fritz Parl Museum, Keswick (Spence, J.E. 1935).

PREFREF 24351

Name Cut Wood or Potash Kiln, 340m east of Rannerdale Farm, Buttermere

NGR 316635 518751

Sources Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. 18/02/1992. Cut Wood/Potash Kiln E of Scale View, Buttermere. 1M.

Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. 18/02/1992. Cut Wood/Potash Kiln E of Scale View, Buttermere. 1M.

Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. 18/02/1992. Cut Wood/Potash Kiln E of Scale View, Buttermere. 1M. (National Park Authority SMR).

OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:24351*0 This cut wood/potash kiln has a circumference 24 meters, the inside area is 2 meters across. This large stone lined kiln is built of dry stone with an internal stone ledge half way down the inside of the structure. OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site Visit April 2008. The kiln is sub-circular in plan and is 2.2m deep. There is no sign of discolouration or fracturing to the stone. The kiln is inverted trunco-conical in form, measuring 2m wide at the bottom and 5m wide at the top.

PREFREF 24352

Name Washfold near High Rannerdale, Buttermere

NGR 317238 518812

Sources Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. 18/02/1992. Washfold near High Rannerdale, Buttermere. 2M.

Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. 18/02/1992. Washfold near High Rannerdale, Buttermere. 2M.

OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:24352*0 Washfold. OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - This sub-rectangular sheep fold/wash fold is situated immediately to the west of Rannerdale Beck. The fold is terraced into the hill slope, with a retaining wall at the western side. The bank of the beck, to the east of the fold, is revetted by the eastern wall. An entrance, allowing access to the beck from the fold, is located in the north-eastern

corner and there is an entrance at the south-western corner from unenclosed land. An internal partition creates two interconnected cells with the southernmost cell being the largest. The walls are upstanding and well-maintained with cover bands present. The fold measures 20m long, north to south, by 10m wide, east to west. The walls stand 1.2m high and are 0.7m thick. There is a blocked entrance, measuring 1.2m wide, at the eastern side of the main cell.

PREFREF 24353 **MONUID** MNA118053
Name Charcoal Burning Platform in Lanthwaite Woods, Buttermere **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 315580 520625 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:24353*0 This charcoal burning platform is situated in Lanthwaite Wood.

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping.

OAN Site Visit May 2008. The platform is heavily overgrown with small trees and bracken. It consists of a circular platform cut into the hillslope and measures 4m in diameter.

PREFREF 24354 **MONUID** MNA119856
Name Site of Bloomery near Cinderbarrow Common, Buttermere **Period** Medieval
NGR 316255 519425 **Type** BLOOMERY
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:24354*0 Slag is visible on machined edge of car park. Site of possible destroyed bloomery, probably destroyed by car park construction.

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - Site as described. The site lies adjacent to 'Scinderdale Field' on the title map, on Cinderdale Common.

PREFREF 24355 **MONUID** MNA119366
Name Deserted Medieval Village at Rannerdale, Buttermere **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316651 518716 **Type** DESERTED SETTLEMENT
Sources A J L Winchester. 1988. The Lake District Landscape Heritage: The Farming Landscape.
 Carlisle Cumbria Records Office. Records from C.R.O..
 A J L Winchester. 1987. Landscape and Society in Medieval Cumbria.

Description

Site:24355*0 This site of a deserted medieval village, earthworks can be seen, however no measured survey has been done of the site. Deserted farmsteads are less easy to trace, but two examples may be given of sites which can be related to documented holdings which had been divided between neighbouring tenants after desertion. At Rannerdale, across the lakes from the site at Scales (20380*0), the footings of rectangular buildings and several small fields probably represent the 'tenement and close formerly in the tenure of John Alenson' which had been divided by 1547 into seven equal shares held by neighbouring farmers in Brackenthwaite township (Winchester, A.J.L 1987).

OAN Oct 2007 Not shown on any historic mapping. The site may have formed the focus for the site of the medieval chapel, associated with St Bees (NTSMR 29105) prior to it being a tenement in 1547.

PREFREF 24356 **MONUID** MNA117086
Name Sheep Fold near Gasgale Gill, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317935 521565 **Type** SHEEP FOLD
Sources Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. Sheep Fold near Gasgale Gill, Buttermere. 1M.
 Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. Sheep Fold near Gasgale Gill, Buttermere. 1M.
 OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:24356*0 This is a two celled sheep fold.

OAN Oct 2007. Shown from the 1st Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit March 2008. The drystone fold was four-celled with sub-rectangular conjoined cells, each measuring 3m by 3m and 5.5m by 3.5m. The overall length was 21m long by 3m-3.5m wide. The walls measured approximately 0.60m wide and up to 1m high.

PREFREF 24357 **MONUID** MNA119291
Name Sheep Fold near Gasgale Gill, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317560 521548 **Type** SHEEP FOLD
Sources Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. Sheep Fold near Gasgale Gill, Buttermere. 1M.
 Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. Sheep Fold near Gasgale Gill, Buttermere. 2M.
 Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. Sheep Fold near Gasgale Gill, Buttermere. 1M. OAN Survey 2008

DescriptionSite:24357*0 This four celled sheep fold has a well preserved wall on the north, gill side. It is adjacent to the gill but does not appear to be a washfold.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

OAN Site Visit March 2008. A four celled drystone fold measuring 31m long by 4m-5m wide. The two western cells were the largest with two smaller cells to the east. The entrance was in the north-west side. The second cell from the eastern end featured a perpendicular wall extending to the stream edge suggesting use as a washfold complex, possibly in conjunction with a small sub-ovoid fold on the northern side of Liza Beck (NTSMR 24358). The walls were well constructed with a

batter on the northern side. This free-standing stretch averaged 1.5m high and 0.80m wide at base and 0.50m wide at top. The southern wall revetted the hillslope and stood 1.3m-1.4m high.

PREFREF 24358 **MONUID** MNA115870
Name Sheep Fold, N of Gasgale Gill, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317578 521565 **Type** SHEEP FOLD
Sources Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. Sheep Fold near Gasgale Gill, Buttermere. 1M. OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:24358*0 This small sheep fold is circular in shape. Compared to the other sites nearby (24356*0 & 24357*0) it is small with a single cell. It is situated on the other side of the gill from the other sheep folds.

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping.

OAN Site Visit March 2008. The sheep fold consists of a badly eroded sub-ovoid drystone wall. It measures 6m long by 3m wide and is 0.20m-0.75m high.

PREFREF 24410 **MONUID** MNA115143
Name Beckside Mine (Trial) near Lower Gatesgarth, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 319150 515450 **Type** TRIAL MINE

Sources J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells.

Map: Ordnance Survey. 1899. 1:2500 Cumberland sheet LXIX.11. 2500.

Description

Site:24410*0 At the edge of Buttermere is a small car-parking area, the flattened spoil heap of two small lead workings on the other side of the road (NY192154). The lower level is 30 ft long and the upper 15 ft, and both are well concealed (Adams, J. 1988)

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 24411 **MONUID** MNA117944
Name Blackbeck Trial Mine, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 320150 513150 **Type** TRIAL MINE

Sources J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells.

Description

Site:24411*0 By following the stream down from Blackbeck Tarn some vein material containing traces of galena may be found. A very small working can be seen where the ravine opens out a little further down (NY201131) (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 24412 **MONUID** MNA121169
Name Buttermere Quarry **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317321 517258 **Type** QUARRY

Sources Map: Ordnance Survey. 1899. 1:2500 Cumberland sheet LXIX.6. 2500. (National Park Authority SMR).
 OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:24412*0 Buttermere quarry.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008. The slate quarry is currently used as a National Trust coach park. It is sub-circular with an entrance 6m wide. The quarry measures 25m long by 16m wide with a curved working face approximately 2m high.

PREFREF 24413 **MONUID** MNA118337
Name Trial Mine near Cold Keld W of River Cocker, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 314840 522060 **Type** TRIAL MINE

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Site:24413*0 The Loweswater Mines are a group of mines that include a trial level near Cold Keld (24413*0), the site of Loweswater Mine (NY146216) which is partly covenanted (24425*0), the trial mine near Cold Keld (24413*0), Kirkgill Wood (NY140208 & NY139209) not NT owned and the site of Scalehill Bridge Mine (NY149215) covenanted (24430*0) (Siddall, J. 1998). To the north of Loweswater Mine a fairly long trial level (open) has been driven into the steep west bank of the River Cocker just below Cold Keld (NY148221). Mining Details: The Loweswater vein runs in a NW-SE line from Whinny Ridding to about 50 yards SE of Moss Cottage; it then swings round about 30 degrees or so crossing the River Cocker very close to the northern side of Scale Bridge. The Cold Keld Level is an isolated trial driven on a strong E-W quartz vein. History: Nothing is known about the north level (24413*0), but it was almost certainly driven by own or both of the groups associated with the south one (Loweswater Mine (24425*0), Kirkgate, Scalehill Bridge 24430*0) (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 24414 **MONUID** MNA120589
Name Gasgale Gill Mine (Trial) SW of Whin Ben, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316450 521050 **Type** TRIAL MINE

Sources Anon. 1969-1970. C.G.S. Proc; Vol2, Part 4. 2.

I Tyler. 1990. Force Crag: The History of a Lakeland Mine.

J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells.

OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:24414*0 This is on the north side of Gascale Gill (NY164210) and to reach it necessitates a short scramble up a rough slope. It is a hole 10ft long containing no mineralisation, and perhaps was the beginning of an attempt to locate the Force Crag Vein on whose course it lies (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping, Mike Davis-Shiel unpubl. mapping of Lawton and District shows this as 'Bolt Craigg Slate Quarry c.1730'.

OAN Site Visit March 2008. The 2.5m high outcropping face of the crag has been quarried away to reduce the face by 1.5m depth and 4m width and 2.5m height. A trial level extends approximately 4m into the crag and was 1.7m high by 0.75m-1m wide.

PREFREF 24415

Name Gravel Pit & Quarry near Wood House, Buttermere

NGR 316754 517739

Sources Map: Ordnance Survey. 1899. 1:2500 Cumberland sheet LXIX.2. 2500. (National Park Authority SMR).

MONUID MNA118304

Period Post Medieval

Type GRAVEL PIT

OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:24415*0 Gravel pit and Quarry.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards.

OAN Site Visit April 2008. The feature is 2m deep by 6m long and 3m wide. It is situated immediately adjacent to the roadside. The rear face has been revetted to support the trackway positioned immediately over it.

PREFREF 24416

Name Gravel Pit at Buttermere Hause, Buttermere

NGR 316255 518255

Sources Ordnance Survey. 1899. 1:2500 Cumberland sheet LXIX.2. 2500.

OAN Survey 2008

MONUID MNA115463

Period Post Medieval

Type GRAVEL PIT

Description

Site:24416*0 Gravel pit.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown only on the Second Edition OS mapping.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The gravel pit lies to the south-east of the roadside. It is 7m long by 3m wide and 7m deep. The gravel pit was possibly associated with the construction of the road and with gravel pit (NTSMR 29367), which lies to the north. Traces of gravel were visible within the pit.

PREFREF 24417

Name Gravel Pit near Buttermere Hotel, Buttermere

NGR 317750 516850

Sources Map: Ordnance Survey. 1899. 1:2500 Cumberland sheet LXIX.6. 2500.

MONUID MNA118675

Period Post Medieval

Type GRAVEL PIT

Description

Site:24417*0 Gravel pit.

OAN Oct 2007 - Only shown on the modern OS mapping.

PREFREF 24418

Name Honister Quarries, Honister Crag, Kimberley Mine

NGR 321196 514043

Sources

MONUID MNA121100

Period Post Medieval

Type SLATE QUARRY

Description

Site:24421*0 An extensive system of underground quarries in the crags and high ground either side of the Honister Pass between Buttermere and Borrowdale. They were last worked by the Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Company Ltd, and the material won was an attractive and durable green slate composed of cleaved metamorphosed volcanic ash. Within the site are three distinct quarry locations Dubs (24420*0), Yew Crag (24419*0) and Honister Crag (24418*0), though Honister Crag has been worked in recent years. The slate was processed at the Hause (24421*0) and sold world-wide for roofing, facing, crazy-paving and ornamental work. Mining details: There are three slate beds traversing the property, each approximately 40 ft thick inclined 35 degrees to the horizontal. They are referred to as veins by the quarrymen and will be so described here, though in a strict geological sense the use of this term is incorrect. Between the 'veins' is volcanic rock of no commercial value. The Quayfoot 'vein' contains a cleaved breccia, which despite several trials, has not proved marketable. Yew Crag vein has been worked on both sides of the Pass; at Yew Crag to the north and at Honister Crag (24418*0) and the Dubs (24418*0) to the south. The most recent workings - known as Kimberley Mine - are in this 'vein' and are reached by tunnels at the eastern end of Honister Crag (24418*0). On the north side of the pass the Honister vein has hardly been touched, but the southern workings in the face of Honister Crag (24418*0) are truly enormous. The 'vein' has not been worked for some 40 years but under the last company a start was made on connecting the Kimberley and Honister Mines. The normal method of mining was to drive a horizontal tunnel into the 'vein' at outcrop and after a suitable distance open it out by cutting sideways, upward and forward to form a chamber. Slate was obtained by driving the chamber forward, so after a few years the size of the cavity could be considerable. Indeed, an old plan of the Honister 'vein' shows chambers up to 600 ft long, 80 ft wide and 40 ft high with a few pillars of slate left here and there to prevent roof collapse. As one chamber neared the end of its useful life an adjacent one was started, and quarrymen stated with pride that the population of a major

city could be accommodated within the mountain leaving room to spare. Though no exaggeration, any attempt to prove the claim would probably be thwarted, roof collapses having rendered many places inaccessible. Old slate workings are highly unstable and entry should never be attempted. The course of the slate 'veins' across the crag faces can clearly be seen by the lines of tunnel mouths and surface works associated with pathways and haulage systems. In the latter part of the last century the workings on Honister Crag (24418*0) were connected by external ropeways, but later on underground inclined tramway's became the preferred method. The workings on Yew Crag were connected by an external incline and the remains can still be seen. Dubs (24420*0), the smallest quarry, was linked to the Hause (24421*0) by a tramway whose course on the map was an almost perfect straight line. The bed of this old tramway is now a fell walkers' path, the rails having long since disappeared. Wherever possible these haulage systems were self acting, the wight of descending full wagons hauling up the lighter empty ones.

History: No one is certain when the quarries were first worked or by whom, though according to local legend the alter may well have been a whisky smuggler, named Moses Rigg, operating some 300 years ago, but nothing has ever been found to confirm this. The slate is said, at this time, to have been cut from the highest outcrop on Honister Crag then pony-drawn along an old track (Moses Trod or Sledgate) crossing Dubs Moor, Brandreth and the head of Ennerdale, thence down to Wasdale. Once here transport would have been a relatively easy matter. The earliest reliable item of information as to tenancy is a lease dated 2nd May 1728 granted to a John Walker enabling him extract slate at 'Ewecrag and Fleteworth'. The extent of Mr Walker's enterprise is not known nor is that of the other prior to 1879 lease holders. These were: Charles Norman, 30th April 1750; John Atkinson, 14th May 1818; Messr Jopson and Clark, 28th December 1840; Samuel Wright, 24th November 1848. What is known, however, is that by 1870 substantial underground workings were in existence at Dubs (24420*0), Yew Crag (24419*0) and Honister Crag (24418*0). Slate from the workings was carried in sled's hauled by the quarrymen along treacherous paths. As these paths crossed steep scree slopes and narrow ledges a stumble could result in a man falling hundreds of feet to his death or being run over and crushed by his own sled. The slate was brought down to the Honister Pass road, the empty sled then being towed back for another load. The extreme physical discomfort of this work is made clear in an account by E. Lynn Linton (1864): 'The noise of the crashing slate comes nearer; now see the man's eager face; and now we hear his panting breath; and now he draws up by the road side- every muscle strained, every nerve alive, and every pulse throbbing with frightful force. It is a terrible trade - and the men employed in it look wan and worn, as if they were all consumptive or had heart disease'. Out of these labours came legends; men whose physical achievements were of such magnitude that they were talked of with reverence by succeeding generations. Perhaps the greatest of these was Joseph Clark who according to Green's Guide to the Lakes (1819) 'brought down forty-two and a half loads or 10,880 lbs. Of slate, from the quarry to the road, in one day; but this was in seventeen journeys, averaging each two and a half loads, or 640 lbs. each time, travelling over seventeen miles of the most unfavourable ground, eight miles and a half up hill, with the hurdle, 80 lbs. weight; upon his shoulders. Once but in fewer journeys he conducted forty-six loads, or 11,776 lbs. in one day'. The quarrymen, many of them only going home for a Sunday, lived in small huts scattered about the crag's and an example of one of these huts can be seen at Dubs. This is now used by climbers. In 1870 the quarries were abandoned and nothing and nothing more done until 1878 when a company of gentlemen, James Barratt, Alan Salmon and John Sawrey, working slate from high ground near Yew Crag, applied for a lease. They wished to lead their slate down Yew Crag to the road and also re-open some of the Yew Crag quarries (22582*0-22583*0). The lease was granted on the 28th May 1879 and operations were commenced with great vigour. Within a few months a 230 yard long self acting tramway had been constructed from the crag to the road and rough barracks erected for workmen. In 1881 the company also acquired the lease to the Honister Crag and Dubs quarries and showed similar vigour in the development of these. The workings in the Honister 'vein' were connected by aerial ropeway to a convenient off-loading point thus eliminating the drudgery of using sled's, but the remoteness of Dubs presented a more difficult problem so in 1886 work was commenced on driving a 800 yard tunnel to link workings in the Honister vein to those at Dubs. This undertaking promised to be costly (oe2,500) but dwindles into insignificance when compared with the tunnel started in 1887 which was to connect the Yew Crag workings with the Newlands Valley (estimated cost oe14,000). The roads in those days were poor and it was hoped that a small railway could carry the slate through the tunnel, into and along the Newlands Valley and thence to Braithwaite station on the Cockermouth - Penrith line. The tunnel to Dubs must have been discounted for in 1890, it is reported, a tramway from Honister Hause to Dubs was in an advanced stage of construction. Presumably the tramway was a cheaper alternative. Likewise the Newlands Valley tunnel was discontinued, not due to an alternative having been found, but because a landowner - through whose property the railway would have had to pass - refused to co-operate. Under the new company the quarries went from strength to strength and within a few years were employing 100 men and producing 3,00 tons of slate per year. By 1891 all quarries were either producing or about to do so. However, Dubs (24420*0) proved troublesome; bedevilled by roof collapses and slate discolouration it never yielded really good results right up to its closure in 1932. Around 1895 the company which, almost from its formations, had been called the Buttermere Green Slate Company started to acquire slate quarries in Westmorland, accordingly changing its name to the Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Company. Properties were also acquired in north Lancashire but most of these, along with the Westmorland holdings, were eventually given up. Hodge Close quarry, however, was still owned by the company up to its recent closure. Accommodation for workers was always was always a problem and in 1893 the construction of eight houses was begun at Seatoller to augment the barracks and scattered huts on the quarry site. IN 1906 some explorations were made in the Quayfoot 'vein' but results were not encouraging and the trials abandoned. 1907 saw a traction engine replacing horses and taking, daily, 12 ton loads to Keswick each journey. In 1910 rock drills were in use underground. The 1914-1918 war almost brought the quarries to a stand still and this over, it was not easy recruiting new, or regaining past employees. Many had died in action and the survivors, in general, were not so keen to return to such arduous work. Despite the six more houses built at Seatoller in 1918 to attract new recruits the road to recovery was not easy. The arrival of new proprietor, Commander Hoare, 1926 heralded a fresh period of energetic development. Large sheds - the ones to be seen today - were built to accommodate slate splitters and slate dressers, also to house a powerful electric diamond saw used to prepare the blocks prior to splitting. The electricity cam from a newly constructed power house containing a 120 hp engine and dynamo. In 1927 a hostel (now a youth hostel) was built to accommodate some 50 men. This

replaced the previous huts and barracks. Trade went fairly well throughout the depression years, though Dubs was forced to close. The quarries even managed to stay open though part of the Second World War, but were put on a care and maintenance basis only between 1943 and 1945. In 1960 Leconfield Estates of Cockermouth Castle became the new proprietors and in 1966 Yew Crag closed, having become too unsafe to work. In 1981 the quarries were taken over by Mr B.R. Moore who embarked upon a programme of vigorous development. However, trading conditions were not those anticipated and about 1985 the quarries were closed (Adams, J. 1988).

It is possible that this site is associated with nearby quarry workings (22582*0-22583*0) (Siddall, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 24419

MONUID MNA118173

Name Honister Quarries (Yew Crag), Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 322470 514391

Type SLATE QUARRY

Sources J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells.

J Postelthwaite. 1913. Mines and Mining in the English Lakes District.

Description

Site:24421*0 An extensive system of underground quarries in the crags and high ground either side of the Honister Pass between Buttermere and Borrowdale. They were last worked by the Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Company Ltd, and the material won was an attractive and durable green slate composed of cleaved metamorphosed volcanic ash. Within the site are three distinct quarry locations Dubs (24420*0), Yew Crag (24419*0) and Honister Crag (24418*0), though Honister Crag has been worked in recent years. The slate was processed at the Hause (24421*0) and sold worldwide for roofing, facing, crazy-paving and ornamental work. Mining details: There are three slate beds traversing the property, each approximately 40 ft thick inclined 35 degrees to the horizontal. They are referred to as veins by the quarrymen and will be so described here, though in a strict geological sense the use of this term is incorrect. Between the 'veins' is volcanic rock of no commercial value. The Quayfoot 'vein' contains a cleaved breccia, which despite several trials, has not proved marketable. Yew Crag vein has been worked on both sides of the Pass; at Yew Crag to the north and at Honister Crag (24418*0) and the Dubs (24418*0) to the south. The most recent workings - known as Kimberley Mine - are in this 'vein' and are reached by tunnels at the eastern end of Honister Crag (24418*0). On the north side of the pass the Honister vein has hardly been touched, but the southern workings in the face of Honister Crag (24418*0) are truly enormous. The 'vein' has not been worked for some 40 years but under the last company a start was made on connecting the Kimberley and Honister Mines. The normal method of mining was to drive a horizontal tunnel into the 'vein' at outcrop and after a suitable distance open it out by cutting sideways, upward and forward to form a chamber. Slate was obtained by driving the chamber forward, so after a few years the size of the cavity could be considerable. Indeed, an old plan of the Honister 'vein' shows chambers up to 600 ft long, 80 ft wide and 40 ft high with a few pillars of slate left here and there to prevent roof collapse. As one chamber neared the end of its useful life an adjacent one was started, and quarrymen stated with pride that the population of a major city could be accommodated within the mountain leaving room to spare. Though no exaggeration, any attempt to prove the claim would probably be thwarted, roof collapses having rendered many places inaccessible. Old slate workings are highly unstable and entry should never be attempted. The course of the slate 'veins' across the crag faces can clearly be seen by the lines of tunnel mouths and surface works associated with pathways and haulage systems. In the latter part of the last century the workings on Honister Crag (24418*0) were connected by external ropeways, but later on underground inclined tramway's became the preferred method. The workings on Yew Crag were connected by an external incline and the remains can still be seen. Dubs (24420*0), the smallest quarry, was linked to the Hause (24421*0) by a tramway whose course on the map was an almost perfect straight line. The bed of this old tramway is now a fell walkers' path, the rails having long since disappeared. Wherever possible these haulage systems were self acting, the wight of descending full wagons hauling up the lighter empty ones.

History: No one is certain when the quarries were first worked or by whom, though according to local legend the alter may well have been a whisky smuggler, named Moses Rigg, operating some 300 years ago, but nothing has ever been found to confirm this. The slate is said, at this time, to have been cut from the highest outcrop on Honister Crag then pony-drawn along an old track (Moses Trod or Sledgate) crossing Dubs Moor, Brandreth and the head of Ennerdale, thence down to Wasdale. Once here transport would have been a relatively easy matter. The earliest reliable item of information as to tenancy is a lease dated 2nd May 1728 granted to a John Walker enabling him extract slate at 'Ewecrag and Fleteworth'. The extent of Mr Walker's enterprise is not known nor is that of the other prior to 1879 lease holders. These were: Charles Norman, 30th April 1750; John Atkinson, 14th May 1818; Messr Jopson and Clark, 28th December 1840; Samuel Wright, 24th November 1848. What is known, however, is that by 1870 substantial underground workings were in existence at Dubs (24420*0), Yew Crag (24419*0) and Honister Crag (24418*0). Slate from the workings was carried in sled's hauled by the quarrymen along treacherous paths. As these paths crossed steep scree slopes and narrow ledges a stumble could result in a man falling hundreds of feet to his death or being run over and crushed by his own sled. The slate was brought down to the Honister Pass road, the empty sled then being towed back for another load. The extreme physical discomfort of this work is made clear in an account by E. Lynn Linton (1864): 'The noise of the crashing slate comes nearer; now see the man's eager face; and now we hear his panting breath; and now he draws up by the road side- every muscle strained, every nerve alive, and every pulse throbbing with frightful force. It is a terrible trade - and the men employed in it look wan and worn, as if they were all consumptive or had heart disease'. Out of these labours came legends; men whose physical achievements were of such magnitude that they were talked of with reverence by succeeding generations. Perhaps the greatest of these was Joseph Clark who according to Green's Guide to the Lakes (1819) 'brought down forty-two and a half loads or 10,880 lbs. Of slate, from the quarry to the road, in one day; but this was in seventeen journeys, averaging each two and a half loads, or 640 lbs. each time, travelling over seventeen miles of the most unfavourable ground, eight miles and a half up hill, with the hurdle, 80 lbs. weight; upon his shoulders. Once but in fewer journeys he conducted forty-six loads, or 11,776 lbs. in one day'. The quarrymen, many of them only going home for a Sunday, lived in small huts scattered about the crag's and an example of one

of these huts can be seen at Dubs. This is now used by climbers. In 1870 the quarries were abandoned and nothing and nothing more done until 1878 when a company of gentlemen, James Barratt, Alan Salmon and John Sawrey, working slate from high ground near Yew Crag, applied for a lease. They wished to lead their slate down Yew Crag to the road and also reopen some of the Yew Crag quarries (22582*0-22583*0). The lease was granted on the 28th May 1879 and operations were commenced with great vigour. Within a few months a 230 yard long self acting tramway had been constructed from the crag to the road and rough barracks erected for workmen. In 1881 the company also acquired the lease to the Honister Crag and Dubs quarries and showed similar vigour in the development of these. The workings in the Honister 'vein' were connected by aerial ropeway to a convenient off-loading point thus eliminating the drudgery of using sled's, but the remoteness of Dubs presented a more difficult problem so in 1886 work was commenced on driving a 800 yard tunnel to link workings in the Honister vein to those at Dubs. This undertaking promised to be costly (oe2,500) but dwindles into insignificance when compared with the tunnel started in 1887 which was to connect the Yew Crag workings with the Newlands Valley (estimated cost oe14,000). The roads in those days were poor and it was hoped that a small railway could carry the slate through the tunnel, into and along the Newlands Valley and thence to Braithwaite station on the Cockermouth - Penrith line. The tunnel to Dubs must have been discounted for in 1890, it is reported, a tramway from Honister Hause to Dubs was in an advanced stage of construction. Presumably the tramway was a cheaper alternative. Likewise the Newlands Valley tunnel was discontinued, not due to an alternative having been found, but because a landowner - through whose property the railway would have had to pass - refused to co-operate. Under the new company the quarries went from strength to strength and within a few years were employing 100 men and producing 3,00 tons of slate per year. By 1891 all quarries were either producing or about to do so. However, Dubs (24420*0) proved troublesome; bedevilled by roof collapses and slate discolouration it never yielded really good results right up to its closure in 1932. Around 1895 the company which, almost from its formations, had been called the Buttermere Green Slate Company started to acquire slate quarries in Westmorland, accordingly changing its name to the Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Company. Properties were also acquired in north Lancashire but most of these, along with the Westmorland holdings, were eventually given up. Hodge Close quarry, however, was still owned by the company up to its recent closure. Accommodation for workers was always a problem and in 1893 the construction of eight houses was begun at Seatoller to augment the barracks and scattered huts on the quarry site. IN 1906 some explorations were made in the Quayfoot 'vein' but results were not encouraging and the trials abandoned. 1907 saw a traction engine replacing horses and taking, daily, 12 ton loads to Keswick each journey. In 1910 rock drills were in use underground. The 1914-1918 war almost brought the quarries to a stand still and this over, it was not easy recruiting new, or regaining past employees. Many had died in action and the survivors, in general, were not so keen to return to such arduous work. Despite the six more houses built at Seatoller in 1918 to attract new recruits the road to recovery was not easy. The arrival of new proprietor, Commander Hoare, 1926 heralded a fresh period of energetic development. Large sheds - the ones to be seen today - were built to accommodate slate splitters and slate dressers, also to house a powerful electric diamond saw used to prepare the blocks prior to splitting. The electricity cam from a newly constructed power house containing a 120 hp engine and dynamo. In 1927 a hostel (now a youth hostel) was built to accommodate some 50 men. This replaced the previous huts and barracks. Trade went fairly well throughout the depression years, though Dubs was forced to close. The quarries even managed to stay open though part of the Second World War, but were put on a care and maintenance basis only between 1943 and 1945. In 1960 Leconfield Estates of Cockermouth Castle became the new proprietors and in 1966 Yew Crag closed, having become too unsafe to work. In 1981 the quarries were taken over by Mr B.R. Moore who embarked upon a programme of vigorous development. However, trading conditions were not those anticipated and about 1985 the quarries were closed (Adams, J. 1988). It is possible that this site is associated with nearby quarry workings (22582*0-22583*0) (Siddall, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF	24420	MONUID	MNA118174
Name	Honister Quarries (Dubs), Buttermere	Period	Post Medieval
NGR	321050 513550	Type	SLATE QUARRY
Sources	J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells. J Postelthwaite. 1913. Mines and Mining in the English Lakes District.		

Description

Site:24421*0 An extensive system of underground quarries in the crags and high ground either side of the Honister Pass between Buttermere and Borrowdale. They were last worked by the Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Company Ltd, and the material won was an attractive and durable green slate composed of cleaved metamorphosed volcanic ash. Within the site are three distinct quarry locations Dubs (24420*0), Yew Crag (24419*0) and Honister Crag (24418*0), though Honister Crag has been worked in recent years. The slate was processed at the Hause (24421*0) and sold worldwide for roofing, facing, crazy-paving and ornamental work. Mining details: There are three slate beds traversing the property, each approximately 40 ft thick inclined 35 degrees to the horizontal. They are referred to as veins by the quarrymen and will be so described here, though in a strict geological sense the use of this term is incorrect. Between the 'veins' is volcanic rock of no commercial value. The Quayfoot 'vein' contains a cleaved breccia, which despite several trials, has not proved marketable. Yew Crag vein has been worked on both sides of the Pass; at Yew Crag to the north and at Honister Crag (24418*0) and the Dubs (24418*0) to the south. The most recent workings - known as Kimberley Mine - are in this 'vein' and are reached by tunnels at the eastern end of Honister Crag (24418*0). On the north side of the pass the Honister vein has hardly been touched, but the southern workings in the face of Honister Crag (24418*0) are truly enormous. The 'vein' has not been worked for some 40 years but under the last company a start was made on connecting the Kimberley and Honister Mines. The normal method of mining was to drive a horizontal tunnel into the 'vein' at outcrop and after a suitable distance open it out by cutting sideways, upward and forward to form a chamber. Slate was obtained by driving the chamber forward, so after a few years the size of the cavity could be considerable. Indeed, an old plan of the Honister 'vein' shows chambers up to 600 ft long, 80 ft wide and 40 ft high with a few pillars of slate left here and there to prevent roof collapse. As one chamber

neared the end of its useful life an adjacent one was started, and quarrymen stated with pride that the population of a major city could be accommodated within the mountain leaving room to spare. Though no exaggeration, any attempt to prove the claim would probably be thwarted, roof collapses having rendered many places inaccessible. Old slate workings are highly unstable and entry should never be attempted. The course of the slate 'veins' across the crag faces can clearly be seen by the lines of tunnel mouths and surface works associated with pathways and haulage systems. In the latter part of the last century the workings on Honister Crag (24418*0) were connected by external ropeways, but later on underground inclined tramway's became the preferred method. The workings on Yew Crag were connected by an external incline and the remains can still be seen. Dubs (24420*0), the smallest quarry, was linked to the Hause (24421*0) by a tramway whose course on the map was an almost perfect straight line. The bed of this old tramway is now a fell walkers' path, the rails having long since disappeared. Wherever possible these haulage systems were self acting, the wight of descending full wagons hauling up the lighter empty ones.

History: No one is certain when the quarries were first worked or by whom, though according to local legend the alter may well have been a whisky smuggler, named Moses Rigg, operating some 300 years ago, but nothing has ever been found to confirm this. The slate is said, at this time, to have been cut from the highest outcrop on Honister Crag then pony-drawn along an old track (Moses Trod or Sledgate) crossing Dubs Moor, Brandreth and the head of Ennerdale, thence down to Wasdale. Once here transport would have been a relatively easy matter. The earliest reliable item of information as to tenancy is a lease dated 2nd May 1728 granted to a John Walker enabling him extract slate at 'Ewecrag and Fleteworth'. The extent of Mr Walker's enterprise is not known nor is that of the other prior to 1879 lease holders. These were: Charles Norman, 30th April 1750; John Atkinson, 14th May 1818; Messr Jopson and Clark, 28th December 1840; Samuel Wright, 24th November 1848. What is known, however, is that by 1870 substantial underground workings were in existence at Dubs (24420*0), Yew Crag (24419*0) and Honister Crag (24418*0). Slate from the workings was carried in sled's hauled by the quarrymen along treacherous paths. As these paths crossed steep scree slopes and narrow ledges a stumble could result in a man falling hundreds of feet to his death or being run over and crushed by his own sled. The slate was brought down to the Honister Pass road, the empty sled then being towed back for another load. The extreme physical discomfort of this work is made clear in an account by E. Lynn Linton (1864): 'The noise of the crashing slate comes nearer; now see the man's eager face; and now we hear his panting breath; and now he draws up by the road side- every muscle strained, every nerve alive, and every pulse throbbing with frightful force. It is a terrible trade - and the men employed in it look wan and worn, as if they were all consumptive or had heart disease'. Out of these labours came legends; men whose physical achievements were of such magnitude that they were talked of with reverence by succeeding generations. Perhaps the greatest of these was Joseph Clark who according to Green's Guide to the Lakes (1819) 'brought down forty-two and a half loads or 10,880 lbs. Of slate, from the quarry to the road, in one day; but this was in seventeen journeys, averaging each two and a half loads, or 640 lbs. each time, travelling over seventeen miles of the most unfavourable ground, eight miles and a half up hill, with the hurdle, 80 lbs. weight; upon his shoulders. Once but in fewer journeys he conducted forty-six loads, or 11,776 lbs. in one day'. The quarrymen, many of them only going home for a Sunday, lived in small huts scattered about the crag's and an example of one of these huts can be seen at Dubs. This is now used by climbers. In 1870 the quarries were abandoned and nothing and nothing more done until 1878 when a company of gentlemen, James Barratt, Alan Salmon and John Sawrey, working slate from high ground near Yew Crag, applied for a lease. They wished to lead their slate down Yew Crag to the road and also re-open some of the Yew Crag quarries (22582*0-22583*0). The lease was granted on the 28th May 1879 and operations were commenced with great vigour. Within a few months a 230 yard long self acting tramway had been constructed from the crag to the road and rough barracks erected for workmen. In 1881 the company also acquired the lease to the Honister Crag and Dubs quarries and showed similar vigour in the development of these. The workings in the Honister 'vein' were connected by aerial ropeway to a convenient off-loading point thus eliminating the drudgery of using sled's, but the remoteness of Dubs presented a more difficult problem so in 1886 work was commenced on driving a 800 yard tunnel to link workings in the Honister vein to those at Dubs. This undertaking promised to be costly (oe2,500) but dwindles into insignificance when compared with the tunnel started in 1887 which was to connect the Yew Crag workings with the Newlands Valley (estimated cost oe14,000). The roads in those days were poor and it was hoped that a small railway could carry the slate through the tunnel, into and along the Newlands Valley and thence to Braithwaite station on the Cockermouth - Penrith line. The tunnel to Dubs must have been discontinued for in 1890, it is reported, a tramway from Honister Hause to Dubs was in an advanced stage of construction. Presumably the tramway was a cheaper alternative. Likewise the Newlands Valley tunnel was discontinued, not due to an alternative having been found, but because a landowner - through whose property the railway would have had to pass - refused to co-operate. Under the new company the quarries went from strength to strength and within a few years were employing 100 men and producing 3,00 tons of slate per year. By 1891 all quarries were either producing or about to do so. However, Dubs (24420*0) proved troublesome; bedevilled by roof collapses and slate discolouration it never yielded really good results right up to its closure in 1932. Around 1895 the company which, almost from its formations, had been called the Buttermere Green Slate Company started to acquire slate quarries in Westmorland, accordingly changing its name to the Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Company. Properties were also acquired in north Lancashire but most of these, along with the Westmorland holdings, were eventually given up. Hodge Close quarry, however, was still owned by the company up to its recent closure. Accommodation for workers was always was always a problem and in 1893 the construction of eight houses was begun at Seatoller to augment the barracks and scattered huts on the quarry site. IN 1906 some explorations were made in the Quayfoot 'vein' but results were not encouraging and the trials abandoned. 1907 saw a traction engine replacing horses and taking, daily, 12 ton loads to Keswick each journey. In 1910 rock drills were in use underground. The 1914-1918 war almost brought the quarries to a stand still and this over, it was not easy recruiting new, or regaining past employees. Many had died in action and the survivors, in general, were not so keen to return to such arduous work. Despite the six more houses built at Seatoller in 1918 to attract new recruits the road to recovery was not easy. The arrival of new proprietor, Commander Hoare, 1926 heralded a fresh period of energetic development. Large sheds - the ones to be seen today - were built to accommodate slate splitters and slate dressers, also to house a powerful electric diamond saw used to prepare the blocks prior to splitting. The electricity cam from a newly constructed power house

containing a 120 hp engine and dynamo. In 1927 a hostel (now a youth hostel) was built to accommodate some 50 men. This replaced the previous huts and barracks. Trade went fairly well throughout the depression years, though Dubs was forced to close. The quarries even managed to stay open though part of the Second World War, but were put on a care and maintenance basis only between 1943 and 1945. In 1960 Leconfield Estates of Cockermouth Castle became the new proprietors and in 1966 Yew Crag closed, having become too unsafe to work. In 1981 the quarries were taken over by Mr B.R. Moore who embarked upon a programme of vigorous development. However, trading conditions were not those anticipated and about 1985 the quarries were closed (Adams, J. 1988). It is possible that this site is associated with nearby quarry workings (22582*0-22583*0) (Siddall, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF	24421	MONUID	MNA116170
Name	Honister Quarries (Hause), Buttermere	Period	Post Medieval
NGR	321639 513788	Type	SLATE QUARRY
Sources	J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells. J Postelthwaite. 1913. Mines and Mining in the English Lakes District.		

Description

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quarrymen, many of them only going home for a Sunday, lived in small huts scattered about the crag's and an example of one of these huts can be seen at Dubs. This is now used by climbers. In 1870 the quarries were abandoned and nothing and nothing more done until 1878 when a company of gentlemen, James Barratt, Alan Salmon and John Sawrey, working slate from high ground near Yew Crag, applied for a lease. They wished to lead their slate down Yew Crag to the road and also re-open some of the Yew Crag quarries (22582*0-22583*0). The lease was granted on the 28th May 1879 and operations were commenced with great vigour. Within a few months a 230 yard long self acting tramway had been constructed from the crag to the road and rough barracks erected for workmen. In 1881 the company also acquired the lease to the Honister Crag and Dubs quarries and showed similar vigour in the development of these. The workings in the Honister 'vein' were connected by aerial ropeway to a convenient off-loading point thus eliminating the drudgery of using sled's, but the remoteness of Dubs presented a more difficult problem so in 1886 work was commenced on driving a 800 yard tunnel to link workings in the Honister vein to those at Dubs. This undertaking promised to be costly (oe2,500) but dwindles into insignificance when compared with the tunnel started in 1887 which was to connect the Yew Crag workings with the Newlands Valley (estimated cost oe14,000). The roads in those days were poor and it was hoped that a small railway could carry the slate through the tunnel, into and along the Newlands Valley and thence to Braithwaite station on the Cockermouth - Penrith line. The tunnel to Dubs must have been discounted for in 1890, it is reported, a tramway from Honister Hause to Dubs was in an advanced stage of construction. Presumably the tramway was a cheaper alternative. Likewise the Newlands Valley tunnel was discontinued, not due to an alternative having been found, but because a landowner - through whose property the railway would have had to pass - refused to co-operate. Under the new company the quarries went from strength to strength and within a few years were employing 100 men and producing 3,00 tons of slate per year. By 1891 all quarries were either producing or about to do so. However, Dubs (24420*0) proved troublesome; bedevilled by roof collapses and slate discolouration it never yielded really good results right up to its closure in 1932. Around 1895 the company which, almost from its formations, had been called the Buttermere Green Slate Company started to acquire slate quarries in Westmorland, accordingly changing its name to the Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Company. Properties were also acquired in north Lancashire but most of these, along with the Westmorland holdings, were eventually given up. Hodge Close quarry, however, was still owned by the company up to its recent closure. Accommodation for workers was always a problem and in 1893 the construction of eight houses was begun at Seatoller to augment the barracks and scattered huts on the quarry site. IN 1906 some explorations were made in the Quayfoot 'vein' but results were not encouraging and the trials abandoned. 1907 saw a traction engine replacing horses and taking, daily, 12 ton loads to Keswick each journey. In 1910 rock drills were in use underground. The 1914-1918 war almost brought the quarries to a stand still and this over, it was not easy recruiting new, or regaining past employees. Many had died in action and the survivors, in general, were not so keen to return to such arduous work. Despite the six more houses built at Seatoller in 1918 to attract new recruits the road to recovery was not easy. The arrival of new proprietor, Commander Hoare, 1926 heralded a fresh period of energetic development. Large sheds - the ones to be seen today - were built to accommodate slate splitters and slate dressers, also to house a powerful electric diamond saw used to prepare the blocks prior to splitting. The electricity cam from a newly constructed power house containing a 120 hp engine and dynamo. In 1927 a hostel (now a youth hostel) was built to accommodate some 50 men. This replaced the previous huts and barracks. Trade went fairly well throughout the depression years, though Dubs was forced to close. The quarries even managed to stay open though part of the Second World War, but were put on a care and maintenance basis only between 1943 and 1945. In 1960 Leconfield Estates of Cockermouth Castle became the new proprietors and in 1966 Yew Crag closed, having become too unsafe to work. In 1981 the quarries were taken over by Mr B.R. Moore who embarked upon a programme of vigorous development. However, trading conditions were not those anticipated and about 1985 the quarries were closed (Adams, J. 1988). It is possible that this site is associated with nearby quarry workings (22582*0-22583*0) (Siddall, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 24422

Name Honister Try Mine (Level), Buttermere

NGR 322462 513738

Sources Anon. 1969-1970. C.G.S. Proc; Vol2, Part 4. 2.

J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells.

Description

Site:24422*0 A 50ft copper trial which passes under the Honister Pass road (NY223137). It follows a strong NE vein containing spots of malachite and a steel-grey micaceous haematite. The vein has also been tried where it re-appears half way up the spoil heads of Rigghead Quarries (22314*0). This level, hard to find, is about 60 ft long (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 24423

Name Trial Mine, located 150m SE of High Liza Bridge

NGR 315690 522190

Sources J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells.

Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists.

Description

Site:24423*0 There is a small working on the east side of the beck (NY157222) where some galena was found (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping although the title map shows this field names as 'Above Kiln' possibly indicating some industrial activity.

LDFLHS site visit 2008. Small trial mine located in semi-wooded bank side above river Liza. Appears as small area of narrow cut with grassed over spoil heap below. Evidence of quartz vein.

PREFREF 24424**Name** Low Wax Knott Trial Mine, Buttermere**NGR** 318832 514124**Sources** J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells.**Description**

Site:24424*0 To locate, follow the path up to Scarth Gap until it passes over the top of a small crag. Below this is a level and open works (NY188141). It is known to have been worked towards the end of the 19th century by two men living a rough existence in a small hut nearby, and who, when the weather was reasonable, went down each night to the village local. Eventually they stopped appearing and a search located the body of one of them in a deep pool at Warnscale bottom. It was suspected one had murdered the other and taken off (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

MONUID MNA118075**Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRIAL MINE**PREFREF** 24425**Name** Site of Loweswater Lead Mines W of River Cocker**NGR** 314750 521750**Sources****Description**

Site:24425*0 The Loweswater Mines are a group of mines that include a trial level near Cold Keld (24413*0), the site of Loweswater Mine (NY146216) which is partly covenanted (24425*0), the trial mine near Cold Keld (24413*0), Kirkgill Wood (NY140208 & NY139209) not NT owned and the site of Scalehill Bridge Mine (NY149215) covenanted (24430*0) (Siddall, J, 1998). Loweswater Lead Mine was accessed by two shafts, the NW or Old Wheel Shaft being located at NY146216 and situated adjacent to Moss Cottage (which was constructed from the old mine building). The last major work here was in about 1841 and both shafts are known to have been almost completely full of rubble by 1856. In 1968 the remaining few feet of the Flat Rod Shaft was filled in, so now there are scant traces of the mine. Mining Details: The Loweswater vein runs in a NW-SE line from Whinny Ridding to about 50 yards SE of Moss Cottage; it then swings round about 30 degrees or so crossing the River Cocker very close to the N side of Scalehill Bridge. Prior to about 1840 the mine was worked 20, 30 and 40 fathom levels as shows on the plan, but soon after a 50 fathom level was driven eastwards from the Flat Rod Shaft. The new level struck a small vein and this produced many tons of ore, but on sinking to a depth of 70 fathoms the yield dropped off considerably. The richest part of the mine was in the region bounded from below by the 30 fathom level and from the sides by the two shafts. Almost all the vein here was stoped out. Good ore was also found to the east of the Flat Rod Shaft as far down as the 40 fathom level. The mine was exceedingly wet and had to be drained by pumps driven by a water- wheel supplied via a lead from Crabtree Beck. Loweswater Vein was discovered in 1816 during land drainage work, and the mineral rights leased in 1819 by Messrs Joseph Skelton and Skelton Wood. The exact length of their stay is not known but they certainly obtained a large quantity of ore. In 1839 it was leased by Messr Mellor, Pratchett, Jones, Clemence (elder and younger) and sealby, with William Jeffrey as manager. This company worked the east end of the mine but failure to find good ore in the 70 fathom level, and the loss of about oe6,000, caused abandonment in about 1841 (Adams, J. 1988). The site of the shaft located at (NY146216) is not National Trust (Siddall, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown only on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID MNA115519**Period** Post Medieval**Type** LEAD MINE**PREFREF** 24426**Name** Quarry near Green Crag Gully, Buttermere**NGR** 320642 513285**Sources** Map: Ordnance Survey. 1978. 1:10,000, NY21SW.**Description**

Site:24426*0 Quarry near Green Crag Gully.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown on the Second Edition OS mapping.

MONUID MNA118951**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SLATE QUARRY**PREFREF** 24427**Name** Quarry near Turnerhow, Buttermere**NGR** 315405 522285**Sources** Map: Ordnance Survey. 1899. 1:2500 Cumberland sheet LXIII.9. 2500.

Map: Ordnance Survey. 1970. 1:2500 sheet NY1422-1522. 2500.

Description

Site:24427*0 Quarry near Turnerhow.

OAN Oct 2007 - Marked as 'old quarry' on the Second Edition OS mapping.

MONUID MNA121038**Period** Post Medieval**Type** QUARRY**PREFREF** 24428**Name** Rannerdale Trial Mine SW of Rannerdale Knott, Buttermere**NGR** 316350 518350**Sources** J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells.

Anon. 1969-1970. C.G.S. Proc; Vol2, Part 4. 2.

OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:24428*0 Just before Hause Point on the way to Buttermere a 5ft square hole can be seen up in the crags (NY163183). It goes in about 6ft and at its end there are two small quartz strings containing a little galena (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping.

MONUID MNA117891**Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRIAL MINE

OAN Site Visit April 2008. The excavated hole measures 1.5m wide, by up to 1.75m high and 2m deep.

PREFREF 24429 **MONUID** MNA118398
Name Scale Force Mine (Level) near Scale Beck, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315150 517150 **Type** IRONSTONE MINE

Sources J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells.

Description

Site:24429*0 This site is apart of the Floutern Tarn Sett (Siddall, J. 1988). This iron ore royalty occupies a broad band of land between Floutern Tarn and Crummock Water. Very little work was done here and one has to look hard to find any evidence. Nevertheless, should anyone wish to try, the grid references of some known sites are Red Gill (NY128170); Gale Fell levels (two in the neighbourhood of NY139167 and one at NY140167); and Scale Force Level near the foot of the waterfall, NY151171 NTSMR 24429*0). There are two other levels somewhere on the rough north face of Gale Fell but in-sufficient information precludes giving their precise locations. All were very small, never developing into true mines, and nothing has been done hereabouts since 1873, possibly a little earlier. Mining Details: The only available information on these trials comes from a report dated 1873, but alas one so vague as not to give the precise location of the veins, nor the dates on which work was done. It would seem that nine veins were known, one at the Red Gill (an E-W vein), one at the Scale Force level (a N-S lode) and seven N-S lodes very closely bunched together on Gale Fell. The report states the Red Gill level to be collapsed, the Scale Force level open and 18 fathoms long and the other levels to be between 8 and 45 fathoms long. Clearly the total tonnage's of ore obtained must have been very small (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown as an 'old level on the Second Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 24430 **MONUID** MNA118401
Name Site of Scalehill Bridge (Batey's Cave) Mine, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 314937 521476 **Type** LEAD MINE

Sources Anon. 1969-1970. C.G.S. Proc; Vol2, Part 4. 2.

T Eastwood. 1921. Lead and Zinc ores of the Lake District, Mem. Geol. Surv. Spec. Rep. Mineral Resources G.B..

J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells.

HMSO. 1928. Catalogue of Plans of Abandoned Mines. 1.

B Young, D Millward. 1984. N.E.R.C..

J Postelthwaite. 1913. Mines and Mining in the English Lakes District.

OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:24430*0 The Loweswater Mines are a group of mines that include a trial level near Cold Keld (24413*0), the site of Loweswater Mine (NY146216) which is partly covenanted (24425*0), the trial mine near Cold Keld (24413*0), Kirkgill Wood (NY140208 & NY139209) not NT owned and the site of Scalehill Bridge Mine (NY149215) covenanted (24430*0) (Siddall, J.1998). On the south side of Scalehill Bridge, just above the car park (NY149215) is a cutting leading to a level whose entrance is now buried. Nearby is a pit with a drainage ditch. According to local tradition the level was known as Batey's Cave and is supposed to run under the Scale Hill Hotel (Highly unlikely!).

Mining History: The Scalehill Bridge workings are very small scale and almost certainly exploited the southern end of the Loweswater vein (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping.

OAN Site Visit May 2008. The site is located further to the south-east than the previously recorded grid co-ordinates. It consists of a large shaft cone measuring 11m in diameter by up to 5m deep There is a large spoil heap mound on the north side which measures up to 9.5m long by 4m wide and up to 2m high. An access trackway/drainage gully runs to the south-west of the shaft and is 32m long by 3m wide and 1m deep.

PREFREF 24541 **MONUID** MNA119307
Name Quarry near Loweswater Village Hall, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 314072 521093 **Type** QUARRY

Sources Map: Ordnance Survey. 1899. 1:2500, Cumberland sheet LXIII.9. 2500.

Description

Site:24541*0 Quarry.

OAN Oct 2007 - Only shown on the modern OS mapping, the grid co-ordinate given by the original NTSMR entry was inaccurate and has been amended.

PREFREF 24546 **MONUID** MNA115177
Name Whiteoak Lead Mine, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 312985 520040 **Type** LEAD MINE

Sources Anon. 1969-1970. C.G.S. Proc; Vol2, Part 4. 2.

J Adams. 1988. Mines of the Lake District Fells.

Ordnance Survey. 1899. 1:2500, Cumberland sheet LXIII.9. 2500.

J Postelthwaite. 1913. Mines and Mining in the English Lakes District.

Description

Site:24546*0 Whiteoak Lead Mine is located at NY130199, and Mosdale Lead Mine - which could probably be better described as a trial - is located at NY136186 (Not NT Owned). Whiteoak Mine was last worked in 1891 and this date also sets a upper limit for Mosdale Mine. Mining Details: Whiteoak Mine exploited a feeble and poorly- mineralised NW-SE vein, the workings consisting of several levels and one shaft. The major working was the lowest level near the side of the

beck, now walled up for many years due, apparently, to the nuisance it presented to fox hunters. Near this level are traces of the old buildings, also a pit for a 40ft water-wheel.

History: Whiteoak Mine was leased in 1864 by Messrs Steel, Robinson and Waugh, then held for only one year 1887, by Henry Vercoe, the holder of many Derwent mines leases. On 30th April 1888 the Loweswater Lead Company, specifically formed to work the mine, took a lease but the venture rapidly failed. By August 1891 the shareholders refused to supply more, the chairman had died and the company had to be put into liquidation. On 28th July 1892 some of the equipment was put up for sale and the rest transferred to Threlkeld Mine. One of the directors of the Loweswater company was John Sawrey, a founder of the Buttermere Green Slate Company (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 25057 **MONUID** MNA123674
Name Sub-circular Enclosure or Sheep Fold, west of Whiteside End, **Period** Post Medieval
 Crummock
NGR 315954 521948 **Type** SHEEP FOLD

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
 OAN Survey 2008

Description

This walled enclosure appears to be roughly 70m by 55m and is roughly circular. OAN Site Visit May 2008 - This D-shaped enclosure is approximately 60m long by 40m wide, with walls that measure 1.25m wide and 1.5 high. The remains of the northern wall comprise mainly large earthfast boulders measuring up to 1.5m by 0.9m and 0.9m. The drystone eastern wall is of double-thickness construction with rubble infill and revetts the hill slope at this side. A probable drove wall runs northwards from the northern edge and is 6m long by 0.7m wide and 0.25m high.

PREFREF 25058 **MONUID** MNA123775
Name Bee Bole, near Peel Place, Lanthwaite, Crummock **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315995 521263 **Type** BEE BOLE

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
 OAN Survey 2008

Description

This feature is a blocked bee bole which is situated in the corner of a field wall to the south east of Peel Place. OAN Oct 2007 - The wall is shown from the tithe mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit May 2008 - The bee bole is 0.4m wide by 0.5m long and 0.55m high. The back of the feature is collapsing at the junction with a boundary wall on the eastern side and daylight is visible through the stones.

PREFREF 25059 **MONUID** MNA123882
Name Abandoned Settlement near, Peel Place, Lanthwaite Green **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 315976 521177 **Type** AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
 OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site appears as the remains of a former building or small structure. The structure appear to have been robbed in part to build the field walls to the immediate west and have been truncated by the pathway leading northwards. OAN Site Visit May 2008 - The surviving extent of the site is approximately 7m long by 4m wide. It is in such a ruinous state that it is difficult to make out the exact dimensions of the walls, or their precise extent. A possible wall corner, on the opposite side of an adjacent trackway, may suggest that the building has been truncated by this sunken road. Some boulders in the road at this point appear to have been associated with the building.

PREFREF 25060 **MONUID** MNA123993
Name Shieling or dwelling, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 315982 520872 **Type** SHIELING

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This site was discovered during the survey of the Lanthwaite Green enclosed site during fieldwork in 1999. The outline of a rectangular structure some 7m by 4m can be seen, abutted by a small building some 3m by 3m which has a rounded end. No entrances or internal partitions can be seen in either of the two components. It is likely that the large rectangular structure would have been used for human dwelling while the smaller building could have been used as a storeroom or processing area. These upland cellular structures are thought to be tied into the seasonal movement of cattle to higher grazing during the summer months, their use continuing on a seasonal basis for perhaps many generations.

PREFREF 25061 **MONUID** MNA124101
Name Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316040 521043 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a stony spread running for around 8m and is on average 1.5m in width. This feature appears to be the result of stone being piled into linear banks during cultivation, perhaps accumulating at the edge of a cleared plot.

- PREFREF** 25062 **MONUID** MNA121414
Name Low stone piled bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316044 521022 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This feature is a stony spread running for around 10m and is an average of 1.5m in width. This feature appears to be the result of stone being piled into linear banks during cultivation, perhaps accumulating at the edge of a cleared plot.
- PREFREF** 25063 **MONUID** MNA121504
Name Hollow or stone grubbing hole, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316060 521037 **Type** QUARRY
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This feature appears to be a natural hollow or an extraction pit for stone. The hollow has sloping sides and is some 2.5m to 3m in diameter and 0.4m in depth.
- PREFREF** 25064 **MONUID** MNA121713
Name Hollow or stone robbing hole, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316055 521039 **Type** EXTRACTIVE PIT
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This feature appears to be a natural hollow or an extraction pit for stone. The hollow has sloping sides and is some 2m in diameter and 0.4m in depth.
- PREFREF** 25065 **MONUID** MNA121609
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315932 521038 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This is a cairn which is largely covered in turf, although some stone is visible. The cairn is roughly 4m by 3.5m in size.
- PREFREF** 25066 **MONUID** MNA121820
Name Clearance Cairn on Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315895 521029 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This feature is a cairn which is largely covered in turf, although some stone is visible. The cairn is roughly 5m by 3m in size and only rises slightly above the surrounding level.
- PREFREF** 25067 **MONUID** MNA121930
Name Hollow or stone robbing hole, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315951 521024 **Type** EXTRACTIVE PIT
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This feature appears to be a natural hollow or an extraction pit for stone. The hollow has sloping sides and is some 2m by 1.7m in diameter and 0.3m in depth.
- PREFREF** 25068 **MONUID** MNA122037
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315916 521004 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This is a cairn which is largely covered in turf, although some stone is visible. the cairn is roughly 5m by 2m in size and only rises slightly above the surrounding ground level.
- PREFREF** 25069 **MONUID** MNA122142
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315908 520975 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This is a cairn which is largely covered in turf, although some stone is visible. The cairn is roughly 2.5m by 2.5m in size and is highlighted by a slight rise over this area.
- PREFREF** 25070 **MONUID** MNA122228
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315916 520965 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This cairn is roughly 2.5m by 2.5m in size, the stone piled some 0.2m clear of the turf line.

PREFREF 25071 **MONUID** MNA122335
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315910 520958 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs

Description

This is a cairn which is largely covered in turf, although some stone is visible. The cairn measures roughly 1.5m in diameter.

PREFREF 25072 **MONUID** MNA122432
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315922 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs

Description

This cairn is roughly 3m by 2.5m in size and is clearly visible through the turf line to a height of 0.2m.

PREFREF 25073 **MONUID** MNA122528
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315910 520938 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs

Description

This cairn is roughly 3m by 3m in size and is clearly visible through the turf line to a height of 0.2m. Cairn material appears to have been partially spread during robbing.

PREFREF 25074 **MONUID** MNA122627
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315919 520926 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs

Description

This cairn is roughly 3m by 3m in size and is clearly visible through the turf line to a height of 0.2m although material appears to have been partially spread during robbing.

PREFREF 25075 **MONUID** MNA122737
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315930 520932 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs

Description

This cairn is roughly 2.5m by 3m in size and is clearly visible through the turf line to a height of 0.15m.

PREFREF 25076 **MONUID** MNA122845
Name Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315942 520936 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs

Description

This feature is a stony spread running around for around 6m and is an average of 1.5m in width. this feature appears to be the result of stone being piled into linear banks during cultivation perhaps accumulating at the edge of a cleared plot.

PREFREF 25077 **MONUID** MNA122953
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315948 520937 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs

Description

This cairn is roughly 3m by 3m in size and is clearly visible through the turf line to a height of 0.1m.

PREFREF 25078 **MONUID** MNA123982
Name Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315921 520914 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a turfed over lump which is likely to be a clearance cairn. The hump is some 3m by 3m in size and has no protruding stone.

PREFREF 25079 **MONUID** MNA123057
Name Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315908 520913 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs

Description

This feature is a turfed over lump which is likely to be a clearance cairn. The hump is some 3m by 3m and a little protruding stone can be seen.

PREFREF 25080

Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere

NGR 315922 520905

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs

Description

This cairn is roughly 1.5m by 2m and is clearly visible through the turf line to a height of 0.2m.

PREFREF 25081

Name Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere

NGR 315920 520898

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs

Description

This feature is a turfed over lump which is likely to be a clearance cairn. The hump is some 1m by 1.5m with no protruding stone.

PREFREF 25082

Name Low Stone Piled bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere

NGR 315929 520905

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a stony spread running through for around 8m and is on average 1.2m in width. This feature appears to be the result of stone being piled into linear banks during cultivation, perhaps accumulating at the edge of a cleared plot. Some stone appears to have been robbed from this feature.

PREFREF 25083

Name Clearance, Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere

NGR 315964 520923

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This cairn is roughly 3m by 3m in size. It is possible that this cairn once formed part of a larger bank which has now been robbed out or covered in turf.

PREFREF 25084

Name Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere

NGR 315972 520925

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a turf covered raised area, probably a clearance cairn. The gentle hump is roughly 1.5m by 2m in size and rises up some 0.2m.

PREFREF 25085

Name Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere

NGR 315979 520924

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a turf covered raised area, probably a clearance cairn. The gentle hump is roughly 2m by 3m and rises to some 0.3m.

PREFREF 25086

Name Clearance Cairn (Robbed), Lanthwaite Green. Buttermere

NGR 315979 520930

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This cairn is some 2m by 2m in size and appears to have been the focus for stone robbing which has created a hollow in the centre of the remaining stone which has largely been covered with turf.

PREFREF 25087

Name Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green. Buttermere

NGR 315987 520944

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a stony spread which appears to have two slight banks which abutt at there eastern and northern end of the

bank close to NTSMR 25128. The banks vary between 1m and 2m in width and can reach 0.1m in height.

PREFREF 25088 **MONUID** MNA123513
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Prehistoric to Roman
NGR 316001 520955 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
 This cairn is roughly 1.8m by 2m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible on the surface.

PREFREF 25089 **MONUID** MNA123524
Name Low Piled Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316011 520953 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
 This feature is a stony spread which appears to be roughly 8m in length and some 1.7m in width and is up to 0.1m in height. There appears to be a break in slope which has been formed by soil accumulating on the up slope of the bank.

PREFREF 25090 **MONUID** MNA123535
Name Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316008 520940 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
 This feature is a turf covered raised area, probably a clearance cairn. The gentle hump is roughly 2.5m by 3m and rises to some 0.3m.

PREFREF 25091 **MONUID** MNA123546
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316023 520951 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
 Clearance cairn which is roughly 1.2m by 1.5m in size. A small amount of piled stone is clearly visible on the surface.

PREFREF 25092 **MONUID** MNA123557
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316021 520955 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
 This cairn is roughly 1.2m by 1.5m in size. A small amount of piled stone is clearly visible on the surface.

PREFREF 25093 **MONUID** MNA123568
Name Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316018 520945 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Source National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
 This feature is a turf covered mound, probably a clearance cairn. The gentle hump is roughly 1.5m by 1.2m and rises to some 0.2m.

PREFREF 25094 **MONUID** MNA123579
Name Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316006 520924 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
 This feature is a partly turfed over stone bank which is some 6m long and roughly 1m wide.

PREFREF 25095 **MONUID** MNA123590
Name Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316033 520941 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
 This feature is a partly turfed over stone bank which is some 5m long and roughly 1.5m wide.

PREFREF 25096 **MONUID** MNA123600
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316003 520967 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
 This cairn is roughly 4m by 4.5m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the surface up to a height of roughly

0.15m.

PREFREF 25097 **MONUID** MNA123611
Name Rectangular Stone Lined Pit, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316012 520970 **Type** PIT
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature appears to be a rectangular depression or filled pit which is largely covered in turf. The feature measures some 1m by 0.6m and is roughly 0.1m deep. Interpretation of this feature is subjective, the feature could be a cist Type feature, or a pit for storage or dumping.

PREFREF 25098 **MONUID** MNA123621
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315985 520985 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This cairn is roughly 4m by 4m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the surface and scattered around the cairn to a height of roughly 0.15m.

PREFREF 25099 **MONUID** MNA123631
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315982 520980 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This cairn is roughly 3m by 3.5m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the surface to a height of about 0.15m.

PREFREF 25100 **MONUID** MNA123652
Name Rectangular Stone Lined Pit, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316023 520978 **Type** PIT
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature appears to be a rectangular stone lined pit which is one largely covered in turf. The feature measures some 0.7m by 0.4m and is roughly 0.2m deep. Interpretation of this feature is subjective, although it is likely to be a cist feature, or a pit for storage.

PREFREF 25101 **MONUID** MNA123663
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316021 520977 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This cairn is roughly 3m by 3.5m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose stone can be seen on the surface to a height of around 0.15m.

PREFREF 25102 **MONUID** MNA123675
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316027 520970 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This cairn is roughly 3m by 3.5m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the ground surface to a height of roughly 0.15m.

PREFREF 25103 **MONUID** MNA123686
Name Hollow or Grubbing Hole, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316042 520981 **Type** EXTRACTIVE PIT
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a stone free hollow which is some 1m by 1m and roughly 0.1m in depth. This feature could be the result of an episode of stone robbing and is unlikely to be the product of natural geology.

PREFREF 25104 **MONUID** MNA123696
Name Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316045 520956 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a large spread of stone which might be two cairns with a bank linking them or just a spread of stone which is a result of a deliberate episode of stone robbing. The feature appears some 8m in length by 2.5m to 3m in width.

- PREFREF** 25105 **MONUID** MNA123705
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316053 520970 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This cairn is roughly 2m by 2m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible as loose stone on the surface, and rises up to a height of around 0.11m.
- PREFREF** 25106 **MONUID** MNA123713
Name Clearance Cairn and Stony Spread, Lanthwaite Green **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316071 520972 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This feature consists of one cairn which is some 2m by 2m and has a clear spread of stone scattered around the area. Associated with this cairn appears to be a spread of material which could be a relict bank of piled stone abutting the cairn. It might also be the remains of an episode of stone robbing which has scattered material from the cairn over the short distance.
- PREFREF** 25107 **MONUID** MNA123733
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316051 520934 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This cairn is roughly 1.8m by 2m in size. The cairn is largely covered over in turf and is 0.1m proud of the surrounding ground.
- PREFREF** 25108 **MONUID** MNA123753
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316049 520927 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This cairn is roughly 2m by 2m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the surface and appears to be piled up to a height of 0.15m. It is possible that this cairn might have been linked to the long linear stone piled bank recorded here as NTSMR 25127.
- PREFREF** 25109 **MONUID** MNA123764
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316054 520919 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This cairn is roughly 3.5m by 3.5m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the surface of the cairn. It is possible that this feature might have once been linked to NTSMR 25126.
- PREFREF** 25110 **MONUID** MNA123776
Name Hollow or Stone Grubbing Hole, Lanthwaite Green **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316011 520894 **Type** EXTRACTIVE PIT
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This feature is a stone free hollow which is some 3m by 3m and roughly 0.3m deep. This feature is likely to be the result of a deliberate episode of stone extraction or grubbing rather than a product of natural geology.
- PREFREF** 25111 **MONUID** MNA123786
Name Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315998 520903 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This feature is turfed over and appears as a smooth lump roughly 1m by 2m in diameter with only a minimum of stone showing through the turf layer. The cairn is likely to be roughly 0.2m in height.
- PREFREF** 25112 **MONUID** MNA123796
Name Rectangular Stone Lined Pit, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315972 520873 **Type** PIT
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.
Description
This feature appears to be a rectangular depression or filled pit which is largely covered over in turf. The feature measures some 1m by 0.5m and is roughly 0.2m deep. Interpretation of this feature is subjective although it is likely that the feature is a type of cist or storage pit.

PREFREF 25113 **MONUID** MNA123807
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315972 520878 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This cairn is roughly 2m by 2m in diameter. The piled stone is clearly visible and is piled up to a height before 0.15m.

PREFREF 25114 **MONUID** MNA123816
Name Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315990 520860 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature appears as a low spread of stone which might be a fragment of stone bank, the feature occupies an area of around 2m by 1.5m. It is also possible that the stony spread could be the result of robbing from the centre of the cairn and material being deposited around the edges.

PREFREF 25115 **MONUID** MNA123827
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315984 520859 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This cairn is roughly 1m by 1.5m in size and rises up to height of 0.15m. There is a clear break of slope formed against the upper edge of the cairn by the accumulation of soil behind the cairn.

PREFREF 25116 **MONUID** MNA123838
Name Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315982 520854 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature appears as a low spread of stone which might be a fragment of stone bank, which runs for 4m and is on average 1.5m in width. A break of slope formed by the accumulation of soil against the upper edge of the cairn as a result of soil movement.

PREFREF 25117 **MONUID** MNA123849
Name Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315964 520866 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature includes the slight trace of a bank which is highlighted by small amounts of stone along a break of slope which runs for around 8m and is roughly 2m in width. There is a well defined break of slope which has formed along the course of the bank.

PREFREF 25118 **MONUID** MNA123860
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315958 520858 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This cairn is located in a sunken depression and is some 2m by 2m in size. The stony material is piled up to just over the ground level and is quite ephemeral. The cairn appears to be butted to a low stony bank recorded as NTSMR 25119 which links this cairn with another cairn recorded as NTSMR 25120.

PREFREF 25119 **MONUID** MNA123871
Name Piled Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315967 520852 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a slight earthwork bank highlighted by a break of slope and a spread of stone which appears to link two cairns recorded as NTSMR 25118 and 25119. The stone scatter is largely hidden within the turf.

PREFREF 25120 **MONUID** MNA123883
Name Clearance Cairn or Stony Spread, Lanthwaite Green **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315973 520835 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This cairn feature is some 3m in diameter but appears to be very low to the ground and is likely to have been robbed at some point. The low stone bank recorded as NTSMR 25119 appears to abutt this feature linking it with the cairn NTSMR 25118.

PREFREF 25121 **MONUID** MNA123894
Name Relict Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315965 520840 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature appears as a small cairn roughly 1m by 1.5m which appears to have been robbed or spread out over a short distance. It is possible that this feature is actually part of a low stone bank which now appears as a fragmented section.

PREFREF 25122 **MONUID** MNA123905
Name Relict Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316033 520859 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature appears as a large cairn or fragment of relict stone piled bank roughly 3m by 4m and some 0.1m in height. It is possible that this feature is actually a low stone bank attached to the cairn. A slight break of slope formed by soil movement can be seen just own slope from the cairn.

PREFREF 25123 **MONUID** MNA123916
Name Hollow or Grubbing Hole, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316029 520868 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a hollow or depression in the ground surface which is roughly 2m by 1.5m. The hollow sinks by around 0.1m and a slight bank appears to have been formed around the central hollow. This feature is a possible stone grubbing hollow and is unlikely to have been formed by natural geology.

PREFREF 25124 **MONUID** MNA123927
Name Relict Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316003 520863 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature appears as a large spread of stone which forms a rough L shaped spread if viewed from above. The total area covered by the spread is 10 - 12m by some 4 or 5m abutted by another spread of around 10- 12m by 4m. The stony spread appears to contain at least four peaks, likely to be complete cairns which might have been the focus for later clearance.

PREFREF 25125 **MONUID** MNA123938
Name Relict Piled Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 315945 520849 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a low stone bank which appears to contain just a little stone. the bank is roughly 32m long and roughly 2.5m to 3m in width. Much of the stone is hidden by the turf and the existence of the bank is largely highlighted by the break of slope formed by the accumulation of soil on the upside slope of the bank.

PREFREF 25126 **MONUID** MNA123949
Name Piled Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316015 520888 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a large stone bank which appears to run for 50m and is around 2.5m in width along much of its length. The bank rarely stands above a height of above 0.8m - 0.15m. A number of cairns or accumulations of stone appear to be included along the length of the bank. The terminals of the bank appear to have concentrations of piled material at either end. It is possible that the bank visible today was built by linking a series of cairns together which acted as a boundary between cultivation plots. The bank has clearly been the focus for episodic stone robbing, and numerous pits and grubbing holes can be seen along its length. A break of slope appears along the up slope edge of the bank and is likely to be the product of soil movement against the edge of the bank.

PREFREF 25127 **MONUID** MNA123960
Name Piled Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman
NGR 316020 520919 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

This feature is a large stone bank which appears to run for 50m and is around 2.5m in width along much of its length. The bank rarely stands above a height of above 0.8m - 0.15m. A number of cairns or accumulations of stone appear to be included along the length of the bank. The terminals of the bank appear to have concentrations of piled material at either end. It is possible that the bank visible today was built by linking a

series of cairns together which acted as a boundary between cultivation plots. The bank has clearly been the focus for episodic stone robbing, and numerous pits and grubbing holes can be seen along its length. A break of slope appears along the up slope edge of the bank and is likely to be the product of soil movement against the edge of the bank.

PREFREF 25128

MONUID MNA123971

Name Piled Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere

Period Bronze Age to Roman

NGR 315942 520985

Type LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.

Description

The bank appears to be roughly 120m in length and is some 4 to 5m in width and runs in a gentle curve to the south of the enclosure. The bank in places stands to a height of 0.4m to 0.5m, although on average the bank is roughly 0.3m. The bank does not appear to have any cairns forming part of the bank. This might suggest that the bank was built as part of a deliberate undertaking, rather than including a number of existing cairns along the edge of an existing field system. The bank has a clear break of slope to the south of the bank which is highlighted by the slope of the ground. The bank has a number of clear grubbing holes and scars which suggest it has been the focus of episodic and deliberate stone robbing over a period of time.

PREFREF 26222

MONUID MNA120396

Name Farmhouse, hay barn & shippon, High Nook Farm, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 312882 520518

Type COW HOUSE, HAY BARN, FARMHOUSE

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: de Verre Ellerby, A.J.. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of High Nook Farm, Buttermere.

A plan of High Nook Estate in the parish of Loweswater belonging to Mr Phillip Burnyeat surveyed in 1787 by Thomas Donald.

Listed Building Details - Images of England.

ONAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:26222 This farmhouse and barn lie in an enclosed wooded valley to the SW of Loweswater; together with the kennelblock (NTSMR 26223) and bank barn (NTSMR 26224) they form an impressive range of buildings unaltered since the mid 19th century. The plan of this building, position of joists and types of different stonework, all seem to suggest that the core of the farmhouse and barn can be dated mid to late 17th century. However, the bulk of the internal and external detail and ornament, as extant, belong quite definitely to the latter quarter of the 18th century. Thus it seems likely that the second building phases saw the conversion of the fire-room from the main cooking area, to a more genteel parlour. At the same time, the two southern bays of the original barn were turned into the main cooking area/ back kitchen at the same time creating a bedroom. It is possible that the pantry and slurry shed also belong to this period. The third phase of building saw the addition of the lumber-room / box room, kitchen / bathroom in the early 20th century.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof Structure. 18th century wood detail in fire-room, staircase and the three bedrooms. All the fireplaces - cast iron ornament. Mid to late 19th century lock on back door.

FIRE-ROOM - Of all the rooms at High Nook, it is the fire-room which has the best ornament and detail - more usual in a town house than a fell farmhouse. A 4-stage fielded panelled heck forms both a corridor and a lobby, keeping out draughts from the back-kitchen and pantry doors, (latter now blocked). The heck is decorated with a quatrefoil design at door height. The passage side has been stripped - the fire side is painted gloss white. The E-W fireplace wall is divided into three sections. The west section, adjacent to the heck, houses a shell alcove with scalloped shelves within. It seems that originally this recess was enclosed by two fielded panel doors; the hinges remain on the alcove, and two matching doors are to be found disused, in the stair cupboard. Beneath the alcove with scalloped shelves within. It seems that originally this recess was enclosed by two fielded panel doors; the hinges remain on the alcove, and two matching doors are to be found disused, in the stair cupboard. Beneath the alcove are two plain drawers; under these, a two door fielded panel cupboard. At the base of this cupboard lies a drawer, the front of which consists of beaded planks. In the middle of the wall, the fireplace itself has a sandstone surround and moulded mantleshef. On the hearth stand two stone hobs with a cast iron, black-leaded grate as centrepiece. The flue to the grate is made of oven bricks, stamped with the work 'LUCOCK' presumably, the manufacture's mark. Above the mantleshef there is a single fielded panel, with volection moulding, flanked by two fluted pilasters. The upper part of the east end of the firewall is taken up by a large cupboard with two doors, two fielded panels on each door and two fielded panels on either side of each door. The area beneath this cupboard is now occupied by an upright piano - but it seems likely that at one time is housed a build-in desk or bureau - lit by the window. An example of such an arrangement extant, can be found at Hill Top, Coniston. The heck, panelling and window are all topped by a finely moulded dental cornice. All the walls in this room carry a skirting board approximately 20 cm deep. The beams in the fire-room and parlour have been boxed in and plastered.

PARLOUR - The parlour has a skirting board to a depth of approximately 10 cm. There is an early to mid 18th century fireplace surround and moulded mantleshef. The interior of the fireplace has been tiled in the mid 20th century.

BACK KITCHEN - The back kitchen range, now blocked, has a dressed sandstone fireplace surround late 18th to early 19th century. Beside this, to the east, is a late 19th century built-in cupboard with four doors at two levels with brass knobs and countersunk hinges.

PANTRY - The pantry has a slate floor and slate sconces on three sides of the room. The sconces rest on brick and slate piers; once limewashed and plastered. The pantry ceiling is supported by a hardwood chamfered beam.

STAIR CUPBOARD AND STAIRCASE - The stair cupboard has a cobbled floor and wood shelves. The walls are well whitewashed. A small, single light window, now blocked, was let in to the external wall. The dog-leg staircase has sandstone risers and treads. The baluster is formed in an elaborate chinoiserie fretwork pattern, - after Chippendale. This fretwork design is of a similar period to the fielding panel in the fire-room and can be dated mid to late 18th century.

BEDROOM 1 - Has an early 18th century sandstone fireplace with a fine moulded corbel and lintel. The hob grate interior is

of a cast iron rococo design c. 1830.

BEDROOM 3 - Has a similar fireplace surround, but with a less elaborate grate.

BEDROOM 2 - Has an early 20th century fireplace surround with a late Victorian grate. The floorboards of all the bedrooms are 20th century sawn softwood planks. The loft-space is reached via a trap door situated in the corridor behind a door.

WALLS - The southern and eastern elevations of the building have been rendered with grey pebble-dash. Those that remain bare can be seen to be a mixture of rough grained and surface gathered slate. The internal walls of the barn, neither upper nor lower, appear ever to have been whitewashed. The pantry interior alone retains the original limewashed surface. The other rooms have either been papered or coloured with modern paint. Throughout the farmhouse, all decorated woodwork and plasterwork are painted gloss white. A string course runs the length of the eastern elevation of the farmhouse above the ground floor windows.

ROOF - The roof is of slate laid in diminishing courses with a sandstone ridge. Two of the chimneys are made of sandstone blocks or 'bricks' and have slate drip courses; the third is rendered with pebbledash. The roof over the farmhouse above the last bedroom is supported by an 18th century twin-angle strut king-post tie-beam truss; over the second bedroom, by a simple tie-beam truss. Both are made of hardwoods. The double purlins are entrenched into the trusses and king post are all chamfered. The rafters are also hardwood, riven, and laid flatways over the purlins. The slates are well-torched.

The roof over the bar is supported by two tie-beam trusses resting in the wall. The riven hardwood rafters are 18th century originals and carried on double entrenched purlins.

All the ceilings in the house and barn are of modern sawn pine.

FLOORS - The back-kitchen and pantry floors are of massive Skiddaw slate flags, on average 1m by 2m in size. The floor to the fire-room parlour and stairwell is covered with large pink sandstone flags. ?Muncaster sandstone (de Verre Ellerby, A. J, 01/05/1986)

LOWESWATER NY 12 SW 13/178 High Nook Farmhouse II Farmhouse. Late C17 or early C18 with C18 and C20 alterations and additions. Roughcast walls, under graduated greenslate roof with brick and roughcast chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bays. C20 gabled porch with plank door. C20 casement and Yorkshire-sash windows with glazing bars in original chamfered surrounds, the upper floor ones with remains of removed flat mullions, those on ground-floor under continuous slate hood. The right bay has larger windows in plain reveals, that on ground-floor under thicker slate hood, suggesting this was an addition or originally a stable. Rear outshut of 3 builds has right 2-light flat stone-mullioned window. Interior has flagged floors. C18 inserted fireplace with panelled overmantel and flanking panelled cupboard and shell niche. C18 stone stairs. Adjoining barns are not of interest.

Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72702, 05 September 1986.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the Thomas Donald's 1787 mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - Site exterior as described.

PREFREF	26223	MONUID	MNA116767
Name	Wash house & dog kennels, High Nook Farm, Buttermere	Period	Post Medieval
NGR	312895 520535	Type	WASH HOUSE, KENNELS, LOOSE BOX
Sources	Vernacular Building Survey: de Verre Ellerby, A.J.. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of High Nook Farm, Buttermere.		

A plan of High Nook Estate in the parish of Loweswater belonging to Mr Phillip Burnyeat surveyed in 1787 by Thomas Donald.

Listed Building Details - Images of England.

OAN Survey 2008

Description

Phases:- 1) the uphill section consisting of a former wash house and two dog kennels with a lean-to earth closet at the rear all dating from the mid 19th century. 2) To the above has been added a downhill section probably in the second half of the 19th century, which has two looseboxes, one occupied by a dog and the other two by calves.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Slate sconce against SW gable. Blocked kennel openings.

WALLS - Constructed of surface gathered stonework with some cobbles, all laid in mortar. The quoins are irregular blocks of granite / slate and the lintels and cills slate. The two dog kennels have blocked openings at ground level about 1 meter high, similar openings can be seen at nearby Watergate Farm and at Bengarth Farm, Nether Wasdale. These are possibly for dogs (they could have had a grill over, documented examples are known on the Bedfordshire / Northamptonshire border).

ROOF - Constructed of slate laid in diminishing courses with sandstone ridge tiles and cast iron gutters. The wash house chimney stack is slate constructed. The wash house has a concrete floor and has lost its interior fittings. On the outside of its gable is a slate sconce. The earth closet has a WC replacing the original fitting and sawn rafters.

SECTION 2

WALLS - Mostly surface gathered stone laid in mortar with a large amount of cobbles. The gable end has fine dressed red sandstone quoins and the door jambs are constructed of mass produced yellow bricks with wooden lintels.

ROOF - Slates laid in diminishing courses with clay ridge tiles and a plastic gutter and supported by sawn upright rafters and purlins (de Verre Ellerby, A.J, 01/05/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - A building in this location is shown from the Thomas Donald's 1787 mapping onwards.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - site as described.

PREFREF	26224	MONUID	MNA116106
Name	Bank Barn, High Nook Farm, Buttermere	Period	Post Medieval to Modern
NGR	312912 520530	Type	BANK BARN, CART SHED, COW HOUSE, GRANARY, STABLE
Sources	A plan of High Nook Estate in the parish of Loweswater belonging to Mr Phillip Burnyeat surveyed in 1787 by		

Thomas Donald.

OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:26224 This rather grand bank barn lies facing NW across the farmyard to the dog kennel building (NTSMR 26223). Six bays long in consists of a large hay barn with threshing floor above a cartshed and three shippons, one of which was probably originally a stable. In a cheek built onto the SE side is a granary above a small roof possibly originally used for storing turnips although now used as a cattle loosebox, both cheek and main building are all of one build. Although the walls are built of rubble the winnowing door and cartshed entrance have sandstone dressings. All in all this is an extremely fine example of an early 19th century bank barn, probably dating around the period 1820-30.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Shippon stalls. Roof. Cartshed Arch.

WALLS - Constructed of surface gathered and quarried slate and other stone, with many cobbles laid in mortar. The quoins are upright, uneven and slate, and the doors and windows have slate lintels except the winnowing door, which has chamfered sandstone jambs and lintel with slate drip course above and the elliptical cartshed arch which has dressed sandstone voussoirs.

ROOF - A slated roof laid in diminishing courses had sandstone ridge tiles and cast iron gutters. This is supported over the main part of the barn by five king post trusses with chamfered tiebeams and bolts through the king posts. Late 19th or 20th century sawn upright purlins entrenched into the principle rafters support sawn rafters and felting under the slates. The granary roof is supported by one truss and double purlins, all original to the building. The rafters are sawn and slates laid on felting. The appearance of the granary roof timbers suggest that the trusses are possibly not original over the main barn and may date from the latter half of the 19th century.

HAYBARN - Plastered within except SW gable. 20th century boarded floor.

GRANARY - Plastered within with boarded floor.

FORMER STABLE - Rendered within - three chamfered beams and joists original. Concrete floor and shippon stalls probably replace stalls for horses. Evidence that supports this having been a stable are the dimensions and height of room and existence of an original window opening.

CART SHED - This has a cobbled floor and plastered walls, the beams are chamfered and to the side of the cartshed doors hang a set of 3 mid 19th century shelved.

SHIPPON 1 - This has a concrete floor and original wooden shippon dividers and chamfered beams.

SHIPPON 2 - Has concrete floor and shippon stalls - 20th century the beams are chamfered and original (de Verre Ellerby, A.J, 01/05/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from Thomas Donald's 1787 mapping onwards.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - site as described.

PREFREF 26225

MONUID MNA118206

Name Former farmhouse & attached hay barn, Watergate Farm, Loweswater, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 312685 521125

Type HAY BARN, FARMHOUSE, HOUSE

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of Watergate Farm complex, Loweswater.

Description

Site:26225 The former farmhouse at Watergate Farm faces NE across the low land at the southern end of Loweswater. The building as it stands now is a large and complex structure with hardly a right angle within the house and a rather mysterious development. The main farmhouse is a double pile structure with two front drawing rooms, kitchen and pantry behind, four bedrooms and a bathroom above. Standing at right angles and attached to this on the south side is a small cottage probably at one time part of the main house (?service wing), also on the north side is an attached hay barn and shippon. All these different structures have been classed under the former farmhouse, dividing them thus: A - Main House, B - Cottage attached to the south, C - Barn and Shippon.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Fireplaces in Drawing Room 2, Kitchen, Bedrooms 1, 2 & 6. Cornices in Drawing Room 1, Passage and Staircase. Sconces in Pantry. Two sandstone gates to front garden. Beams of ground floor of Cottage. Shippon stalls in Barn. Roof Trusses in Barn.

A. MAIN HOUSE - It seems possible even probable that the front two rooms of this house are either the adaptation or part rebuilding of a house of late 17th century or early 18th century date, of the firehouse with gable entry and parlour plan; the first drawing room being the parlour and the second the firehouse. If this is the case the house has been greatly altered and adapted at various times, the kitchen, pantry and staircase having been probably added in 1735, the date over the kitchen door. Further remodelling probably took place at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century. The second bedroom was possibly a 1st floor drawing room by the end of the 18th century, it has a particularly fine late 18th century 'Adamesque' chimneypiece (similar to Stang End, Nether Wasdale, NTSMR 20270), the house may have been heightened at this time. The windows and their surround on the front (east) side of the building probably belong to the early years of the 19th century and the plaster cornice in the first drawing room circa 1820. All the above in conjecture based upon detail of doors, windows etc, however no firm proof can be attained concerning this building's development, without the removal of the external render, some internal plasterwork and gaining access to the inaccessible roof space.

WALLS - The exterior is completely rendered in cement/stucco, the east front having a smooth surface and being scored to look like stonework. The rear (western front) has rough cast.

ROOF - Local slates laid in diminishing course with sandstone ridge tiles and cast iron gutters. The chimneys being rendered, with clay posts, the roof structure was not seen.

ROOMS - DRAWING ROOM 1 - This fine room was possibly the parlour to an earlier house, present decoration appears to date from a remodelling of c.1820 when it was probably the finest room in the house, the cornice is reeded with rosettes at

the corners, and the fine window has unusual shutters. The door into the hall / passage was blocked when a door was inserted linking this room and making it part of the attached cottage. The fireplace is unfortunately a modern granite example. The floor is boarded.

DRAWING ROOM 2 - Possibly the fireroom to an earlier house, this room has various plastered-over beams including one in a firebeam position. The fireplace is in a chimney breast and has a sandstone surround late 18th or early 19th century with a modern tiled interior. A blocked gable entry visible from the adjoining barn supports this having been a fireroom, recesses within the blocked door have a moulded jamb from a window, door or fireplace of late 17th or early 18th century date. The floor is boarded late 19th or early 20th century, and a moulded dado rail runs around the room, the partition forming the passage appears to have been inserted in the late 18th or early 19th century, the passage having a sandstone flagged floor and a moulded cornice.

PANTRY - Has slate floor, slate sconces and shelves, limewashed walls and inserted partition forming a passage to attached cottage, all of early 19th century date.

KITCHEN - Concrete floor, plastered beams, hooks hanging from ceiling. Early 19th century fireplace opening for a range (now the Rayburn) with dressed sandstone jambs, to the side of this is a 19th century cast iron oven on brick support.

STAIRCASE - Sandstone steps, square balusters resting on string, rectangular handrail and newels beaded along corners - early 19th century, steps perhaps 18th century. Moulded cornice.

BEDROOM 1 - Modern boarded floor, late 18th century fireplace with ovolo moulded sandstone surround, cast iron basket grate, and 20th century fender.

BEDROOM 2 - This extremely large bedroom may at one time have been a first floor drawing room, has a pine boarded floor. Extremely fine late 18th century 'Adamesque' fireplace surround, made of wood. The decoration may be constructed of a form of papier mache. Frieze: centre panel with cupid on a fish surrounded by rococo cartouche, swags with ribbons on their tops on either side of centre panel, then columns with foliage decoration capped on one side by lute player and on other by girl with two doves. The cornice is fluted with small swags between. Within the surround a brass basket grate is surrounded by pale blue tin glazed tiles (18th century), some missing, and then what appears to be a marble/ polished limestone (perhaps frosterley marble from Country Durham - has fossils). Hearth is stone. To the side of the fireplace is a cupboard with door with fielded panels, moulded architrave and c/sunk hinges (late 18th or early 19th century), and modern brass knob.

BEDROOM 3 - Has blocked window on to staircase, as has bathroom, these imply that two of the windows were inserted this century, the rooms originally having been lit from the staircase.

BATHROOM and BEDROOM 4 - Divided from one room - early 20th century by softwood partition. Purlins over are hardwood and truss softwood.

EXTERIOR DETAILS - The front door is reached by sandstone steps and to the left of the door is a 19th century iron footscrap. To the rear of the house near the window is a recess in stone retaining wall to hillside, it has a slate shelf and lintel and is like a bee bole, although this is unlikely in this position. In front of the house across a track is the walled garden to the house, the walls capped with flat slates. Two gates lead in and out of the garden almost on an axis with the front door of the main house. Each gate is constructed of dressed sandstone, with lintels over; that nearest to the house constructed of red sandstone and the other of a grey coloured sandstone each of late 18th or early 19th century date.

B. COTTAGE

From the exterior this small cottage appears to be of late 19th century date, this is however deceiving. Its interior recalls a much earlier date, either 17th century or early 18th century, the sitting room possesses a firebeam, indicating the room probably had a chimneyhood: elsewhere the ground floor beams are hardwood and indicate a 17th or 18th century date. Whether this cottage was a separate dwelling to the main house and whether it predates it isn't clear. It may originally have been a separate house, but appears to have certainly been part of the main house by the early 19th century, when it may have served as a service wing. The evidence supporting this 19th century use is the existence of a blocked door between the kitchen in the cottage and the passage (constructed for this door) by the pantry in the main house.

WALLS - Completely rendered, the south wall has been scored to look like stonework; the chimney is rendered with clay chimney pots.

ROOF - Local slates laid in diminishing courses with clay ridge tiles and plastic gutters, supported over the western end by a 19th century king post truss. The truss is set at an angle across the building and supports the rear hip on the roof, it also supports double sawn uprights softwood purlins and felting under the slates.

SITING ROOM - Has a rough firebeam which most probably supported a chimney hood, the other beam is chamfered with a flat stepped stop at the southern end.

KITCHEN - 17th or 18th century beams

STAIRCASE - Late 20th century inserted, probably no staircase here originally.

BEDROOM 6 - Fireplace, circa 1830 with dressed sandstone surround and rococo cast iron hob grate.

C. BARN - Attached on the northern side of the main house is the barn, consisting of a hay barn reached from the gable end through double wain doors, probably originally with a ramp (now removed), above a shippon and passage. The passage may have been a cross passage, giving access to both shippon and gable entry into house. The eastern end of the passage has no door, but a window instead, it seems likely there was a door here, however the external and internal render hide any joints. The barn which makes a continuous range with the main house dates from the early to mid 18th century.

WALLS - Surface gathered with some quarried slate laid in mortar, has random quoins. The eastern wall is rendered, thus hiding some evidence to the building's development.

ROOF - Local slates laid in diminishing courses with sandstone ridge tiles and both cast iron and plastic guttering are supported by an original hardwood structure of three tiebeam trusses notched and pegged at the apex. One of the centre truss members is possibly a reused cruck, and the northern and middle truss tiebeams and chamfered with flat stops. The double entrenched purlins are laid in single lengths over each bay and are original, the sawn rafters - 19th or 20th century.

SHIPPON - stalls - Slate divides in wooden frames, chamfered vertical posts - 18th or early 19th century. Floor - cobbled,

beams and joists chamfered, beams with flat stops, all original, supporting modern boarded floor above. Passage - slate floor, door into shippon has 18th or 19th century door frame (Whittaker, T, 01/05/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the title mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26226

MONUID MNA121110

Name Bothy, Watgate Farm, Loweswater, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 312335 521491

Type BOTHY

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of Watgate Farm complex, Loweswater.

OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:26226 This small bothy lies on the western shore of Loweswater, approximately 1/3 mile NW of Watgate Farm. It appears to date from the early to mid 19th century, was partially reconstructed in the 1930's and may originally have been shepherd's hut. The ground floor has two rooms, the north with a brick fireplace with slate lintel and cast iron grate, the south with a loft reached by a ladder.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Brick fireplace and chimney

WALLS - Constructed of a mixture of surface gathered stone - slate, granite, quartz and sandstone, including some cobbles and boulders, all laid in mortar with random rough quoins. Doors and windows have roughly cut slate cills and lintels.

ROOF - Local slates laid in diminishing courses with sandstone ridge tiles and an early to mid 19th century brick chimney. (Whittaker, 01/05/1986). In December 2004 a new toilet system was set up at the bothy. During the building work a cobbled surface was encountered during excavation work in the courtyard area to the north-west of the main bothy building. This was photographed by the warden and the photographs attached to the NTSMR. The description of the cobbled surface given by the warden suggests that the cobbled surface was probably contemporary with the first phase of building work to set up the bothy when it found use as a stable. The cobbled surface suggest that the area now used as an enclosed yard was originally enclosed as a stable and then the bothy was at one time much larger. This interpretation is supported by the finding of a drilled stone that is likely to have found use as a pivot point for a stable door.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown on the First Edition OS mapping, but not on the current 1:10000 mapping.

OAN Site Visit May 2008. Site as described.

PREFREF 26227

MONUID MNA115236

Name Hay barns, shippon & loosebox, Watgate Farm, Loweswater

Period Post Medieval

NGR 312698 521134

Type LOOSE BOX, COW HOUSE, HAY BARN,

STOREHOUSE, KENNELS

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of Watgate Farm complex, Loweswater.

Description

Site:26227 A small complex comprised of four storage / byre areas lying to the north of the former farmhouse (NTSMR 26225). The bulk of the stonework and detail suggests that the store and shippon were built at the same time as the house in the late 18th century, however, the store has been much altered and repaired both in the 1930's and in Spring 1985. The hay barn and kennel belong to a slightly later ?early 19th century date. The detail in the loose box suggests that it was constructed during a third building possible mid to late 19th century - certainly later than the store and hay barn, and at a date earlier than the use of softwood machine-cut timbers c.1900.

SHIPPON & STORE - The shippon and store appear formerly to have had walls of rough quarried and surface gathered slate, interspersed with round sandstone blocks. The north wall has been rebuilt with late 20th century brick and rendered externally with grey pebbledash. A 20th century cast iron gutter runs around the whole building. The shippon stalls, (2 double, 1 single) are divided by two Brathay slate partitions with hardwood uprights. The stall area is raised approximately 20 cm and divided from the cobbled sluice area by a slate kerb. The interior is whitewashed. An internal brick pier provides extra support for the 20th century, sawn, softwood floor to the storage area above. The lintel and quoins are all made of large, well-cut sandstone blocks (?St Bees sandstone).

DOOR - 6 plank, 5 batten door, 2 strap hinges. The stone quoins of the double opening of the store have been replaced by yellow bricks manufactured c1900. The original door lintel has been replaced by an iron girder. A rectangular owl hole, also edged with yellow bricks, has been placed above the centre of the doors. The three original barn walls appear to have been whitewashed, the north wall is of plain late 20th century brick. The east gable wall has been rebuilt using six courses of brick above the eaves. A flight of seven slate steps run along the south wall internally rising up to allow access both to the upper floor of the hay barn and to the storage area above the shippon and loose box. However, the gable entry door to the hay barn is now blocked with breeze blocks.

The floor of the upper storage area is of modern, sawn softwood planks as is a double late 20th century plank and batten door with a rectangular light in the top quarter of each. The roof over the store, shippon and loose box is a late 20th century tie beam roof, all the rafters and beams of which are softwood, sawn and upright. The roof covering is corrugated asbestos with heavy asbestos roof tiles.

HAY BARN & KENNEL - The wall of the hay barn consist of rough surface-gathered slate, the quoins are laid horizontally and flatwise. The interior is whitewashed. The blocked doorway in the northern gable are clearly visible and still has a wooden lintel above. The double doors have a wooden lintel with a slate drip course above. The floor of the hay barn was laid with concrete in 1985. The roof is supported by an original hardwood tie-beam roof. All the purlins and beams are hardwood and adzed. The rafters are of sawn softwood laid upright. Two small skylights have been let into the roof either side of the ridge. The slate roof was once torched, but little now remains; it is laid in diminishing courses, topped with

sandstone ridge tiles. Although the upper gable entry can be clearly seen, no internal floor supports remain. The kennel walls, quoins and roof covering are as those on the hay barn adjacent. The internal walls are whitewashed. The floor is slated, but covered by a raised, wooden dog platform at the northern end. The roof is of the same pitch as the hay barn, supported by two hardwood adzed purlins and principal rafters. The other rafters are of a sawn softwood and laid flat. Above one door a piece of slate has been laid across the wall to form an air vent. A slate drip course runs above the slate lintel. A cast iron gutter runs along the west wall eaves. DOOR - 6 plank, 2 batten door, much patched. Wood frame. The roof details are the same as those of the shippon and store.

LOOSEBOX - The loosebox walls are of mixed quarried and surface gathered slate; the large sawn slate quoins are laid upright and flat wise. On the east wall, externally, there is evidence of a blocked window. Internally the wood lintel is extant. 1 softwood stanchion remains upright, the floor was not seen. DOOR - 9 plank, 2 batten, 1 brace - late 20th century. The roof details are the same as for the store and shippon.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26228

MONUID MNA120560

Name Kennels & byre, Watergate Farm, Loweswater, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 312745 521085

Type COW HOUSE, KENNELS

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of Watergate Farm complex, Loweswater.

Description

Site:26228 A small rectangular building lying to the south of the former farmhouse (NTSMR 26225). It has a monopitch roof of corrugated asbestos. The walls are mortared and made of a mixture of quarried and surface gathered slate, with a few rounded sandstone blocks included. The quoins are irregular. The front wall has been rebuilt to a depth of two courses below the eaves, the north gable wall for a length of 2m and full height. An iron gutter runs the length of the building on the hill side. The roof is supported by a single principal rafter and purlin, both late 20th century sawn pine, laid upright. The interior of the building was once limewashed and shows signs of having had a floor resting on two wood lintels above 3 doors and on the internal walls; no boards or beams remain extant (Whittaker, T, 01/05/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - This building is unclear on the historic mapping.

PREFREF 26362

MONUID MNA119488

Name Farmhouse, Cragg Farm, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 317353 517160

Type FARMHOUSE

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Green, S. 01/04/1987. Vernacular building survey of Cragg Farm, Buttermere.

Listed Building Details - Images of England

Description

Site: 26362 The relatively unaltered example of 17th and 18th century building in Buttermere is extremely important. It is also of great value for its relationship to this compact small steading and for its location within the valley. Cragg House Farm is situated north of Buttermere and east of Crummock Water. It consists of a compact L-shaped range of linked buildings, including a fairly substantial farmhouse, former threshing Barn, two shippons, two looseboxes, meal store, calf hull and haylofts. There is also a detached former separating house, a 20th century Dutch Barn and concrete block store. One room, the parlour, was used as a Post Office during the early 20th century. The farmhouse occupies the western end of the range and appears to consist of a number of different builds. The oldest portion consisting of the firehouse and parlour; the wall between these two possibly being built in stone at a later date, replacing the more usual muntin and plank screen. This portion of the building is probably of the late 17th or early 18th century. The features such as firebeam and blocked firewindow both corroborate this. The stairway is probably contemporary due both to its rock hewn construction and the relatively narrow span of the building. The back store being also a later addition. The next phase of building consisted of the pantry and kitchen probably during the early 18th century, since this extension clearly shows firebeam construction. It may have been a small secondary residence. The roof of the original house was raised by approximately one metre and probably at the same time a bedroom was created over the kitchen and pantry. In the late 19th century or early 20th century the internal woodwork of the windows was largely replaced during a renovation programme in the 1940's, the bathroom was added over an external access wash house and the back kitchen and downstairs bedroom converted from a lean-to timber shed. No work has been done on the house since this date and it maintains many features of immense interest.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof timbers, 18th century fireplace in parlour, 18th century fire surround in firehouse, flag floor in firehouse, beams, range in kitchen, bread oven, slate sconces, kitchen sink fitting.

WALLS - Whitewash over surface-gathered and some quarried stone with rough quoins to front elevation white washed render to side and rear elevations. Roughcast chimneys, one whitewashed.

ROOF - Graded slate rising to a sandstone ridge, resting upon two hardwood tie beam trusses with hardwood purlins laid in single lengths.

PARLOUR - Hardwood beams in approximately 'firebeam' position. Though the room always appears to have been a parlour with possibly a pantry at rear, no evidence of this remains. Corbelled beam of fireplace wall and beam set close to the internal wall both suggest some structural alterations. Fine 18th century, simply moulded mantel shelf with deep stone lintel below. Brick fireplace with hardwood shelf and the hearth inserted mid 20th century. Concrete floor. This room was used as a Post Office. The small window being the position of the post box.

HALL - 20th century plank partition. Slate floor.

FIREHOUSE - Chamfered oak main beam and firebeam. The substantial stone heck survives. Mid to late 18th century sandstone fire-surround remains with 20th century brick infill and early 20th century painted pine mantel shelf. Cupboard to right of fireplace with late 19th century single moulded panel door below shelves above. Two panel door to left of fireplace, giving access to very interesting bread oven. Slate floor.

KITCHEN - Two chamfered oak beams one in firebeam position suggesting a possible small dwelling or at least a secondary cooking fireplace. The other beam has attached oak pegs. This room has an extremely handsome c.1900 range. A Foresight Patent Grate the complete fitting survives unaltered, combining cast-iron and red glazed tile throughout. A small early 20th century plank cupboard is situated to the left of the range. Concrete floor.

PANTRY - Slate sconces on slate uprights line two walls. The rear of the bread oven accounts for the solid wall. Two hardwood beams, one on firehouse wall corbelled out, suggesting a later build. **BACK KITCHEN** - Situated in 1940's, lean-to timber building. Tongue and groove boarded ceiling. Large Aga and 1940's Belfast sink with wooden draining board and cupboards - very interesting period piece. Concrete floor.

DOWNSTAIRS STORE - Unusual room. Very low door. A beam across the inner wall suggest a doorway which may have been the original entrance rather than being in the gable as would normally be expected.

STAIRWAY - Interesting rock hewn stairway with bentwood handrail.

BEDROOM 1 & BEDROOM 4 - Small late 19th century cast-iron fireplace. Upstairs store with late 19th century or early 20th century plank partition with fanlight over. The shelved recess may have been a window lighting the stairway at one time.

BATHROOM - This room was added in the 1940's and contains its original fittings. 19th century sawn softwood floor throughout the first floor. The two hardwood tie beam trusses and lower purlins are visible on the landing and in the first two bedrooms (Green, S, 01/04/1987).

NY 11 NE BUTTERMERE 14/80 Crag House and adjoining barn II Farmhouse and barn. Late C17 or early C18. Painted rubble (barn unpainted) tinder graduated greenslate roof with cement rendered chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 4 bays with barn to left under common roof. C20 door within gabled stone porch. Yorkshire sash windows in 3 left bays, those on ground floor in enlarged openings, all with plain reveals; remainder are sashes in plain reveals, that on ground floor being a smaller firewindow. Barn has large cart entrance with double plank doors. Half plank door to left and loft doorway above. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72164, 08 August 1985.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the title mapping onwards.

PREFREF	26363	MONUID	MNA120872
Name	Former threshing barn & shippon, Cragg Farm, Buttermere	Period	Post Medieval
NGR	317345 517155	Type	THRESHING BARN, COW HOUSE
Sources	Vernacular Building Survey: Green, S. 01/04/1987. Vernacular building survey of Cragg Farm, Buttermere.		

Description

Site:26363 Former threshing barn - This five bay barn is attached to the east gable of the farmhouse (NTSMR 26362). It is a long narrow rectangle with a shippon with hayloft over at the east end and is of a later build than the house. It appears to date from the time the roof height of the house was raised, probably the mid to late 18th century. Both upper hay doors and the shippon doors are later insertions. Blocked openings at the west end of the barn suggest an earlier shippon arrangement, though no structural evidence remains. The building was renovated in the late 19th century or early 20th century when the whole farmstead was modernised.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof timbers and shippon fittings including flooring.

WALLS - Surface-gathered and some quarried stone of rather poor quality with rough quoins. Concrete and brick surrounds to hay doors and shippon door denote later insertions. The rear elevation is rendered.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge, resting upon five tie beam trusses. Four hardwood trusses notched at apex resting on the wall head. The central ones showing some failure. The fifth most eastern truss is a 19th century sawn softwood replacement. Two hardwood purlins / pitch laid in single lengths. Hardwood ridge purlin. Sawn softwood rafters. Slates torched underneath.

BARN - Interior west gable plastered to protect hay from heat of the chimney. Partly brick floor.

SHIPPON - Hardwood posts and rails with plank divides. Softwood beams and joists. Cobble floor to stalls. Flag floor to passages.

HAYLOFT - Sawn softwood floor with trapdoor access to shippon. Also access to loft over loose box (Green, S, 01/04/1987).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF	26364	MONUID	MNA117383
Name	Loosebox & hayloft, Cragg Farm, Buttermere	Period	Post Medieval
NGR	317345 517145	Type	HAYLOFT, LOOSE BOX
Sources	Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings Survey.		

Description

Site:26364 This small building consists of a loose box with hayloft over and is an addition to the threshing barn (NTSMR 26363) to which it is connected at both levels. Its hardwood roof structure suggests an early 19th century date.

WALLS - Surface gathered and some quarried stone of poor quality.

ROOF - Graded slates with tile ridge. Hardwood tie beam truss with hardwood purlins laid in single lengths. Two pitch and hardwood ridge purlins. Sawn softwood rafters slates torched underneath.

DOOR - Seven chamfered planks, three battens, Four vents and arrowhead hinges.

LOOSE BOX - Cobbled floor. Sawn softwood joists and upper floor. Door at rear blocked when rear loose box (NTSMR 26366) was added.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Cobbled floor and roof timbers (Green, S, 01/04/1987).

OAN Oct 2007 - this building is unclear on the historic mapping.

PREFREF 26365 **MONUID** MNA117200
Name Shippon & hayloft, Cragg Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317345 517135 **Type** HAYLOFT, COW HOUSE
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Green, S. 01/04/1987. Vernacular building survey of Cragg Farm, Buttermere.
Description
 This building is situated at the SE corner of the farmstead and terminates the main range. It is of late 19th century date and is built onto the gable of the loosebox & hayloft (NTSMR 26364). There is a flight of stone steps to the hayloft which have partially been removed for safety reasons. Semicircular plinth at gable of unknown provenance. Slate slab divides in shippon of particular interest.
WALLS - Surface gathered and some quarried stone with slate fines. Large undressed quoins. Clay vent pipes in gable wall.
ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge. Sawn softwood tie beam truss. Sawn softwood purlins 2 / pitch laid in single lengths. Sawn softwood rafters and ridge purlin slates torched underneath.
IMPORTANT FEATURES - Interior fittings of shippon including stone stall divides. Also stone plinth to south especially if former use could be discerned (Green, S, 01/04/1987).

PREFREF 26366 **MONUID** MNA118194
Name Loosebox, Cragg Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317345 517145 **Type** LOOSE BOX
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of Watergate Farm complex, Loweswater.
Description
 Site:26366 This late 19th century building is an addition filling in part of the re-entrant angle of the L-shaped range. Its addition necessitated the blocking of the winnowing door and it too has two blocked openings of unknown use.
WALLS - Surface gathered and some quarried stone with roughly dressed quoins and clay vent holes.
ROOF - Graded slates resting on a hardwood half-tie beam truss with angle struts, three hardwood purlins laid in single lengths. Sawn softwood rafters. Slates felted underneath.
DOOR - 1/2 plank and batten door. Interior whitewashed (Green, S, 01/04/1987).
 OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26367 **MONUID** MNA119203
Name Meal store & dog hull, Cragg Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317355 517165 **Type** GENERAL STORE, KENNELS
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Green, S. 01/04/1987. Vernacular building survey of Cragg Farm, Buttermere.
Description
 Site:26367 This low lean-to building terminates the W-E range of the farmstead. It is probably a 19th century addition and still maintains a hardwood roof structure.
WALLS - Surface gathered and some quarried stone with rough quoins. Brick facings to both doorways.
ROOF - Graded slates resting upon hardwood purlin sawn softwood rafters and ridge plate. Slates torched underneath.
INTERIOR - Concrete floor throughout.
IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof timbers (Green, S, 01/04/1987).
 OAN Oct 2007 - This building is unclear on the historic mapping.

PREFREF 26368 **MONUID** MNA119982
Name Former store, Cragg Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317335 517155 **Type** TOILET, PRIVY HOUSE
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Green, S. 01/04/1987. Vernacular building survey of Cragg Farm, Buttermere.
Description
 Site:26368 Former separating house and earth closet.
 This small 18th or 19th century? building is situated about 6m south of the farmhouse and was used until the 1960's as a separating house with loft storage over. It has surface gathered and some quarried stone walls with hardwood lintels. The north gable is rendered and whitewashed. Roof of graded slates rising to a tile ridge. The roof structure was not seen but the building was reroofed in the 1940's. Interior concrete floor and revised hardwood beam and slate sconce. Mid 1960's hardwood partition creating a small store. 20th century concrete block WC and earth closet attached to rear with doors both plank and batten.
IMPORTANT FEATURES - Oak beam and slate sconce (Green, S, 01/04/1987).
 OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26369 **MONUID** MNA120386
Name Wash house, dog hulls & loft, Cragg Farm, Buttermere **Period** Modern
NGR 317335 517155 **Type** KENNELS, WASH HOUSE
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Green, S. 01/04/1987. Vernacular building survey of Cragg Farm, Buttermere.
Description
 Site:26369 This combined washhouse with two dog hulls & loft over was constructed in the 1940's when the bathroom for the farmhouse (NTSMR 26362) was created. It is of roughcast concrete block construction with sawn softwood roof structure supporting graded slates. Woodwork is of this date. The doors plank and batten. Window/light fixed/fanlight (Green, S, 01/04/1987).

OAN Oct 2007 - This building is unclear on the modern mapping.

PREFREF 26446

Name Former farmhouse, Lanthwaite Cottage, Buttermere

NGR 315875 520625

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/10/1986. Vernacular building survey of Lanthwaite Cottage complex, Buttermere.

Description

Site:26446 This small 17th century farmhouse stands to the east of Crummock Water and faces almost due west. Shown on the 1898 OS map as Miller's Tenement. The house appears to have been added onto at various stages, the house originally consisting of a firehouse with loft above. It is difficult to determine the original layout, but it is possible the house was either entered by the window (originally a door) or one of the other doors, the staircase may have been in its present position of more likely to the right of the fire where a thick block of masonry exists. To this basic two room house, one up, one down, was added a parlour (now kitchen) with another bedroom above, possibly at the same time the barn was built, probably in the early to mid 18th century, this parlour and bedroom above were originally the same height as the barn, but were heightened probably in the late 19th century. At the rear of the house, a pantry, staircase and entrance lobby appear to have been added - 18th century or early 19th century.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Cruck truss. Mantleself in firehouse. Slate sconces in pantry.

WALLS -All lime- rendered and limewashed, therefore hiding any vertical joints. The western front has dressed sandstone lintels and cills, some red sandstone and others grey sandstone.

ROOF - A roof of local slates laid in diminishing courses with sandstone ridge tiles and cast iron gutters is supported by a rather interesting structure. Over the original house is one oak raised full-cruck truss, half lapped and pegged with two wooden pegs at the apex; it has a tie beam at 2.15 metres height above the 1st floor floorboards, this tiebeam is pegged with two wooden pegs in the crucks at either end. This truss together with the ridge purlin appears original to the house, the sawn upright softwood purlins, rafters and felting under the slates dating from a reroofing in 1983, when a further truss above the firebeam was removed. This truss as indicated on the plan formed a firebay and may have been an upper full-cruck or raised full-cruck truss, it had a tiebeam at approximately 1 meter height above the 1st floor floorboards. The roof over the third bedroom has sawn softwood purlins and rafters - 1983.

FIREHOUSE - Has firebeam and two other original chamfered beams. A chimney breast has been inserted, it has a late 20th century tiled fireplace, however the mantelpiece is a particularly fine sandstone mid to late 18th century moulded example, this could indicate the date of the chimney breast insertion or could on the other hand be reset from elsewhere. This room is presently entered by a lobby to the rear, now with a concrete floor; a demolished bathroom stood beyond this.

PARLOUR - This room together with the bedroom above appears to be added onto the original house either in the early or mid 19th century. It presently has a concrete floor and had a chimney breast (removed 1983) on its south wall, with a recess now made into a door. The joists in this room are oak and chamfered.

STORE - This room has a concrete floor and oak joists, one door was probably cut through - 19th or 20th century as this room was originally reached externally through the blocked door now a window.

PANTRY - Slate flagged floor and slate sconces, this room together with the staircase was added possibly in the 18th or early 19th century.

STAIRCASE - Late 20th century tiled treads and softwood newel and handrails, probably stone underneath - 18th or early 19th century. The 1st floor was probably divided into its present arrangement with three bedrooms in the late 19th century, as the doors are of that date.

BEDROOM 1 - In 1983 this bedroom was divided to make the present bathroom, it has a chimney breast and had a roof truss forming a firebay (originally with firehood) - all now removed. There are no remains of a corbelled chimney stack above.

BEDROOM 2 - Softwood boarded floor - 19th century.

BEDROOM 3 - Originally had a chimney breast (removed 1983) (Whittaker, T, 01/10/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping (1844) onwards.

PREFREF 26447

Name Threshing barn, Lanthwaite Cottage, Loweswater, Buttermere

NGR 315875 520605

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/10/1986. Vernacular building survey of Lanthwaite Cottage complex, Buttermere.

Description

Site:26447 This former threshing barn is attached to the farmhouse on the south side and probably dates from the early 18th century. Three bays long, it may have been constructed together with the Parlour and third bedroom of the former farmhouse (NTSMR 26446).

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof trusses. Wain Doors.

WALLS - Mostly surface gathered stone laid in mortar with rough uneven quoins, some laid upright. The west wall is limewashed, the south gable has an owl hole and the NW corner of the barn was rebuilt in 1983. Both blocked winnowing door and wain doors have original hardwood lintels.

ROOF - Thick old green slates laid in diminishing courses with cast iron gutter and 20th century clay ridge tiles. The structure underneath consists of two tiebeam trusses notched at the apex with two purlins on each pitch - all 18th century and constructed of various reused timbers - tie beams and principle rafters possibly from cruck trusses. Ridge purlins and rafters - sawn softwood, 20th century; slates torched underneath.

INTERIOR - Concrete floor.

WAIN DOORS - Partly 19th century, partly 20th century - softwood, with old oak frame - 18th or early 19th century

(Whittaker, T, 01/10/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - The building is unclear on the historic mapping, but is probably shown on the tithe map of 1844.

PREFREF 26448 **MONUID** MNA120272
Name Earth closet, Lanthwaite Cottage, Loweswater, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315865 520635 **Type** TOILET, PRIVY HOUSE
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/10/1986. Vernacular building survey of Lanthwaite Cottage complex, Buttermere.

Description

Site:26448 This small earth closet stands just north of the farmhouse (NTSMR 26446) attached to the garden wall. The 1935 OS map does not show this structure, this is however most probably an omission as the building dates from the late 19th or early 20th century. To the west of the one roomed earth closet is a small compound with walls around, into which the mucking out hole from the earth closet empties, this is probably contemporary with the earth closet. The east wall of the earth closet is part of an earlier structure, possibly a barn, probably of 18th century date.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Flagged floor. Compound. Pine Seat.

WALLS - Boulder foundation to east wall of earth closet, with surface gathered stone laid in mortar and large uneven quoins.

ROOF - Monopitch with sawn softwood rafters and local slates torched underneath.

DOOR - 7 chamfered planks, 3 battens, early 20th century.

WINDOW - Constructed of 3 roofing slates - triangular. Sandstone flagged floor, pine seat contemporary with building (Whittaker, T, 01/10/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - This building is unclear on the historic mapping.

PREFREF 26449 **MONUID** MNA115872
Name Hayloft & cartshed, Lanthwaite Cottage, Loweswater, **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315865 520595 **Type** SHELTER SHED, CART SHED,
 HAYLOFT

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/10/1986. Vernacular building survey of Lanthwaite Cottage complex, Buttermere.

Description

Site:26449 Just to the SW of the threshing barn (NTSMR 26447) stands this two storied structure consisting of a hayloft (pitching door on the northern gable) above a cartshed (door on north gable). The cartshed may have been used as a shelter shed for sheep or calves, and the building dates from the 19th century.

WALLS - Quarried slate laid dry, some bricks used in jambs of hay pitching door.

ROOF - Rough lengths of softwood form purlins and rafters, the local slates are torched underneath. Sandstone ridge tiles.

INTERIOR - Ground floor has various small storage recesses. Pine boarded floor to 1st floor is supported by five sawn upright softwood beams - 20th century (Whittaker, T, 01/10/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 26452 **MONUID** MNA121195
Name Farmhouse, Rannerdale, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316285 518715 **Type** FARMHOUSE

Sources

Description

Site:20583*1 Rannerdale Farm is situated on the E shore of Crummock Water adjacent to the B5892. The principle buildings of the farmstead are linked but are of various dates. The oldest is the part which is now a stable with hayloft above and Rannerdale Close holiday cottage of the turn of the 19th century. The large barn with threshing floor is of c.1840 with the later addition of shippon to the E. The farmhouse is dated 1865 with a shell addition to the E in the late 19th century, now part of Rannerdale Croft holiday cottage and a further addition to the N of the early 20th century. This linked group of buildings form the main part of the farm with some smaller buildings in a range to the E.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - All marble fireplaces, interior doors, cornices, archways, slate sconces and floors, staircase, date stone, render scored as ashlar and dressed sandstone window surrounds.

WALLS - Hard render scored as ashlar to all elevations painted white to all except E elevation which is left unpainted. Painted dressed sandstone surrounds to all openings. Shield on N elevation dated 1865 with initials SW also carved on inner lintel of wagon way arch.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge resting upon a cross wall construction roof with 2 sawn softwood purlins / pitch sawn softwood ridge purlins and rafters. Slates torched underneath.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26453 **MONUID** MNA115116
Name Holiday Cottage & Stable with Hayloft, Rannerdale Farm, **Period** Post Medieval to Modern
 Buttermere
NGR 316285 518705 **Type** HAYLOFT, STABLE, HOLIDAY CENTRE
Sources (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

Description

Site:20583*2 This appears to be the oldest building in the farmstead and dates from the turn of the 19th century. It was radically altered in the 20th century when half the building was converted into Rannerdale Close holiday cottage. However, 3 of the original stable stalls remain at the S end. It is linked to Building *1 by the wagon way. Access was not gained to the

holiday cottage but Drawing Office plans exist (interior totally late 20th century).

IMPORTANT FEATURES - All remaining stable fittings and roof truss. **WALLS** - Surface gathered stone with roughly dressed quoins. hard white render coursed as ashlar to front (W) elevation. Painted dressed sandstone surrounds to all openings on W front.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge hipped at the S end resting upon a softwood chamfered kingpost truss with softwood double purlins, rafters and ridge purlin. Slates torched underneath.

STABLE - 19th century chamfered hardwood posts and stall divides with pine stall sides with 19th century manger and grain kist, turned wooden pegs for tack. 3 softwood beams and softwood upper floor. Stone flay floor to stable. Concrete block wall at N end. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

OAN Oct 2007 - Buildings in this location were shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26454

MONUID MNA120045

Name Barn, Shippon & Hayloft, Rannerdale Farm, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 316285 518685

Type HAYLOFT, COW HOUSE, BARN

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings Survey.

Description

Site:20583*3 This fine c.1840 former threshing barn provides the majority of the agricultural accommodation of the farmstead. It is linked to building *2 and forms the strongest element within the group. It consists of a shippon with hayloft over, a threshing barn and a cartshed with hayloft over. A alter rear addition contains a shippon with hayloft over. The building is depicted from the first Edition OS mapping onwards.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof timbers, stone threshing floor. Dressed sandstone window and door surrounds.

WALLS - Front (W) elevation hard render scored as ashlar with dressed sandstone surrounds to all openings and fine simply moulded curves to the wain and cartshed doors.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge with hipped ends resting upon 5 pitch pine king post trusses with angle struts. Double purlins, all sawn softwood 2/ pitch. Sawn softwood rafters and ridge purlin. Roof of rear hayloft inaccessible.

INTERIOR

SHIPPON - Softwood chamfered posts with softwood stall divides. Sawn softwood beams and joists.

BARN - Stone threshing floor. Sawn softwood floors in both haylofts. One at N has access to building *2 through an oak framed doorway. Interior walls limewashed.

CART SHED - Stone floor.

REAR SHIPPON - Remains of 4 shippon stalls all softwood. Sawn softwood floor to hayloft resting on sawn softwood beams. Hayloft inaccessible. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26455

MONUID MNA121317

Name Loosebox & Shelter Shed, Rannerdale Farm, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 316335 518705

Type SHELTER SHED, LOOSE BOX

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings Survey.

Description

Site:20583*4 This range of farm buildings stands to the SE of building *1; built in three distinct stages, all mid to late 19th century. The west end is depicted on the OS first edition with the rest of the range first appearing on the second edition mapping.

A. First stage consisting of two loose boxes - mid 19th century.

WALLS - mostly surface gathered stone laid in mortar. Slate lintels.

ROOF - Local slates, torched underneath, sandstone ridge tiles. Sawn softwood upright purlins, one on each pitch.

DOORS - 20th century plank and batten.

B. Second stage consisting of one room with flue of S wall. This structure was added to the first stage in mid to late 19th century and is probably too far from the house to be a wash house, was it possibly a slaving house/ - walls plastered within.

WALLS - surface gathered laid in mortar, S wall has been heightened.

ROOF - Local slates, sandstone ridge tiles. Asymmetrical with 2 purlins on N pitch and one on S pitch - all sawn softwood, upright, slates torched.

DOOR - 6 1/2 planks stable door - 20th century.

WINDOW - 4 lights 20th century hopper.

C. Third stage, added to stage B probably late 19th century, consists of shelter shed with loft over W half.

WALLS - Mostly surface gathered laid in mortar. Rough seven quoins. N front has two openings with reused hardwood lintels and slate drip courses above and vents above these.

ROOF - Local slates, sandstone ridge tiles and cast iron gutter. Structure consists of one tie beam truss notched at apex with tow purlins on each pitch - all sawn softwood as are rafters. Slates torched underneath.

LOFT - 20th century softwood.

FLOOR - concrete.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26456

MONUID MNA117611

Name Former Washhouse and Earth Closet, Rannerdale Farm,

Period Post Medieval

NGR 316321 518718

Type TOILET, WASH HOUSE, PRIVY HOUSE

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings Survey.

Description

Site:20583*5 This former mid to late 19th century washhouse and 2 earth closets are situated E of building *1 and are now used for storage and a WC. Buildings are shown in this location from the second Edition OS mapping.

WALLS - Surface gathered and some quarried slate with vertical slate quoins. Brick chimney at E gable.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge. Sawn softwood purlins 1 / pitch in cross wall construction. Sawn softwood ridge purlin and rafters. Slates torched underneath.

INTERIOR - Flag stone floor and whitewashed walls.

OS Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26457

MONUID MNA116712

Name Loose Box on Peel Place Farmstead Site, Rannerdale

Period Post Medieval to Modern

NGR 315987 521267

Type FARMSTEAD, LOOSE BOX

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings Survey. OS Survey 2008

Description

Site:20583*6 Rectangular loose box largely rebuilt in the mid 20th century, situated amongst the remains of a more extensive farmstead. Located about 100 metres NE of Lanthwaite Green Farm and the B5289, close to Liza Beck.

WALLS - Field stone and slate, some of which is quarried. Large stone quoins. Largely rebuilt on older foundations.

ROOF - Graded slate with sandstone ridge upon cross-wall construction with softwood double purlins, upright rafters and ridge piece.

DOOR - late 20th century, plank and batten

NOTES - Platform of building to the N, either a house or a barn with a mature sycamore immediately adjacent to the E.

OS Oct 2007 - Possibly shown from the tithe mapping (1844) onwards. A structure was depicted in this location.

OS Site Visit May 2008 - The large threshold stone is made from red sandstone. There is a mark etched in the threshold stone on the hinge side that may be associated with an earlier door, although this may relate to an earlier use of the stone, pre-dating the threshold.

PREFREF 26458

MONUID MNA118907

Name Boat House, Crummock Water, Rannerdale Farm, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 315485 520555

Type BOAT HOUSE

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings Survey

Description

Site:20583*7 A small late 19th century boat house situated on the E shore of Crummock Water W of Lanthwaite Cottage.

WALLS - Surface gathered stone laid in mortar with rough square blocks of slate and sandstone, some reused.

ROOF - Slate roof with sandstone ridge upon hardwood tie beam truss reused possible from a barn, notched at the apex. Hardwood purlins, also reused and softwood rafters. Slates torched on the underside.

DOOR - 6 beaded planks and 3 battens. Strap hinges under a dressed sandstone lintel.

INTERIOR - Loft over part of the interior resting on hardwood beams with plank floor. Concrete walkway along N side. Interior walls plastered.

OS Oct 2007 - Shown from the 1804 map of Scale Hill onwards, so not late-nineteenth century, or possibly a later rebuild.

PREFREF 26549

MONUID MNA117328

Name Barn, now garage & workshop, Cornhow, Loweswater,

Period Post Medieval to Modern

NGR 315125 522275

Type CART SHED, HAYLOFT, COW HOUSE,

BARN, KENNELS, WORKSHOP, GARAGE

Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/12/1986. Vernacular building survey of Cornhow Cottage complex, Loweswater.

Description

Site:26549 This mid 19th century barn is situated to the west of the cottage (NTSMR 27052). It contains a cartshed and shippon below with attached earth closet, possible pig sty and a hayloft now used as a workshop above. The building was used as an impromptu Village Hall during the early 20th century.

IMPORTANT FEATRUES - Shippon, stall divides and posts.

WALLS - Quoined slate walls laid in mortar.

ROOF - Graded slate roof with a sandstone ridge and verge resting upon two sawn softwood tie beam trusses notched at the apex. Sawn softwood double purlins 2/pitch and sawn softwood rafters and ridge purlin. Slates torched underneath.

DETAILS

CARTSHED - Now used as a garage. Stone floor, sawn softwood beams and joists with sawn softwood ladder to upper storey. Early 20th century kennel with concrete block walls inserted in early 20th century in NE corner.

SHIPPON - Cobbled floor, slate stall divides with oak stall posts. Softwood beams and joists with 2 blocked vents in rear wall.

EARTH CLOSET - With oak beam and riven joists. Whitewashed, now used as a kennel.

HAYLOFT - Whitewashed walls and pine floor, 6 glazed vents, some markings on the tie beam, including 16 M (Whittaker,

T, 01/ 12/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the title mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26597 **MONUID** MNA119008
Name Wood House Cottage, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316944 517443 **Type** COUNTRY HOUSE, FARMHOUSE
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Stephen Haigh, Buildings Archaeologist. 1993. Wood House Vernacular Building Survey.
 Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings Survey.

Description

The cottage is of lesser importance; it is however significant in demonstrating the extension of accommodation for servants during the 19th century (Stephen Haigh, 1993). OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 26598 **MONUID** MNA117952
Name Barn, Wood House, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316944 517443 **Type** BARN
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings

Description

Site:20627*2 This large "along the slope" bank barn, dated by the pump in the central cartshed bay to 1837 is typical of the date and area. It is constructed of granite rubble with brick and tooled sandstone dressings, with a graduated slate roof. To the rear the entrance to the hay loft is via a small porch on a semi-artificial slope. There are four softwood roof trusses, with three purlins to each side. On the lower floor there are three bays, the stable, cartshed and shippon or loose box, in which was housed an electricity generating plan prior to mains connection in the 1960's. There is a pitching eye in the centre of the front wall, and a sink mew into the stable. The barn is one of the 19th century improvements to the farm, and dates from soon before the conversion of the property into a small country house.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the title mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26599 **MONUID** MNA115264
Name Cottage, Wood House, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316944 517443 **Type** FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE,
 COMBINATION FARM BUILDING
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings

Description

Site:20627*3 This building probably began as a single storey three-bay agricultural building but has been altered to create a domestic wash-house and two small separate cottages for servants. It is constructed of granite rubble with slate roof and brick and sandstone dressings. About two-thirds of the building has been heightened to two storeys with a dormer window facing S in the W room. This has evidently caused structural problems as a buttress has been built up against the S wall. Each of the four rooms in this part has a fireplace, and there are two sets of stairs. The remaining part has been converted to a wash-house with brick boiler. It also houses two WC's one of which is entered from outside, one from inside. This building illustrates the changing nature of the property during the 19th century from a farmstead to minor country house, when extra accommodation for servants became necessary and was achieved at the expense of farm buildings.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26600 **MONUID** MNA116948
Name Farmhouse, Wilkinyke Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317592 516909 **Type** FARMHOUSE
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Stephen Haigh, Buildings Archaeologist. 1993. Vernacular Building Survey of Wilkinyke Farm.

Description

Site:20628*1 The farmhouse is rubble built with slate roof, now rendered, making it hard to ascertain the precise development, but the following phasing is suggested. The house began as a 17th century two-storied, three-roomed house with direct-entry into the central house body and the stairs and a service room in an outshot to the rear. The room at the S end was probably a heated parlour and that to the N a service room. Shortly afterwards an addition was made to the S end. This comprised a heated room with outshot to the rear again: subsequently a dairy and a shippon with hay loft over were added to the S end. This series of additions appears to have taken place over a short period of time. In the 1980's an extension was made to the N to provide retirement accommodation; there are now three dwellings in the house range in addition to the shippons. Due to the restrictions of time and the extent of the render, the complexities of the development were not fully understood and this phasing is suggested only. Examination of the roof and bare masonry might provide a different interpretation.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT - Wilkinyke Farm is now a long range now comprising three separate dwellings and an agricultural end. It is rubble built with much of it recently pebbledashed, and all window are modern replacements. Most of the parts appear to date from the 17th or early 18th century but within this period several phases of construction are evident. Due to the extent of the render and pebbledash it is not possible to get a full picture of the development of the house. However the sequence outlined below seems the most likely. At the right-hand (N) end of the building is a modern extension

built in the 1980's as a retirement home for Mr Folder. This incorporates a ground floor room of the 7th century building, which is not NT property, but permission was kindly given to include this in the survey. The earliest part of the building is probably the N end, now split between the three modern dwellings. This had three ground floor rooms, all of which now have fireplaces. The doorway to the N room from the cottage has been blocked. The central room, or cottage sitting room, contains an early fireplace, and a partition of late 18th century panelling. To the S is now that parlour for the main farmhouse; steps lead up to the farmhouse living room. The stairs (now for the cottage) were in a rear outshot with a service room to one side of these. These stairs are of stone and would have led to three upstairs rooms, but the doorway of that to the S has been blocked, and access to that room is now from the main house. The second phase appears to be an addition to the S of the above described building. The farmhouse living room has a higher ground floor level and there is a change in the wall alignment at the front here. In the living room is a modern range, and a 17th century cupboard. Part of the addition were a second flight of stairs, again of stone and in a rear outshot, alongside which was a service room, open to the roof until later this century. Upstairs in the farmhouse are now 3 bedrooms, but one of these presumably belonged to the former main house (now the holiday cottage), and another was created by the addition to the S. A bathroom has been recently put in the outshot over the kitchen; the outshot at the other side of the stairs is another addition, probably subsequently to the addition of the agricultural end. A further addition seems to have been made on the S end of this part, now a dairy off the living room, and shippon beyond. The farmhouse breaks forward from the line of this end, suggesting they are of different phases. This agricultural end comprises 2 shippons, now used for storage, divided by a slate and timber partition. Over this, reached by steps at the gable wall, is a hay loft. The roof here is built with 2 sets of purlins to each side and a ridge purlin resting in the apex of the principal rafters, which are all reused timbers, probably crucks. Further minor phases include the extension of the rear outshots, the extension for the retirement cottage to the N (1980's) and the porches at the front (1990's).

PREFREF 26601 **MONUID** MNA121207
Name Barn, Wilkinyke Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317592 516909 **Type** BANK BARN
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings Survey.

Description

Site:20628*2 This is an "along the slope" bank barn typical of the area and date. It is constructed of mortared granite rubble with brick and tooled sandstone dressings, rough quoins and slate roof. The upper floor is undivided and is entered through a porch. There is a pitching eye in the front wall over the entrance to the cartshed. The kingpost roof is of softwood. On the lower floor there is a stable, cartshed and shippon.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the title mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26602 **MONUID** MNA116796
Name Dog Hull, Wilkinyke Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317592 516909 **Type** KENNELS
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings Survey.

Description

Site:20628*3 A small granite rubble-built building, with rough quoins and slate roof, presumably built to house sheepdogs. It rises up the slope and is divided by rubble wasps into three, each with its own door. There is a small loft over with an opening in the downhill gable wall, and a stone trough it build into this wall at ground level.

OAN Oct 2007 - This building is unclear on the historic mapping.

PREFREF 26603 **MONUID** MNA117198
Name Shippon, Wilkinyke Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317592 516909 **Type** COW HOUSE
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings Survey.

Description

Site:20628*4 A small stone-built shippon with slate roof and brick dressings, for 6 cows. There is now one doorway at the N end but there is another blocked one adjacent. To the S is a brick-built lean-to used as a workshop, with sheet roof.

PREFREF 26604 **MONUID** MNA118407
Name Bank Barn, Bowderbeck Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 317869 516688 **Type** BANK BARN
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Surveyor. 1986. Buttermere Vernacular Buildings Survey. OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site:20628*5 A long "down the slope" barn built of rubble with rough quoins and slate roof. It has clearly suffered structurally but has recently had consolidation work carried out, new doors fitted, and repairs to the roof carried out.

The barn stands across the land from Bowderbeck house, and must have formed part of its farmstead originally. The upper end is next to the road and large double doors give cart access to this part. From there a step down should have led to the hay loft, which is now almost collapsed. Beneath this loft were 2 rows of cattle stalls with a central fodder gang running between opposed doorways. The central area was a threshing area, having a large cart entrance in the E wall and a small doorway opposite in the W wall, in front of the house. The walls flanking the cart entrance have been recently rebuilt. The lower end

of was also lofted over, again supported at the inner end by a rubble wall to head height. The doorway in the lower gable end wall is an insertion (with brick dressings). There is also a blocked doorway at the bottom of the long wall in the SW corner. Many of the roof timbers are evidently reused, some of them crucks or parts of crucks. The roof structure is of simply tiebeam and principal rafter construction, but some of the trusses have small braces supporting the lowest purlin.

OGAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards. The site was initially given the Grid Reference of Wikinsyke Farm (which owns it), this has been amended to show it at Bowderbeck. OGAN Site Visit April 2008. A bank barn is cut into the hill-slope at the eastern end of Bowderbeck. The barn wall is approximately 1m high, to eaves height, at the eastern end and approximately 6m high at the western end, where there the structure has not been cut into the slope. The barn is 27m long and 7m wide and a projecting porch, positioned centrally along the southern elevation and measuring 4m high by 3m wide, appears to have rebuilt. The southern wall is bowing out in the centre and displays evidence of repair work. There is a second doorway in the southern wall, to the east of the main entrance. This is 1.75m high by 1m wide and a third door, in the western wall, measures 1.8m high and 1m wide. Large, quoins are present in the main corners of the barn. The associated farmhouse at Bowderbeck has a central doorway set within a symmetrical structure with mullioned windows, sub-divided to form three vertical panels, present at each side of the door on both floors. There is a stone extension to the east and a wooden clapperboard extension at the western side. The roof slopes further to the rear of the house than the front, which is likely to have been a response to more extreme weather from the exposed rear of the property.

PREFREF 26605

Name Shed, Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere

NGR 317592 516909

Sources

Description

Site:20628*6 A modern(1980's) farm building of breeze block and corrugated iron construction. 9.1m x 13.86m. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1993)

MONUID MNA115760

Period Modern

Type SHED

PREFREF 26855

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, Lanthwaite Cottage

NGR 315826 520565

Sources Unpublished Engineering Archaeological Services Limited. 2001. Buttermere pipeline project. OGAN Survey 2008

Description

This is an area of ridge and furrow cultivation that was discovered during geophysical survey of an area ahead of work to lay a new pipeline into the complex of farm buildings. The remains are extensive, covering an area of roughly 30m by 30m, but are very faint.

OGAN Site Visit May 2008 - Presence of a bull prevented thorough inspection of the field. The ridge and furrow is clearly visible and well-defined. It is aligned north-east to south-west and the ridges measure 1.25m wide and 0.25m high. A distinct lynchet was present.

PREFREF 26856

Name Iron production site (bloomery) on the eastern edge of Crummock Water

NGR 316234 519279

Sources Unpublished Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd (EAS). 1999. Geophysical surveys of iron working sites. Unpublished Engineering Archaeological Services Limited. 2001. Buttermere pipeline project. (National Park Authority SMR). OGAN Survey 2008

Description

This bloomery is in part exposed in section at the edge of the road that runs between Lanthwaite Green and Buttermere along the eastern side of Crummock Water. Part of this bloomery was recorded during the geophysical work ahead of the laying of a pipeline along the edge of Crummock Water, along with the remains of another bloomery in the adjacent field (NTSMR 26857). This site has a spread of ironworking debris covering much of the area surveyed. The strongest signals are in the south-west corner, where there are three discrete positive areas around a large area of negative readings. The southern of these positives has a corresponding area of slightly higher negatives within a general zone and this maybe the dipole from a furnace. Although this seems to be the focus of activity at this site the spread of slag seems to be masking any other dipole signals. In the north-western corner is a small apparent dipole, but the positive zone is very small with rapidly changing readings and this is probably due to ferrous material (Price, 1999).

OGAN Site Visit April 2008 - Several scoops and spoil mounds can be seen to the north of the car park. The scoops are approximately 2.5m long by 2.5m wide and 0.4m deep. The mounds are approximately 2.5m long by 2.5m wide and 0.4m high. Animal disturbance of the mounds yielded slag and charcoal remains. The site lies adjacent to 'Scinderdale Field' on the tithe map.

PREFREF 26857

Name Iron production site (bloomery) on the eastern edge of Crummock Water

NGR 316155 519305

Sources Unpublished Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd (EAS). 1999. Geophysical survey of iron

MONUID MNA121473

Period Medieval

Type BLOOMERY

Unpublished Engineering Archaeological Services Limited. 2001. Buttermere pipeline project. (National Park Authority SMR).

OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site has a number of features of considerable interest. In the centre of the surveyed area is a complex series of dipole signals, which are rather weak and discontinuous. They may represent two or more furnaces, which seem to have been degraded by ploughing. Dipoles of this strength would easily be masked or distorted by slags, which have been mostly removed by the agricultural activity. On the south edge of the site is an unusual feature, which forms a discontinuous linear dipole some 8m long. The dipole is not very strong, but is generally consistent, but the implied degree of burning seems fairly consistent and is probably from a single feature rather than a group of features. The linear feature is of special interest. There are no close parallels for an ironworking feature which would produce such a dipole. Parallel linear trenches, interpreted as a method of making charcoal, have been found at a number of late Prehistoric and early Roman sites in the northern part of Northamptonshire, but it is unlikely that charcoal burning would produce such a well defined dipole. The best suggestion which can be made for this feature is that it may be a trench for roasting ore, rather similar to but smaller than those recorded from the Weald (Price, 1999). Geophysical survey ahead of work to lay a new pipeline along the edge of Crummock water revealed a number of sites, among them was the remains of a bloomery close to the edge of the lake. The survey revealed two areas of slag and burning, the first more intense area of burning was located to the east closest to the lake, while a less intense area of positive response was recorded a short distance to the west. It is possible these results may suggest the existence of a typical smelting heath and roasted hearth, or it may have resulted from moving the heath (I.P Brooks, 2001).

OAN Site Visit May 2008 - There is nothing visible on the ground in terms of structural remains. Slag was evident in the eroded ground around the base of a mature hawthorn tree in the south western corner of the field (NY 16151 19261), lying next to the beck and close to the lake-shore. The site lies within 'Scinderdale Field' on the tithe map.

PREFREF 26859

MONUID MNA121475

Name Ironworking site (bloomery) at Rannerdale Farm, Crummock
NGR 316165 519445
Sources Unpublished Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd (EAS). 1999. Geophysical survey of iron working site, Rannerdale.

Period Medieval
Type BLOOMERY

Description

This site was difficult to survey because of the very high gorse bushes. There is an indication of a weak dipole, with a small positive area and an arc of negative readings. This may be from a degraded or damaged furnace. A spread of slag runs to the south-west, toward the lake (Price, 1999). The site lies within 'Scinderdale Field' on the tithe map.

PREFREF 27579

MONUID

Name Pin Fold, 160m north-west of Crabtreebeck

Period Post Medieval

NGR 312909 521683

Type POUND

Sources Unpublished Jamie Lund. 2002. Pinfold near Loweswater.
 OAN Survey 2008

Description

This pinfold fronts onto the main road on the north side of Loweswater. The pinfold measures 11m square and the walls are of double-thickness construction and measure 0.8m wide by up to 1.2m high. The coverband alternates between horizontal slates and angled stone. The entrance is 1.5m wide with a gate stoop at the south-eastern side. A felled tree and stump partially blocks the entrance. There is an aperture acting as a water smoot in the south-eastern corner which is up to 0.3m high by 0.2m wide and 1m deep. The interior is overgrown with brambles and immature alder trees. The site is marked on the tithe and First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 27580

MONUID MNA122238

Name Ruined buildings to the north of High Nook Farm

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 313021 520764

Type FARMSTEAD

Sources A plan of High Nook Estate in the parish of Loweswater belonging to Mr Phillip Burnyeat surveyed in 1787 by Thomas Donald

Description

Site of former farmstead; the remains of three buildings can be seen including farmhouse and bank barn. It is possible that this farm is the precursor to the existing High Nook farm situated further south. The ruined farmstead is not marked on the OS map of 1867 suggesting that it had been robbed of stone by this time. The existing High Nook Farm has a broad range of dates for its buildings from the 17th through to the 19th century, and may have been built with stone from this site. More investigation is needed.

OAN Oct 2007 - Two small (c 6m sq) buildings can be seen in the corner of two small fields marked in this area on Thomas Donald's 1787 estate plan which may relate to this monument. If so, they indicate that some farm buildings were still in use in the late C18th. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The three buildings (NTSMR 29217-29219) may have been associated with an enclosure or field system represented by banks (NTSMR 29215-29216).

PREFREF 27581

MONUID MNA122239

Name Circular enclosure close to High Nook Farm, Loweswater

Period Bronze Age to Roman

NGR 312986 520695

Type ENCLOSURE

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Circular earthwork enclosure roughly 40m in diameter. The bank stands to a height of 0.8m but is mostly between 0.1 - 0.3m above the ground. Some parts of the bank are over 3m wide, but is more commonly around 2m in width. There is a smaller sub-circular enclosure on the north-west side. More investigation of these features is required to determine their full extent and form. The feature has much in common with enclosed farmsteads from the Romano-British period else where in the valley.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The overall dimensions of this feature are 33m long, north to south, by 20m wide, east to west, with a bank that is between 2m-3m wide and up to 0.5m high. A possible entrance to the main enclosure is situated at the north-eastern side, where a low section of the bank is present. This part of the bank is, however, very near to a current gate access and the lower level of the bank may be a result of gradual erosion by agricultural machines. The field wall, to the east of the enclosure, respects the enclosure and clearly deviates from a straight line in order to circumvent the bank. There was no indication of any internal features associated with the enclosure. A semi-circular feature lies to the north-west of the enclosure. This is defined by a bank abutting the main enclosure bank, and has been truncated by two service trenches. Situated to the north of the main enclosure, and abutting it, is a sub-rectangular annex. The overall dimensions of this annex are 14m, north to south, by 10m, east to west, with earthen banks that measure up to 0.5m high. A possible entrance to this annex is situated at the northern end. According to the farmer, of Nook Farm, although this field is currently used as pasture for sheep, it has previously been subjected to heavy churning by cattle. It was also mentioned by the farmer that the centre of the main enclosure becomes parched in dry weather. The site is not shown on any historic mapping, however the tithe map does show small enclosed fields upon and adjacent to the site, these may have once formed paddocks/enclosures around a farmstead.

PREFREF 27596

MONUID MNA122254

Name Site of iron smelter or bloomery, High Nook Farm

Period Medieval

NGR 312655 521142

Type BLOOMERY

Sources National Trust Report: National Trust. 2003. Recommendations for the Whole Farm Plan for High Nook Farm, Loweswater. OAN Survey 2008

Description

Site of iron smelter or bloomery close to the edge of Loweswater. The position of the hearth is not clear although it is likely to be somewhere upslope of the spread of slag waste on the lower slopes alongside a small beck and just above a footpath.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - Slag was visible in an exposed section of the hill slope, due to erosion from traffic on the adjacent trackway, but there was no indication of the site of a platform or furnace. The locality of the putative site to a beck could mean that features have been damaged by water erosion.

PREFREF 27597

MONUID MNA122255

Name Trackway near High Nook Farm, Loweswater

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 312794 520812

Type TRACKWAY

Sources National Trust Report: National Trust. 2003. Recommendations for the Whole Farm Plan for High Nook Farm, Loweswater. OAN Survey 2008

Description

This routeway is located in a pasture field on the low fellside to the west of High Nook Farm. The route has clearly been levelled or revetted and appears to have been the product of a deliberate building episode, rather than evolving through time. It is possible that this route may be associated with the lead mines on the fell.

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The track is 3m wide and runs along a terrace cut 1.5m into the hill slope. A mature oak, which could represent the remains of a former hedgerow, grows at the bottom of the cut slope and partially occupies the trackway. There was no indication of a metalled surface, although the track has become entirely grassed. The course of the track was traceable from a stream channel, immediately to the north-west of High Nook Farm, northwards for around 400m.

PREFREF 27598

MONUID MNA122256

Name Lead mine on the fell south of High Nook Farm, Loweswater (same as NTSMR 24546)

Period Post Medieval

NGR 313005 520005

Type LEAD MINE

Sources National Trust Report: National Trust. 2003. Recommendations for the Whole Farm Plan for High Nook Farm, Loweswater.

Description

(Same as NTSMR 24546) This lead mine is positioned on the high fell land to the south of High Nook Farm. The remains have not yet been surveyed in detail. It is clear from this brief visit that there remains consist of around 5 or 6 adit levels. Each of these has either collapsed or have been deliberately blocked. Some of the adit levels has stone work at their entrances and show the former existence of revetted tunnels. Some of the adits also have processing floors immediately outside. Each of the adit levels has a pile of crushed stone and mining waste below. A single shaft also exists. This shaft is blocked at a depth of around 2m. There is a lack of spoil around the mine shaft that may suggest that the mine shaft was abandoned and not completed. There is no equipment left to be seen on-site. OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards, disused by the Second Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 27599

MONUID MNA122257

Name Gravel quarry north-east of High Nook Farm, Loweswater

Period Post Medieval

NGR 313185 520955

Type GRAVEL PIT

Sources National Trust Report: National Trust. 2003. Recommendations for the Whole Farm Plan for High Nook Farm, Loweswater.

Description

This gravel quarry is located in a field to the north-east of High Nook Farm. It occupies an area of roughly 25m by 20m. OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 27600

MONUID MNA122259

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation earthworks on High Nook Farm, Loweswater

Period Post Medieval

NGR 312969 521162

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources National Trust Report: National Trust. 2003. Recommendations for the Whole Farm Plan for High Nook Farm, Loweswater. OAN Survey 2008

Description

Area of ridge and furrow cultivation in a pasture field close to High Nook Farm. The cultivation earthworks, that also include plough headlands and lynchets, appear to be bounded by the existing pattern of boundaries suggesting that the pasture land had already been enclosed by the time the latest phase of cultivation of this land took place.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The ridge and furrow is orientated approximately from east to west, with ridges 2m wide and 0.25m high.

PREFREF 27601

MONUID MNA122260

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation earthworks on High Nook Farm, Loweswater

Period Post Medieval

NGR 312836 521061

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources National Trust Report: National Trust. 2003. Recommendations for the Whole Farm Plan for High Nook Farm, Loweswater. OAN Survey 2008

Description

Area of ridge and furrow cultivation in a pasture field close to High Nook Farm. The cultivation earthworks, that also include plough headlands and lynchets, appear to be bounded by the existing pattern of boundaries suggesting that the pasture land had already been enclosed by the time the latest phase of cultivation of this land took place.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The ridge and furrow is aligned from north to south, with ridges measuring up to 2m wide and 0.3m high. It extends over the extent of the plot and can be seen clearly when facing south-east. A headland is present at the northern end, which is approximately 3m wide by 0.4m high.

PREFREF 27602

MONUID MNA122261

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation earthworks on High Nook Farm, Loweswater

Period Uncertain

NGR 313005 521055

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources National Trust Report: National Trust. 2003. Recommendations for the Whole Farm Plan for High Nook Farm, Loweswater. OAN Survey 2008

Description

Area of ridge and furrow cultivation in a pasture field close to High Nook Farm. The cultivation earthworks, that also include plough headlands and lynchets, appear to be bounded by the existing pattern of boundaries suggesting that the pasture land had already been enclosed by the time the latest phase of cultivation of this land took place.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The ridge and furrow is orientated approximately from north to south, with ridges 2m wide and 0.2m high.

PREFREF 27603

MONUID MNA122262

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation earthworks on High Nook Farm, Loweswater

Period Post Medieval

NGR 313183 520893

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources National Trust Report: National Trust. 2003. Recommendations for the Whole Farm Plan for High Nook Farm, Loweswater. OAN Survey 2008

Description

Area of ridge and furrow cultivation in a pasture field close to High Nook Farm. The cultivation earthworks, that also include plough headlands and lynchets, appear to be bounded by the existing pattern of boundaries suggesting that the pasture land had already been enclosed by the time the latest phase of cultivation of this land took place.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - A possible headland at the western end of the plot that is littered with stones from field clearance. An L-shaped field boundary was also evident (NTSMR 29209).

PREFREF 27604

MONUID MNA122263

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation earthworks on High Nook Farm, Loweswater.

Period Post Medieval

NGR 312935 520920

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources National Trust Report: National Trust. 2003. Recommendations for the Whole Farm Plan for High Nook Farm, Loweswater.

A plan of High Nook Estate in the parish of Loweswater belonging to Mr Phillip Burnyeat surveyed in 1787 by Thomas Donald.

OAN Survey 2008

Description

Area of ridge and furrow cultivation in a pasture field close to High Nook Farm. The cultivation earthworks, that also include plough headlands and lynchets, appear to be bounded by the existing pattern of boundaries suggesting that the pasture land had already been enclosed by the time the latest phase of cultivation of this land took place.

OAN Oct 2007 - Ridge and furrow plough marks are illustrated on Thomas Donald's 1787 plan of High Nook Farm in this field and several adjacent.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - This indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation is aligned from south-west/north-east. It is approximately 2m wide by 0.2m high and a headland is present at the south-western end. It measures 3m wide and 0.6m high.

PREFREF 28806

MONUID MNA123366

Name Sub-circular enclosure on the edge of field wall, Lanthwaite Green, Crummock

Period Post Medieval

NGR 315885 521087

Type ENCLOSURE

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs. OAN Survey 2008

Description

The site of a sub-circular enclosure butted to the existing field wall to the south of the field wall north-west of Lanthwaite Green was first identified on an aerial photograph in 1999. The feature has since been identified in the field on a number of occasions although the site had become partially lost in bracken at the time of the last visit. It is likely that this feature was a sheepfold that was built onto the outside edge of the field wall and was demolished and the stone removed some time ago.

OAN Site Visit May 2008 - The enclosure is 18m long by 10m wide and the remaining earth and stone bank stands 0.4m high.

PREFREF 28807

MONUID MNA123368

Name Clearance Cairns, Lanthwaite Green, Crummock

Period Bronze Age to Roman

NGR 315858 521093

Type CLEARANCE CAIRNS

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs. OAN Survey 2008

Description

The site of an enclosure or structure butted to the existing field wall to the south of the field wall north-west of Lanthwaite Green was first identified on an aerial photograph in 1999. The feature has since been identified in the field on a number of occasions although the site had become partially lost in bracken at the time of the last visit. It is likely that this feature was a sheepfold or lean to that was built onto the outside edge of the field wall and was demolished and the stone removed some time ago.

OAN Site Visit May 2008 - The above description is a duplicate of that for NTSMR 28806. The site in fact comprises approximately eight clearance cairns. The largest is 10m long by 6m wide and the smallest is 3m long by 3m wide. Two further cairns lie on the northern side of the boundary wall.

PREFREF 28808

MONUID MNA123369

Name Building Foundations situated on path alongside barn, Peel Place, Crummock

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 315977 521274

Type BUILDING

Sources National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs. OAN Survey 2008

Description

A line of large local stones set deep into the ground surface are visible along the route of a trackway that runs opposite the remaining field barn at Peel Place. The foundation stones were pointed out by the warden on a recent visit and may well be the last remaining evidence for a demolished structure or building.

OAN Oct 2007 - A farmstead was shown on the tithe mapping of 1844 onwards, but was depicted as a ruinous on the First Edition OS mapping. By the Second Edition in 1899 only the loose box structure (NTSMR 26457) is mapped. The farmstead was noted by Angus Winchester. OAN Site Visit May 2008 - Five cells, lettered A to E, are located on a single building platform range. A loose box (NTSMR 26457) overlies Cell A, which consists of a large rectangular platform, measuring 16m long by 5m wide, that may originally have consisted of more than one cell. Foundation stones are visible alongside the track at the western side, with a section of wall visible in the base of a mature sycamore to the east and a standing section of wall measuring 0.6m wide by 0.85m high and 1m long adjoining the loosebox at the eastern side. The section of wall entwined in the tree roots is double-thickness with rubble infill. A mature hawthorn is growing on the southern wall. A wall on the southern side of the loose box, adjacent to the trackway, is built along an extension of the alignment of Cell A. Cell B is 3.75m wide by 5m long. There is a double-thickness wall with rubble infill, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.7m high, on the northern side. The present boundary fence crosses this cell from north to south. Cell C is 10m long by 6m wide and is defined by a wall 0.6m high by 1m wide. Foundation stones are clearly visible alongside the trackway bordering the eastern side of the platform. Cell D is 6m wide by 6m long with a wall 0.3m high by 0.8m wide. There are foundation stones visible alongside the trackway to the western and southern side of the cell. A double thickness wall to the east, which adjoins Cell C, forms the northern wall of Cell D. Cell E is a narrow building or passageway running between Cells D and A. It is 2m wide by 6m long, with a maximum height of 1m.

PREFREF 28891 **MONUID** MNA148014
Name Bloomery, Lanthwaite Wood, Crummock **Period** Medieval
NGR 315650 520637 **Type** BLOOMERY
Sources (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008

Description

Possible bloomery mound located in woodland. The site was identified by Roy Calver, NT Warden, after the discovery of slag eroding out of the ground alongside a pathway. From NPA HER - Quantities of tap slag exposed on footpath leading down south-east facing slope towards beck indicate location of a bloomery site. A small terraced area adjacent to the path may indicate the location of the furnaces and/or may be the remains of a later pitstead (J. Hodgson).

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site visit 2008. The terraced area is sub-circular and slightly mounded, it measures up to 4m in diameter by 0.5m high on the downslope side. A footpath crosses the centre of the mound. There is dispersed slag evident for up to 17m downslope in the footpath scar and to a much lesser extent upslope. Charcoal is only exposed on the edges of the path within the mound itself.

PREFREF 29096 **MONUID**
Name Earthwork, North of Bargate Farm, Lanthwaite Green **Period** Uncertain
NGR 313900 520300 **Type** EARTHWORK
Sources Smith, DS; OS Index; CW24,120 plan; Ken Robinson.
M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

From NPA HER - A 3-sided earthwork consisting of a bank 3 ft high, 16-30 ft wide and enclosing a space 136 ft x 70 ft, lies 1 1/2 miles W of Lanthwaite Green adjoining Bargate Farm. Outside the SW corner is a further enclosure 42 ft x 15 ft wide with lower banks (SMR 1083) Site visited as part of the Monument Protection Programme. It has banks of turf covered rubble, 6-9m wide and up to 1m high. Attached is a further enclosure, c 14 x 10.5m with banks of turf covered rubble 2-4m wide and up to 0.5m high. The larger enclosure is open-ended with no evidence of a bank on its east side. However, the earthwork may have been robbed to provide material for walling. Local tradition suggests this is the site of a church but the existing ruins do not bear this out. The lack of satisfactory evidence concerning the earthwork's origin and use means it can not be considered to be of national importance and it has not been recommended for scheduling (K Robinson) Also recorded by M Davies-Shiel. He states that the earthwork was probably to cover a henge, and then was as a Tenterbank
OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping. The title mapping does name the field as 'tenters' however.

PREFREF 29097 **MONUID**
Name Round Cairn, Carling Knott **Period** Prehistoric to Bronze Age
NGR 311750 520370 **Type** ROUND CAIRN
Sources OS Index; CW3,247; Clare,T,1933 no 117 i,ii; AM Schedule/3/8/95. (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Two cairns, suggested tumuli. See also SMR 1069. According to OS inspector they consist of 2 large heaps of stones irregularly piled around central cores of natural outcropping rock. Neither feature appears to be the remains of a burial mound.

The monument includes a round cairn located c. 75m north east of the summit of Carling Knott. It consists of an oval-shaped mound of stones up to 0.7m high and measuring 18m north-south by 11m east-west, which has been piled around a central core of outcropping bedrock. Despite some slippage of stones forming the cairn on the downslope northern side of the monument, the cairn survives reasonably well. It will contain undisturbed archaeological deposits within the mound and upon the old landsurface beneath. Scheduling includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation (AM Schedule).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 29098 **MONUID**
Name Round Cairn, Carling Knott **Period** Prehistoric to Bronze Age
NGR 311700 520310 **Type** ROUND CAIRN
Sources OS Index; CW3,247; Clare,T,1933 no 117 i,ii; AM Schedule/3/8/95. (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Two cairns, suggested tumuli. See also SMR 1068. According to OS inspector they consist of two large heaps of stones irregularly piled around central cores of natural outcropping rock. Neither feature appears to be the remains of a burial mound. The monument includes a round cairn located on the summit of Carling Knott. It consists of an oval-shaped mound of stones up to 0.6m high and measuring 15.5m east-west by 11.5m north-south. On the monument's summit there is a fellwalkers shelter constructed from stones which originally would have formed part of the round cairn. Despite this the cairn survives reasonably well and will contain undisturbed archaeological deposits within the mound and upon the old landsurface beneath. Scheduling includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation (AM Schedule).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 29099 **MONUID**
Name Enclosures, North of Bargate Farm, Lanthwaite Green **Period** Uncertain
NGR 313900 520310 **Type** ENCLOSURE
Sources Aldred ,E; CW24,120.
M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Enclosures. Visible, but not readily so measuring 42 ft x 15 ft wide with low banks (1978). Function and date unknown. See also SMR 1065 as monument lies outside the SW corner of this earthwork. Site visited as part of the Monument Protection Programme. It has banks of turf covered rubble, 6-9m wide and up to 1m high. Attached is a further enclosure, c 14 x 10.5m with banks of turf covered rubble 2-4m wide and up to 0.5m high. The larger enclosure is open-ended with no evidence of a bank on its east side. However, the earthwork may have been robbed to provide material for walling. Local tradition suggests this is the site of a church but the existing ruins do not bear this out. The lack of satisfactory evidence concerning the earthwork's origin and use means it can not be considered to be of national importance and it has not been recommended for scheduling (K Robinson) Also recorded by M Davies-Shiel. He states that the earthwork was probably to cover a henge, and then was as a Tenterbank

OS Oct 2007 - According to Tomlinson (MSC Mapping 1986) on the 1st Edition OS map a farm is shown at the second grid reference given but this is not the case as Bargate farmstead is further to the south. Recorded by M Davies-Shiel as a ruined house.

OS Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 29100 **MONUID**
Name Enclosure, 200m south-south-east of Lanthwaite Cottage **Period** Uncertain
NGR 315898 520415 **Type** ENCLOSURE
Sources Welsh,TC.; Aldred,E. (National Park Authority SMR). OS Survey 2008

Description

Enclosure recorded by Welsh. Site is very overgrown and appears to be common, unfenced land (1978). The site is not marked on any maps.

OS Site visit April 2008 - A linear bank was observed within an area of marshland. Probing revealed that stone was present, approximately 0.3m below the ground surface, along the extent of the feature, suggesting that this may have represented the remains of a drystone wall. The wall was orientated roughly north to south and was 1m wide and approximately 20m long. The presence of long wetland grasses made the site difficult to discern.

PREFREF 29101 **MONUID**
Name Brackenthwaite Corn Mill **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315640 522260 **Type** CORN MILL
Sources Welsh,TC.(National Park Authority SMR)OS First Edition 6" Map number LXIII.

M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Remains of a mill recorded by Welsh. No details. Mill is marked on the tithe map of 1844, and as Brackenthwaite corn mill on the 1st edition OS mapping but is not marked after this. Also recorded as NPA_HER 11696. Also recorded by M Davies-Shiel but as a Fulling Mill then a Corn Mill and with a weir just to the south.

OS Oct 2007. Shown on the tithe mapping and First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29102 **MONUID**
Name Possible House Platforms **Period** Prehistoric
NGR 315360 523500 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM
Sources Welsh,TC; Aldred,E; Smith,D. (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Smith, Aldred could find no evidence of house platforms in 1978. Sites suggested by a parish councillor were above the Derwent and inaccessible. The site is above the River Cocker, NOT the Derwent.

PREFREF 29103 **MONUID**
Name Pit Circle, Whiteoak Moss **Period** Uncertain
NGR 312710 517460 **Type** PIT CIRCLE
Sources OS Index; ONB 1898,13(Collingwood); Clare,T,1973 site no 183; CW23,259; Ken Robinson.

M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Collingwood describes a "pit circle" 22 ft in diameter, 5 ft deep which appears to have been surrounded by a stone wall. A later OS inspector suggests site is an excavated cairn with the stones piled around the perimeter. Site visited in connection with MPP. It appears to be a robbed out cairn; there is a hollow measuring 4m diameter x 1m deep near the centre, around which the stones have been thrown out thus creating an oval spread of stones 10.5 x 9.8m. Some stones have been arranged around the lip of the central hollow to form a shelter presumably by hill walkers. The cairn appears to be considerably disturbed and cannot be said to be of national importance (K Robinson). Recorded by M Davies-Shiel as 22ft wide and 5ft deep. Marked as a 'Pit Circle' on 1961 OS map

OS Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 29104 **MONUID**
Name Stone hammer findspot **Period** Uncertain
NGR 314690 519430 **Type** FINDSPOT
Sources OS Index (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

A stone hammer found 1868 marked on the Second Edition OS mapping. Whereabouts unknown.

PREFREF 29105**Name** Possible site of chapel of St Mary Magdalene**NGR** 316400 518600**Sources** Wilson,PA. (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Possible site of chapel of St Mary Magdalene. Nothing marked on Tithe or historic OS mapping. Location needs to be checked. OAN Site Visit May 2008 - There is no visible evidence of a chapel or of any structural remains surviving above ground. The field is has been extensively cleared and there no building rubble, walls, or banks are present. The field wall does not appear to contain recycled or quarried stone. The field to the north of this location is called 'chapel field' on the tithe mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** CHAPEL**PREFREF** 29106**Name** Iron Spear Head, findspot**NGR** 316610 517700**Sources** Contrebis 2,1; Correspondence, Drawing/CCC SMR. (National Park Authority SMR)**Description**

An iron spear head found in Crummock Water just off the shore of a small island. Probably Viking or early medieval. At Lancaster Museum. At Lancaster Museum, accession number LM73.24 (L.Keys 09/2006).

MONUID**Period** Uncertain**Type** FINDSPOT**PREFREF** 29107**Name** Building remains, Lanthwaite Wood**NGR** 315350 520820**Sources** National Trust SMR. (National Park Authority SMR)**Description**

Unclassified building remains. The First Edition OS mapping possibly shows a structure to the west of the track c40m to the west of the location given.

MONUID**Period** Uncertain**Type** BUILDING PLATFORM**PREFREF** 29108**Name** Fish Pond, north of Godferhead**NGR** 314460 521440**Sources** OS First Edition Map. (National Park Authority SMR)**Description**

Site of a fish pond, Apparently filled in by the Second Edition OS map a marsh is marked here on the 1974 OS Map. Pond is not marked on Thomas Donald's map of 1782.

MONUID**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** FISH POND**PREFREF** 29109**Name** Fish Pond, west of Godferhead**NGR** 314260 521360**Sources** OS First Edition Map. (National Park Authority SMR)**Description**

Site of a fish pond, first marked on the 1839-45 mapping. The shape of the pond is still marked on the second edition 1899 and the modern mapping but it is not annotated a marsh is marked here on the 1974 OS Map. The pond is not marked on Thomas Donald's map of 1782.

MONUID**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** FISH POND**PREFREF** 29110**Name** Lead Mine, Loweswater Fell**NGR** 313550 518700**Sources** OS first edition 6" Map 69. (National Park Authority SMR)**Description**

Disused lead mine (Levels and Shaft) still in use in the 1860's. First marked on the second Edition OS mapping still marked on the current map sheet.

MONUID**Period** Uncertain**Type** LEAD MINE**PREFREF** 29111**Name** Old level, Little Round How**NGR** 320790 513230**Sources** OS 1:10,000 (1978) Sheet NY21SW. (National Park Authority SMR)**Description**

Site of Little Round How Level. Level not marked on historic OS, date uncertain but probably relates to Dubs quarry complex. (NTSMR 24420)

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** ADIT**PREFREF** 29112**Name** Level, North of Dubs Quarry**NGR** 320980 513600**Sources** OS 1:10,000 (1978) Sheet NY21SW. (National Park Authority SMR)**Description**

Site of a Level marked on modern mapping, relates to Dubs quarry complex. (NTSMR 24420)

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** ADIT

PREFREF 29113 **MONUID**
Name Trial Mine **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315310 518970 **Type** TRIAL MINE
Sources OS first and second edition 25" Maps (No 69/1). M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)
Description
 Marked as 'Iron Stone' on First and Second edition OS map - maybe a natural feature. May indicate shallow mining / industrial activity in this area.

PREFREF 29114 **MONUID**
Name Possible site of mill, Mill Hill **Period** Uncertain
NGR 313460 520490 **Type** MILL
Sources OS 1:10,000 (1974) Sheet NY12SW. (National Park Authority SMR)
Description
 The name 'Mill Hill' suggests this may have once been the site of a Mill. A large building of unknown function is still marked on this site on a modern OS Map. The First Edition OS mapping shows this site with at least two further buildings which were gone by the 1899 map.

PREFREF 29115 **MONUID**
Name Ice House, Hassness? (location uncertain) **Period** Uncertain
NGR 318700 515900 **Type** ICE HOUSE
Sources CW81,149; CW82,193; (National Park Authority SMR)
Description
 The ice house was built before 1899 but had gone out of use by the 1920's. It is situated in Ice House Wood NW of the house. The entrance passage has been sealed recently, but certain features are still visible. The passage faces S, is slightly curved and has at least one wood-framed door in its length. The roof and walls of the passage are of slate; the roof of the chamber which is barrel vaulted in 2 layers, is made of concrete on the outside and brick inside. The ice chamber is rectangular, and is set in a bank under a mound of earth. The building is about 20 m from Buttermere - the obvious source of the ice. The ice house has been reopened and cleared of rubbish. The ice pit has a square cross-section, an arched roof and a concave floor. The walls and floor of the pit are rendered and scored so as to appear to be constructed of large stone blocks. The roof and end walls are built from multi coloured firebricks. There is a drain beneath a grid in the floor (CW82).
 OAN Oct 2007 - Site is not marked on the historic OS mapping.

PREFREF 29116 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platforms, Scales **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316400 516900 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Angus Winchester, March 1992. (National Park Authority SMR)
Description
 According to Angus Winchester there are charcoal burning platforms at this location. Nothing is marked on the historic OS mapping. OAN 2008. A series of charcoal burning platforms were recorded within the general vicinity of this location by the Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists in May 2008.

PREFREF 29117 **MONUID**
Name Stone implement, findspot Lanthwaite Gate **Period** Uncertain
NGR 315728 521062 **Type** FINDSPOT
Sources Keswick Museum. (National Park Authority SMR)
Description
 A stone implement, flat, pierced in centre. Found at Lanthwaite Gate, Crummock. July 1919. Diameter 4". At Keswick Museum, KESMG 1246 (Keswick Museum).

PREFREF 29118 **MONUID**
Name Iron object, Scale Back **Period** Uncertain
NGR 315600 517600 **Type** FINDSPOT
Sources Richardson, C., CW99.,Pt.II.,No.209.,Plate 7.,pp.38-39; (National Park Authority SMR)
Description
 A decorative lead object was reported to the Royal Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, as having been found near Scale Beck, on the west side of Crummock Water in c. 1895. The item has unfortunately been 'misaid' by the finder and apart from the illustration reproduced here (see attached sheet), no detailed record exists. The image shows an object in the form of an acanthus (?) leaf measuring approx. 98 x 60 mm and approx. 4 - 5 mm thick. It has a slight inward curve at the broader end with a deposit of solder suggesting repair after breakage. The report from the R.M.S. describes it as "either a Roman lead fitting or belt terminal, or a post-Medieval neo-Classical revival piece". Until the object re-surfaces and can be studied at first-hand, no further useful comment can be made. Reported by Mr J. H. Burns, Edinburgh, June 1992. (Richardson, CW 99., Pt.II., No.209);

PREFREF 29119 **MONUID**
Name Potash Kiln, to the west of Crummock Water **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 315080 519340 **Type** POTASH KILN

Sources M Davies-Shiel map and list 1995 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Potash Kiln - late medieval, charcoal present on track.

PREFREF 29120

Name Bloomery, Beck Bank

NGR 318810 515780

Sources M Davies-Shiel map and list 1995 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Bloomery - medieval, on E. side of beck bank.

PREFREF 29121

Name Mill, Gatesgarth

NGR 319400 515020

Sources M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Site of a Mill, not marked on the tithe or subsequent maps. Check Angus Winchester's work on the area.

PREFREF 29122

Name Bloomery, Crag Wood

NGR 318680 515720

Sources M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Bloomery.

PREFREF 29123

Name Sub-circular platform, 10m east of Crabtreebeck

NGR 313110 521630

Sources M Davies-Shiel map and list 1990 (National Park Authority SMR). Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists.

Description

Potash Kiln - 8 x 8 x 5ft. (MDS). Sub circular platform with stone visible on upper & lower edges. Feature previously interpreted as potash kiln by MDS. However seems more likely to be charcoal-burning platform, an interpretation supported by mature oak coppice nearby. The field is named 'Kiln Acre' on both Donald's estate map of Thrushbank and Crabtreebeck farms

PREFREF 29124

Name Potash Kiln, north-west of Askill Knott

NGR 312190 522800

Sources M Davies-Shiel map and list 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Potash Kiln 14 x 14 x 8ft, NE of road bend.

PREFREF 29125

Name Potash Kiln, north of Netherclose

NGR 314650 521800

Sources M Davies-Shiel map and list 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Potash Kiln - burnt stone.

PREFREF 29126

Name Site of a fulling mill, Crabtreebeck

NGR 313020 521570

Sources M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Site of a Fulling Mill, not marked on the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29127

Name Site of a fulling mill, north of Bargate

NGR 313810 520370

Sources M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Site of a Fulling Millstead, not marked on the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29128

Name Site of a fulling mill, Kirkgill Wood

NGR 313810 520370

Sources M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Site of a Fulling Millstead, not marked on the historic mapping.

MONUID

Period Medieval

Type BLOOMERY

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MILL

MONUID

Period Medieval

Type BLOOMERY

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type PLATFORM

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type POTASH KILN

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type POTASH KILN

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type FULLING MILL

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type FULLING MILL

MONUID

Period Uncertain

NGR 313960 520860 **Type** FULLING MILL

Sources M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Site of a Fulling Mill, not marked on the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29129 **MONUID**

Name Site of a fulling mill, South of Netherclose

Period Uncertain

NGR 314660 521610

Type FULLING MILL

Sources M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

Site of a Fulling Mill, not marked on the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29130 **MONUID**

Name Vantage Point, South of Highcross

Period Post Medieval

NGR 313720 521160

Type VANTAGE POINT

Sources 'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

A viewing station marked as West's 'First Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988).

PREFREF 29131 **MONUID**

Name Vantage Point, Green Wood

Period Post Medieval

NGR 314430 520180

Type VANTAGE POINT

Sources 'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

A viewing station marked as West's 'Second Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988).

PREFREF 29132 **MONUID**

Name Vantage Point, Brackenthwaite Hows

Period Post Medieval

NGR 315210 521590

Type VANTAGE POINT

Sources 'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

A viewing station marked as West's 'Third Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988).

PREFREF 29133 **MONUID**

Name Vantage Point, South of Hause Point

Period Post Medieval

NGR 316264 518064

Type VANTAGE POINT

Sources 'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008

Description

A viewing station marked as West's 'Fourth Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988).

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - A natural plateau within an area of outcropping rock is the only feature in the landscape that might represent this regatta viewing station. It measures 17m long by 5m wide and the natural terrace is approximately 1m higher than the surrounding ground level at the western, downslope, side. This point offers excellent uninterrupted views over Crummock Water, but does not appear to have been significantly modified.

PREFREF 29134 **MONUID**

Name Vantage Point, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 317770 517070

Type VANTAGE POINT

Sources 'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008

Description

A viewing station marked as West's 'Fifth Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988). OAN Site Visit April 2008. There is no obvious remains of a viewing station at this location. It is possible that it could refer to the flat summit of a rock outcrop/knoll approximately 30m-40m to the south of the grid reference given.

PREFREF 29135 **MONUID**

Name Vantage Point, south of Gatesgarth Cottage

Period Post Medieval

NGR 319420 514830

Type VANTAGE POINT

Sources 'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR)

Description

A viewing station marked as West's 'Sixth Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988).

PREFREF 29136 **MONUID**

Name Rock Art, Mill Beck, Buttermere

Period Prehistoric to Bronze Age

NGR 317230 516970

Type ROCK CARVING

Sources (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008

Description

No further detail in the NPA HER. OA North Site Visit April 2008. A panel of rock art, measuring 0.5m by 0.25m, is situated on a trackway orientated north-west to south-east, 8m to the north-east of Mill Beck. There is danger of erosion to the cup and ring marks from use of a footpath which runs over the top of the panel. The rock outcrop slopes into the ground and it is likely that further markings exist as two of the cups are partially obscured by soil. On the panel are 14 cups and two rings. The smallest cup is 35mm and the largest is 70mm in diameter with depths that range from 2mm to 5mm. The ring is 75mm in diameter. To the north further carvings of cups in two groups are located on an outcrop of rock (NTSMR 29137).

PREFREF 29137

Name Rock Art, Lowpark, Loweswater

NGR 314652 520457

Sources (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008

Description

(LDHER 33178). A boulder with approximately 100 cup marks found by the National Trust archaeologist at Crummock in April 2005. A site of rock art comprising of cup marks was discovered by National Trust archaeologist Jamie Lund in April 2005. OA North Site visit May 2008. A group of cup marks is located on a prominent rock outcrop to the north-west of Crummock Water, and east of Low Park. The outcrop protrudes approximately 2m above the surrounding grassland and measures approximately 15m long and 7m wide. There has been extensive quarrying of the outcrop at the northern side and drilled holes associated with these works, and with the construction of a former steel fence, are evident. This group includes numerous cup marks, some of which appear to have been arranged in lines, and the markings appear to respect the ridge of the host outcrop as a limit of engraving. Part of this ridge line has been removed by quarrying, but where it remains in situ none of the cup marks was seen to the north of this line. All of the motifs, therefore, face towards the sloping land to the south leading to the Melbreak fells. There did not appear to be any ring marks accompanying the cups and it is possible that the growth of turf at the base of the outcrop may have concealed further petroglyphs.

PREFREF 29138

Name Sheep Fold, Scale Beck

NGR 315573 517395

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

OAN Survey 2008 - Three-celled sheep fold to the south of the deserted settlement shown from the First Edition OS mapping

PREFREF 29139

Name Sheep Fold, Scale Beck

NGR 315603 517670

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

OAN Survey 2008 - Three-celled sheep fold to the north of the deserted settlement, shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 29140

Name Sheep Fold, south of Rannerdale DMV

NGR 316608 518703

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

OAN Survey 2008 - Shown on the tithe mapping and First Edition OS mapping in the east corner of 'Long Croft' field. Not present on later maps.

PREFREF 29141

Name Possible Mound, Buttermere Moss, High Snockrigg.

NGR 318908 516832

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A possible sub-rectangular turf covered earthen mound. It measures 7m north-south by 4m east-west and is up to 0.1m high.

PREFREF 29142

Name Sheep Fold, Buttermere Moss, 100m to the south of Green Gill.

NGR 319621 516691

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Rectangular sheep fold shown on the current OS mapping. The entrance and drove wall are on the north-west side. It consists of angular scree drystone walls up to 1.8m high and 0.5m thick. Overall dimensions are 15m north-west by 8m south-east.

PREFREF 29143

Name Marker Cairn, south-eastern end of Buttermere Moss

NGR 319564 516612

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Prehistoric to Bronze Age

Type ROCK CARVING

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type MOUND

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MARKER CAIRN

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A footpath marker cairn. Consists of heaped angular scree stones and measures 1m diameter by up to 1m high.

PREFREF 29144

Name Marker Cairn, Robinson

NGR 320118 516844

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Marker cairn. It consists of heaped scree stones utilising an earthfast stone base. It measures 1m in diameter by up to 1m high.

PREFREF 29145

Name Marker Cairn/Shelter, Robinson

NGR 320177 516873

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Marker cairn and shelter. It is semi-circular and consists of heaped scree stones built on top of large earthfast rock. It measures 2m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 2.5m high including the earthfast rock. It is situated to the immediate east is a triangulation point.

PREFREF 29146

Name Quarry, west of Newlands Hause

NGR 319264 517674

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-circular quarry scoop. It has been later re-used as a stock feeder. It measures 18m long by 12m wide and is up to 2m deep.

PREFREF 29147

Name Quarry, west of Newlands Hause

NGR 319230 517692

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Quarry scoop situated immediately adjacent to the road. It measures 15m long by 9m wide and is up to 2.5m deep.

PREFREF 29148

Name Trackway, north of Bowder Beck

NGR 318155 517036

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A series of linear ribbon-like hollow ways running from Buttermere up to Buttermere Moss. They were probably peat cutting sledways. It is partially shown on the current OS mapping as a footpath ascending the hill. The unmapped portion measures 286m long, with hollow ways cut into the ground measuring 2m-3m wide and up to 1.5m deep.

PREFREF 29149

Name Trackway, south of Bowder Beck

NGR 318171 516874

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A small sunken trackway. It measures 105m long by up to 1m wide and 1m deep. It has a collapsed shelter at the northern extent.

PREFREF 29150

Name Marker Cairn, Rannerdale Knotts

NGR 316726 518253

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Walkers' cairn that measures 1.5m north-south by 1.5m east-west and is raised 0.8m. It is constructed of scree material.

PREFREF 29151

Name Sheep Fold, Low Bank, 190m to the south-west of Squat Beck

NGR 317524 517802

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

L-shaped double celled sheep fold with an entrance to the south. Its overall dimensions are 10m long by 8m wide, the walls that remain are 1.2m high and 0.5m thick. It is shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29152**Name** Sheep Fold, Low Bank, south-east of Squat Beck**NGR** 317650 517942**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

An oval shaped sheep fold. The side of the fold is cut in and revetted into the hillside. The overall dimensions are 10m long by 5m wide. The walls that remain are 1.2m high with coping stones. There is a drove wall that extends for 7m.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP FOLD**PREFREF** 29153**Name** Sheep Shelter, Whiteless Breast, 80m to the north-east of Rowantree Beck**NGR** 318069 518197**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Collapsed sheep shelter. Its measures 5m long by 1.5m wide and with a wall surviving up to 0.5m high on the west side.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP SHELTER**PREFREF** 29154**Name** Sheep Fold, Whiteless Breast, near Rowantree Beck**NGR** 317919 518164**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A rectangular sheep fold that has been rebuilt as a shelter. It measures 8m long by 3m wide. The walls are mostly tumbled but some remain to a maximum height of 0.8m high and 0.5m thick.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP FOLD**PREFREF** 29155**Name** Marker Cairn, Whiteless Edge**NGR** 318316 519494**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Walkers' or boundary marker cairn. Its measures 1.5m in diameter by up to 0.6m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** MARKER CAIRN**PREFREF** 29156**Name** Marker Cairn, Thirdgill Head Man**NGR** 318354 519603**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Walkers' or boundary marker cairn. Its measures 1.2m in diameter by up to 0.3m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** MARKER CAIRN**PREFREF** 29157**Name** Marker Cairn, Wandhope**NGR** 318818 519736**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Walkers' or boundary marker cairn. Its measures 1m in diameter by up to 0.25m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** MARKER CAIRN**PREFREF** 29158**Name** Sheep Fold, Addacomb Hole**NGR** 319099 519877**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Sub-rectangular, two celled sheep fold with curving drove wall on the eastern end. It was not visited as the ground was so precipitous, but it was seen from above. It is marked from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP FOLD**PREFREF** 29159**Name** Triangulation Pillar, Crag Hill**NGR** 319266 520365**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Triangulation pillar constructed of mortared stone. Adjacent to it and within the area of the summit there are seven small walkers' cairns, all of them approximately 1m in diameter by up to 0.3m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRIANGULATION PILLAR**PREFREF** 29160**Name** Marker Cairn, eastern end of Grassmoor**NGR** 318229 520259**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description****MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** MARKER CAIRN

Walkers" or boundary marker cairn. Its measures 1.5m in diameter by up to 0.6m high.

PREFREF 29161

Name Marker Cairn, western end of Grassmoor

NGR 317360 520363

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Walkers" or boundary marker cairn. Its measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.7m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MARKER CAIRN

PREFREF 29162

Name Marker Cairn, centre of Grassmoor

NGR 317623 520287

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Walkers" or boundary marker cairn. Its measures 1.5m in diameter by up to 0.5m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MARKER CAIRN

PREFREF 29163

Name Trial Mine, south-east end of Burtness Wood

NGR 318225 515408

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Trial level located on the south-eastern limits of Burtness Wood. This part of the wood was not shown as wooded on the First Edition OS mapping. It measures 13m long by up to 3.5m wide and 2m deep. It is aligned north-east/south-west. There is a small trial pit to the south-west that is 2m wide by 3m long and 1m deep that is similarly aligned. There is a possible fanned shaped spoil heap to the north-east of the larger adit that measures approximately 13m long by 6m wide. The trials are probably copper prospecting pits similar to Elizabethan and later workings further north in the wood (NTSMR 23036).

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type TRIAL MINE

PREFREF 29164

Name Boundary Wall, centre of Burtness Wood

NGR 317616 515967

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Drystone wall, sinuous and tumbled, apparently occupying a natural raised curvilinear landform along the southern edge of Sourmilk Gill. The piled stone measured c.2.5m wide and 1m high. Difficult to discern as anthropogenic at one end but clearly formed a wall at the north-eastern end. The boundary is shown as delimiting the edge of Birkness Plantation (to the west) and Birkness Intack (to the east) on the tithe mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WALL

PREFREF 29165

Name Possible Shieling Settlement, Liza Beck

NGR 316136 521039

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Three sub-rectangular scoops with rounded edges that are sat on a narrow shelf of land adjacent to the south side of Liza Beck. The easternmost measures 7m long by 3m wide and 0.5m deep with the middle scoop being 6m long by 5m wide and 0.5m deep and the westernmost 3m long by 4m wide and 0.5m deep. There is a potential boundary bank to the south which measures 25m long by 2.5m wide and 0.3m-0.40m high. The complex of features are unlikely to be the result of stone extraction (for the dam NTSMR 29618) due to their regularity and are may possibly consist of a small shieling group.

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type SHIELING SETTLEMENT

PREFREF 29166

Name

Marker Cairn, Whin Ben
to Modern

NGR 316572 521261

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A boundary marker cairn, or possibly an earlier cairn. It is turf covered, not prominent and is approximately 5m in diameter by up to 0.3m high. The cairn is crossed by a footpath and is shown on current Ordnance Survey mapping.

MONUID

Marker Cairn, Whin Ben **Period** Post Medieval

Type MARKER CAIRN

PREFREF 29167

Name Sheep Shelter, Gasgale Gill

NGR 317554 521570

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Two sheep shelter walls of drystone construction. The westernmost measured 3m long by 0.75m wide and 0.4m high and the easternmost measured 3.5m long by 0.75m wide and 0.3m high. The walls were roughly parallel and lay 4.5m apart and were possibly part of a small structure although no adjoining walls were evident. The walls are on the northern side of Liza Beck and are opposite a sheep fold (NTSMR 24357).

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29168
Name Marker Cairn, Coledale Hause
NGR 318878 521073
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Probable sub-circular walkers' cairn or marker cairn. It measures 2.2m in diameter by up to 0.75m high.

MONUID
Period Post Medieval to Modern
Type MARKER CAIRN

PREFREF 29169
Name Sheep Fold, Whiteoak Moss
NGR 312391 518010
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The sub-rectangular fold measured approximately 7m long and 6m wide, and had been terraced into the hill slope at the northern side. The drystone walls were up to 1m high and 0.6m wide. Although shown as a double-celled fold on current OS mapping, there was only a post and wire fence division within the fold. The fold was shown as a smaller, single-celled, structure on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type SHEEP FOLD

PREFREF 29170
Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag
NGR 312909 520144
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This trial mine forms part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). This is the northernmost trial mine of the group and measures 10m long, and up to 1m deep. A spoil platform to the east is 1.2m high. The overall area of activity measures approximately 12m long by 5m wide, and lies within an area marked as 'level' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type TRIAL MINE

PREFREF 29171
Name Sheep Shelter, north-east of Black Crag
NGR 312887 520084
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This curvilinear sheep shelter. It measures 12m long by 2m wide, with walls surviving to a maximum height of 1m. The drystone walls incorporate an earthfast stone.

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29172
Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag
NGR 312908 520066
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 10m long, by 5m wide. A bank of spoil is situated at the eastern side, measuring 7m long, by 4m wide and up to 0.8m high. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type TRIAL MINE

PREFREF 29173
Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag
NGR 312901 520054
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 8m long, by 1.5m wide and up to 0.7m deep. A bank of upcast spoil is situated at the southern side, measuring 8m long, by 4m wide and up to 0.5m high. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type TRIAL MINE

PREFREF 29174
Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag
NGR 312903 520039
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This shallow lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 12m long, by 1m wide and up to 0.4m deep and curves to the south at the western end. The majority of the upcast spoil is situated at the southern side, measuring 13.5m long and up to 0.4m high. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type TRIAL MINE

PREFREF 29175
Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag
NGR 312910 520013

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type TRIAL MINE

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 9m long, by 2.2m wide and up to 1.2m deep. Banks of upcast spoil are situated at each side of the trial and an amorphous spoil heap, measuring 4m in diameter lies to the east. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29176

Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 312922 520038

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 12m long, by 2.5m wide and up to 1.2m deep. A bank of upcast spoil, approximately 1.3m high, is situated at the eastern side and forms a curve to the south where it adjoins spoil from other adits (NTSMR 29177). The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29177

Name Adits and trial level, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 312939 520028

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

These lead mine adits are part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The entrance of the adits appears to have been blocked and the overall dimensions, as exposed, are 12m long by 10m wide and approximately 15m deep. The adits have been backfilled and there is evidence of scrap metal waste within the remaining pit. A retaining wall, constructed of angular quarried stone, is situated within the southern side of the adits. Spoil is present around the whole perimeter of the site, but is concentrated to the east and north where it appears to have been utilised as a working platform. This platform is 12m long, by 6m wide and the sloping eastern face of the spoil heap is up to 15m high. At the south-eastern side of this spoil heap, a well-constructed curving retaining wall is visible. This wall is 4m high and 5m long and appears to continue into the spoil to the north, which has almost completely obscured it. A further large spoil heap associated with the adits is situated to the immediate south-east and measures approximately 15m long, from north to south, by 10m wide and 5m high. Situated immediately to the east is an associated trial mine that is also aligned from east to west and is 8m long by up to 3m wide, with a maximum depth of 1.5m. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29178

Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 312943 519996

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 20m long by 5m wide and up to 2.2m deep. A bank of upcast spoil, measuring 6m long by 5m wide and up to 1.5m high, is situated at the eastern side. It is topped with a levelled platform that may have been used as a working area. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29179

Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 312954 519975

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 25m long by 1.8m wide and up to 0.7m deep. There is no visible spoil heap and the upcast from the trial level may have tumbled down the hillside. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29180

Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 312973 519979

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 15m long by 10m wide and up to 3.5m deep. A bank of upcast spoil, containing large quantities of ore, is visible to the east of the trial level and the trial cutting appears to have been partially backfilled with spoil from the adjacent trial level (NTSMR 291179). The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29181

Name Wall, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 312973 519979

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 15m long by 10m wide and up to 3.5m deep. A bank of upcast spoil, containing large quantities of ore, is visible to the east of the trial level and the trial cutting appears to have been partially backfilled with spoil from the adjacent trial level (NTSMR 291179). The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

NGR 312952 520044 **Type** WALL

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This length of wall has been constructed using angular stone, apparently derived from the spoil heaps related to a lead mining complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). It has a north to south alignment and measures 20m long by 0.4m wide, with a maximum height of 0.4m. It was probably a retaining wall for spoil from the trial levels that are situated upslope, to the west. The wall was not depicted on current or historic Ordnance Survey maps, although the site is situated in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29182

Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 312989 519996

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 12m long by 6m wide and up to 4m deep. The spoil from the trial level is situated at the eastern end of the site and has been levelled to form a working platform. This platform measures 7m long by 4m wide and the sloping eastern face of the terrace is 12m high. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29183

Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 312989 519946

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 12m long by 4m wide and up to 1.2m deep. There is a retaining wall, measuring 0.4m high, at the south-western corner and upcast spoil from the trial level is situated at the eastern end of the site. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29184

Name Mine shaft, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 313009 519921

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This mine shaft is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The shaft is sub-circular in plan, with a diameter of 5m. It has been partially backfilled with spoil and has become heavily overgrown. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29185

Name Building Platform, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 313018 519973

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This sub-rectangular building platform is likely to be associated with mining activity as part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The platform measures 8m long by 3m wide. The drystone walls have been built using angular stone, which may have been quarried from the nearby trial levels. The remains of the walls comprise little more than foundation courses in most places, although a double-thickness wall, measuring 0.6m wide and up to 0.5m high, survives at the southern end. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29186

Name Wall, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 313014 519978

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This curvilinear wall is orientated roughly from north to south and is situated downslope of trial levels (NTSMR 27598), before curving west at its southern end. The wall measures approximately 90m long by up to 5m wide, although it is generally around 2m wide. The drystone walling was constructed with angular quarried stone, probably derived from the nearby trial level spoil heaps, and survives up to 0.4m high. The majority of the wall appears to have been demolished, or to have become overlain with spoil from the trial levels. The wall may have been intended as a retaining wall to prevent rock falls from the spoil heaps tumbling into the lead processing area further downslope.

PREFREF 29187

Name Trackway, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 313005 520018

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type TRIAL MINE

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type TRIAL MINE

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MINE SHAFT

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WALL

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type TRACKWAY

A short stretch of trackway, measuring approximately 2m wide and 15m long, is visible running from south-west/north-east at the north-eastern end of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The trackway has been terraced into the hillside and appears to have been constructed in order to provide access to the trial mines. The full original extent of the trackway was not traceable at ground level.

PREFREF 29188

Name Building Platform, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 313030 520077

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This rectangular building platform was associated with mining activity as part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The platform measures 20m long by 7m wide and supports only foundation-level wall remains with a maximum height of 0.3m. The platform has been terraced into the hillside, although the cutting has not been revetted. At least six cells can be identified from the demolished foundations. The southernmost cell utilises the full 7m width of the building and is 6m wide, with a possible entrance close to the south-eastern corner. The adjacent cell has similar dimensions. At the northern end of the building are four rectangular cells with dimensions of approximately 3m-4m long and 1.5m wide. The external walls measure up to 0.5m wide, whilst the internal divisions appear to be from 0.3m to 0.4m wide.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29189

Name Industrial terrace, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 313079 520049

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site comprises several structural elements of the mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546) that occupy the westernmost terrace. A sub-rectangular building platform, at the northern end of the area measures 7m long by 3m wide. Only the footprint of the building is discernible at ground-level and this is defined by an area of gravel with small angular stones and occasional large roughly quarried stone blocks, which measure approximately 0.35m in diameter. A similar patch was identified to the south of this building, which might represent the demolished remains of two smaller buildings. It is possible that these buildings may have featured sunken floors, or cellars, which have now been backfilled. An upstanding retaining wall provides a revetment for the hill slope to the west of the terrace, and stands up to 1.2m high. The southern end of the retaining wall curves to the east.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type METAL INDUSTRY SITE

PREFREF 29190

Name Wheel Pit, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 313097 520051

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This wheel pit is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The remains of the wheel pit are sub-rectangular and measure 11m long by 9m wide. The pit has been backfilled with gravel and stones. Although some large stones are visible within the backfill, these do not appear to be in-situ. It is possible that sub-surface structural remains survive within the backfilled pit. The remains of the headrace can be seen to the south of the wheel pit, running for 11m and measuring 0.5m wide where it joins Whiteoak Beck. The tailrace is visible to the north of the wheel pit, running for 13m before joining with the beck. The head and tail races measure 0.3m deep. The terrace that the wheel pit is located on lies directly below terrace (NTSMR 29189) and is 3m lower.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WHEEL PIT

PREFREF 29191

Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 313078 520023

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

These two trial mines comprise part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The south-easternmost of these trial levels has been backfilled and corresponds with the backfilled level noted in the description for mine (NTSMR 27598). This trial level measures 9m long by 7m wide, and extends as far as the beck. The north-western trial remains open and measures 12m long by a maximum of 8m wide and is 7m deep. The spoil associated with this trial lies at the southern side and is approximately 10m long by 6m wide and up to 0.8m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type TRIAL MINE

PREFREF 29192

Name Building Platform, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 313064 520053

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This sub-rectangular building platform is cut into the hillside to the north of the retaining wall of terrace (NTSMR 29189) and is probably associated with part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). It is heavily overgrown and obscured by bracken, but has overall dimensions of 4m long by 2.5m wide.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29193

Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

NGR 313029 519866 **Type** TRIAL MINE

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This trial mine forms part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). It is situated immediately to the west of the beck and is 20m long, by 8m wide and up to 4m deep. The majority of this trial has been backfilled and the western extent has been heavily landscaped with the creation of a platform and part of a trackway. The creation of these features appears to have utilised a large amount of spoil from the mine and these works may have been undertaken for the benefit of foxhunters, such activity being alluded to in the description for mine (NTSMR 24546).

PREFREF 29194

Name Trackway, north-east of Black Crag

NGR 313046 519950

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This trackway leads to a trial mine (NTSMR 29193) from the northernmost trial level and is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The track is cut 1m deep into the hillside to the west and has a counter-scarp bank, up to 0.3m high, at the eastern side. The track is 152m long by 2m wide, including the banking.

PREFREF 29195

Name Sheep Fold, between White Oak and Black Crag

NGR 312068 518778

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This double-celled sheep fold measuring 15m long by 11m wide. The drystone walls utilise local scree stone and survive to a height of 0.8m and are 0.5m wide. The northern wall of the fold provides a revetment for the hill slope and an entrance is present at the south-western corner.

PREFREF 29196

Name Sheep Fold, east of Black Crag

NGR 312929 519803

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This sheep fold is situated on an east-facing slope above Whiteoak Beck. Only two T-shaped walls remain exposed, of this double-celled D-shaped fold. The other stretches of walling have now become severely eroded and appear as grassed banks. The longest wall is aligned from north to south, and measures 10m long, and the second wall is 5m long. The substantial walls are 1m thick, with a maximum surviving height of 0.4m, and are built of angular scree or roughly quarried stone. The longer wall curves to the east at the southern end. The site was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29197

Name Sheep Fold, north of Black Crag

NGR 312143 519881

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A double-celled sheep fold located to the west of the tarn beneath Black Crag. Most of the walls remain upstanding and the fold measures 15m long by 7m wide. The western wall of the terraced fold provides a revetment for the hill slope. The northernmost cell is rectangular, measuring 4m wide by 7m long, and the southern cell is D-shaped with a curved south-facing wall, within which the entrance is set. The internal division wall contains an entrance at the western end. The walls are battered, measuring up to 1m wide at the base and tapering to 0.4m. The walls survive to a maximum height of 1.3m, but the eastern wall has suffered extensive collapse. A 5m length of drove wall extends southwards from the south-western corner of the fold. Little remains of an angled coverband.

PREFREF 29198

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 500m north of Black Crag

NGR 312497 520238

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This ridge and furrow cultivation has a north-east/south-west alignment with ridges measuring 1m wide and 0.2m high and 0.35m wide furrows. This appears to overlie the remains of earlier, indistinct, ridge and furrow cultivation, with a north/south alignment. This is easiest to discern at the south-eastern end of the area. A curvilinear drainage gully/trackway (NTSMR 29199) overlies the ridge and furrow cultivation in the southern part of the area.

PREFREF 29199

Name Trackway, 500m north of Black Crag

NGR 312503 520236

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A curvilinear hollow appears to overlie an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29198) and represents the southern

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type TRACKWAY

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type TRACKWAY

continuation of a trackway (NTSMR 27597). The track is terraced into the slope and an upcast bank lies at the southern side. The hollow measures 1m wide and is up to 0.4m deep whilst the bank is 2m wide and 0.4m high. The track is approximately 60m long and runs south-westwards, from a field wall in the north and follows a gentle curve to intersect with a track (NTSMR 29644) located close to the crossing point of Highnook Beck.

PREFREF 29200

Name Rabbit Smoot, 500m north of Black Crag

NGR 312468 520281

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The drystone rabbit smoot is set within an intake wall. The internal dimensions are 0.4m high and 0.4m wide. The smoot has been blocked at the northern side.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type RABBIT SMOOT

PREFREF 29201

Name Stile, 500m north of Black Crag

NGR 312468 520281

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The drystone step stile allows access over an intake wall. Three through-stones protrude either side of the wall to form steps that project 0.3m outwards.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type STILE

PREFREF 29202

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south-west of High Nook Farm

NGR 312620 520484

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Two phases of ridge and furrow cultivation are superimposed at this location, although it is unclear which is the earlier of the two. The earthworks are very indistinct when viewed from within the field, but are clearly visible from the track located to the west. One set of earthworks has a roughly east/west alignment and a second set is aligned from north/south. Both sets of ridges appear to measure approximately 1m wide by 0.10m high. The earthworks span two currently enclosed fields.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

PREFREF 29203

Name Sheep Fold, Carling Knott

NGR 312086 520658

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A double-celled sheep fold measuring 10m long by 4m wide. Only one small portion of the southern wall has not collapsed and this measures 1m high by 0.4m wide. Each cell appears to have been of equal size. This site was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

PREFREF 29204

Name Marker Cairn, Carling Knott

NGR 312091 520602

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site consists of a pyramidal marker cairn located at the top of Carling Knott. It has been constructed around a wooden post. The cairn measures 1.2m in diameter by up to 1.4m high. It is of drystone scree construction. The cairn has been purposefully constructed, rather than being a gradually accumulated walkers' cairn, and, although of modern construction, could overlie an earlier boundary marker cairn.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval to Modern

Type MARKER CAIRN

PREFREF 29205

Name Boundary Bank and Wall, east and south-east of Holme Wood

NGR 312602 520678

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A derelict field boundary, it is aligned roughly east/west and lies approximately 7m to the east of a current field boundary. It comprises an earth and stone bank, measuring 0.8m high, with a 4m deep ditch to the west. The southern portion of the boundary bank, orientated south-west/north-east, and runs to the eastern side of a trackway (NTSMR 29638) and is overlain by the current boundary wall. At the northern end of the wall, to the east of Holme Wood, the remains of a drystone wall, reinforced with a post and wire fence, continue the line of the bank. Evidence of the overgrown remains of a hawthorn hedge can also be seen growing on top of parts of the bank, suggesting that walling and hedged banking may have been used, simultaneously or in succession, to define the boundary. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type BOUNDARY BANK AND WALL

PREFREF 29206

Name Clearance Cairn, 450m south-west of High Nook Farm

NGR 312497 520278

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

Description

This clearance cairn located on the western side of the field, near to a gate and 4m west of disused field boundary (NTSMR 29205). It measures 3m in diameter and is 0.3m high, and consists of small to medium-sized angular stones. A pile of larger stone is situated 3m to the east, and is probably associated with the building and rebuilding of the wall.

PREFREF 29207

Name Rabbit Smoot, 380m south-west of High Nook Farm

NGR 312515 520444

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This drystone rabbit smoot situated within the north-eastern corner of the field, within a wall aligned north/south. It measures 2m high by 0.25m wide.

PREFREF 29208

Name Clearance Cairn, 300m south-west of High Nook Farm

NGR 312492 520376

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The clearance cairn is situated 4m to the south-west of a field boundary. It is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.3m high. It comprises small and medium-sized angular stones.

PREFREF 29209

Name Boundary Bank, 380m north-east of High Nook Farm

NGR 313178 520844

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This L-shaped field boundary defines the south-western side of an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 27603). The boundary comprises an earth and stone bank measuring up to 2m high and 3m wide, and running for a length of 70m. It partially encloses a natural terrace that may represent a small portion of flood plain. The large scale of the bank, and the proximity to Park Beck, suggests it may have served as a flood defence. The antiquity of the bank is suggested by the presence of a very well established oak tree at the north-eastern side. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping, although its presence may be inferred by a line of three trees.

PREFREF 29210

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 250m N of High Nook Farm

NGR 313062 520899

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This indistinct area of ridge and furrow cultivation has a north to south alignment. The ridges are 2m wide and a maximum of 0.3m high. There is a possible area of east/west aligned ridge and furrow cultivation at the northern extent of the field. The relationship between the two sets of ridge and furrow is unclear.

PREFREF 29211

Name Outbuilding Platform, 250m north-north-east of High Nook

NGR 313027 520729

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This building is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The sub-rectangular double celled building platform is aligned north-east/south-west. It measures approximately 20m long by 11m wide. There is an internal dividing wall located 8m from the south-western end that is approximately 1m wide. The external walls survive as earth and stone banks that are up to 2m wide and 0.5m high. The building platform appears to have been contemporary with a further platform (NTSMR 29212) with which it may abut.

PREFREF 29212

Name Outbuilding Platform, 250m north-north-east of High Nook

NGR 313033 520744

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This building is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The sub-rectangular building platform is orientated east/west and measures 15m long by 10m wide. There is a possible internal division 5m from the eastern end. The external walls survive as banks up to 2m thick and 0.5m high. The building appears to be contemporary with a further platform (NTSMR 29211), which lies to the south.

PREFREF 29213

Name Outbuilding Platform, 250m north-north-east of High Nook

NGR 313020 520739

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type RABBIT SMOOT

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type BOUNDARY BANK

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

Description

This building is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The sub-rectangular building platform measures 10m long by 5m wide and is orientated north-east/south-west. The walls survive as earth and stone banks that are between 1m-2m thick and up to 0.4m high. The building platform is likely to be contemporary with two further platforms (NTSMR 29211 and 29212), which lie to the south.

PREFREF 29214**Name** Group of Outbuilding Platforms, 250m NNE of High Nook Farm**NGR** 313028 520737**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** BUILDING PLATFORM**Description**

This site comprises a group of outbuilding structures (NTSMR 29211-29213) that appear to represent part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). These structures, and other possible structures represented by inscrutable undulations, occupy a raised platformed area, measuring approximately 0.4m high. They are separated from the farmstead range by an 8m wide hollow that possibly served as an access route to the land behind the farmstead, to the south-west.

PREFREF 29215**Name** Boundary Bank, 250m north-north-east of High Nook Farm**NGR** 312955 520732**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Medieval**Type** BOUNDARY BANK**Description**

This site is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The boundary bank runs parallel, and to the south of, the current northern field wall. The earth and stone bank measures up to 1.5m wide by up to 0.4m high and is aligned east/west. The boundary runs from the north-eastern corner of the current field for approximately 80m, at which point it terminates close to the eastern end of another bank (NTSMR 29216). The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29216**Name** Boundary Bank, 250m north-north-east of High Nook Farm**NGR** 312929 520777**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Medieval**Type** BOUNDARY BANK**Description**

This site is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). This earth and stone bank appears to have continued the line of another boundary bank (NTSMR 29215), although a direct relationship could not be demonstrated. The bank measured 2.4m wide by up to 0.4m high. The bank extends westwards for 100m, from a point close to the western end of boundary (NTSMR 29215), for approximately 100m. The alignment of the bank suggests that the western end would have eventually joined the line of the current field boundary, although this was not traceable at ground level. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29217**Name** Farmstead Building Platform, 250m north-north-east of High Nook Farm**NGR** 312975 520764**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** BUILDING PLATFORM**Description**

This site is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The westernmost building platform of the medieval farmstead range is sub-rectangular with a north/south alignment. The platform measures 12m long by 7m wide and is up to 0.4m higher than the surrounding ground level. Although the lines of walls are not discernible, stone litters the site. Two mature trees occupy the platform and a stone gatepost has been discarded on the site.

PREFREF 29218**Name** Farmstead Building Platform, 250m north-north-east of High Nook Farm**NGR** 312987 520759**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** BUILDING PLATFORM**Description**

This site is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The central building of the farmhouse range was previously identified as a bank barn. The sunken platform had an east/west alignment and measured 13m long by 10m wide. The platform has been cut into the gentle slope to a depth of approximately 1.5m at the south-western side and 1.2m high at the north-western and north-eastern sides. Stone and broken roofing slates litter the site.

PREFREF 29219**Name** Farmstead Building Platform, 250m north-north-east of High Nook Farm**NGR** 313002 520756**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Description

This site is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The eastern platform of the farmstead range is sub-rectangular and measures 13m long, from north to south by 9m wide. The platform sits up to 1.2m higher than the surrounding ground level. The lines of low banks, representing demolished walls, are faintly visible defining the edges of the platform. The site is littered with stone and roofing slates. A large well established tree is situated in the centre of the platform.

PREFREF 29220**Name** Boundary Bank, 80m to the north of High Nook Farm.**NGR** 312960 520723**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Uncertain**Type** BOUNDARY BANK**Description**

A derelict field boundary that has a roughly north-east/south-west alignment. It is situated to the south of an enclosure (NTSMR 27581). It measures approximately 87m long by 1.2m wide and up to 0.4m high. It meets with the current drystone wall at the north-eastern end, at which point it is unclear if it was directly overlain by the line of the wall or truncated and destroyed. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29221**Name** Clearance Bank, north-east of High Nook Farm**NGR** 313004 520580**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Uncertain**Type** CLEARANCE BANK**Description**

This clearance bank has a roughly east/west alignment and measures 22m long by 3m wide and up to 0.4m high. A post and wire fence lies parallel with, and to the north of the bank.

PREFREF 29222**Name** Trackway, south-east of High Nook Farm**NGR** 313028 520189**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRACKWAY**Description**

This trackway appears to have been associated with the lead mine complex (NTSMR 24546), which lies at the southern end of the track. It measures approximately 237m long by 3m wide and is terraced into the slope at the western side to a depth of up to 0.5m. The line of the trackway is not visible within the heavily improved fields in the area. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping, however an avenue of trees with the same alignment may suggest that the trackway had become disused by the mid-nineteenth century.

PREFREF 29223**Name** Wall, 380m south-east of High Nook Farm**NGR** 313095 520128**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** WALL**Description**

This wall is situated immediately to the west of Whiteoak Beck. The drystone structure was built using large sub-rounded stones, some of which are likely to have been obtained from the beck. It measures approximately 25m long by 0.7m wide and is up to 0.4m high. It has a roughly north/south alignment. The wall does not fit with any current pattern of agricultural management. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29224**Name** Wall, 370m south-east of High Nook Farm**NGR** 312721 520396**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** WALL**Description**

This short section of drystone wall was constructed using medium to large sized sub-rounded stones and is situated immediately to the west of Whiteoak Beck. It measures 7m long by 1.2m wide and up to 0.4m high. The wall may represent the remains of a ruined wash fold, due to its locality to the beck. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29225**Name** Boundary Bank, south-west of High Nook Farm**NGR** 312628 520412**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** BOUNDARY BANK**Description**

This linear earthen bank is situated at the north-eastern corner of a field. It measures 8m long by 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m high. It is likely to represent an extinct field boundary although it is not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29226**Name** Boundary Bank, south-west of High Nook Farm**NGR** 312637 520428**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**MONUID****Period** Uncertain**Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Description

This earth and stone bank has a north to south alignment and is located at the eastern side of a field. The bank measures 25m long by 4m wide and up to 1.5m high and is of uncertain date and function.

PREFREF 29227

Name Sheep Smoot, north-east of High Nook Farm

NGR 313016 520676

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SMOOT

Description

This drystone sheep smoot is set within a field boundary to the west of the track to High Nook Farm. It measures 0.6m wide by 0.8m high and has a 1m long lintel. The side within the field has been blocked with corrugated iron.

PREFREF 29228

Name Boundary Bank and Ditch, west of High Nook Farm

NGR 312541 520518

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK AND DITCH

Description

This boundary comprises a double bank with a central ditch, which may represent the re-use of a former stream channel. The ditch is 2m wide by up to 0.4m deep with the southern bank being 3m wide and up to 0.6m high. The northern bank is 2m wide and is 0.4m high. The eroded boundary has been reinstated with the erection of a post and wire fence. The eastern extension of this boundary was depicted on the First Edition OS mapping, although this stretch of the boundary was not.

PREFREF 29229

Name Building Platform, 200m to the west of High Nook Farm

NGR 312721 520556

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

Description

This sunken building platform is terraced into the hill slope at the north-western side to a depth of 0.7m. The platform is sub-rectangular and measures 12m long by 10m wide. A small clearance cairn (NTSMR 29230) is located to the immediate south-west and may be associated with the demolition of the building. It is not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 29230

Name Clearance Cairn, 200m to the west of High Nook Farm

NGR 312726 520554

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

Description

This sub-ovoid clearance cairn located to the south-west edge of a sunken building platform (NTSMR 29229). It measures 3m long by 1.3m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The cairn consists of large angular stones and it may be associated with the demolition of a structure from the platform.

PREFREF 29231

Name Field Boundary, 200m to the west of High Nook Farm

NGR 312714 520644

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK

Description

A derelict curvilinear field boundary bank. It is orientated roughly east/west and measures approximately 45m long by 2m wide and up to 0.5m high. The bank contains large quantities of large sub-rounded stone and could represent the foundation levels of a wall. This feature was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29232

Name Water Smoot, south of the south-eastern end of Holme Wood

NGR 312580 520628

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WATER SMOOT

Description

This drystone water smoot is raised 0.6m from the base of the wall, in order to compensate for differing ground levels at each side. The smoot measures 0.2m wide by 0.3m high with a 0.8m long lintel.

PREFREF 29233

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south-east of Holme Wood

NGR 312736 520737

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

Two areas of ridge and furrow cultivation are superimposed in this area, although their stratigraphic relationship is unclear. The two sets of earthworks have alignments of north/south and east/west. The ridges of both sets measure less than 2m wide and are a maximum of 0.3m high, being intermittently visible across the field.

PREFREF 29234 **MONUID**
Name Boundary Bank and Ditch, east of Holme Wood **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 312769 520816 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK AND DITCH
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This relict field boundary comprises a bank and double ditch with an east/west alignment. The bank is constructed of earth and stone and measures roughly 150m long by 2m wide and up to 0.6m high. Ditches at each side of the bank measure 1m wide and up to 0.4m deep. The western end of this boundary joins with another relict boundary (NTSMR 29205), although the exact nature of the relationship is unclear. At the eastern end, the boundary terminates just short of a current field boundary, which continues on the same alignment. The boundary is only shown on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29235 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 180m south of Watergate Farm **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 312751 520924 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has a north/south alignment and lies to the north and south of relict boundary bank (NTSMR 29234). The ridges are 1m wide and up to 0.3m high and a parallel lynchet (NTSMR 29236) is located at the eastern side.

PREFREF 29236 **MONUID**
Name Lynchet, 180m south of Watergate Farm **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 312824 520853 **Type** LYNCHET
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This lynchet is located parallel to the eastern edge of an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29235). The lynchet has a north/south alignment and represents an accumulation of soil partway down a slope as a result of repeated ploughing. These earthworks are more often found running perpendicular to the ridge and furrow, where the plough turns, however ploughing across the slope has produced a parallel lynchet. It measures roughly 92.5m long by 3m wide and is up to 2.2m high. It is marked as a dashed field boundary on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29237 **MONUID**
Name Boundary Bank, 100m south-west of Watergate Farm **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 312699 521006 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This relict field boundary consists of a bank and double ditch. The bank measures up to 37.5m long by 2.5m-3m wide and is up to 1.2m high. At each side of the bank is a 2m wide ditch measuring 0.4m deep. There is no demonstrable relationship with the current field boundaries at the northern or southern ends of this feature. Ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29235) appears to terminate at this boundary, and a trackway (NTSMR 27597) is not visible to the north of this boundary. This boundary was shown as a dashed line on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29238 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north-east of Watergate Farm **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 312793 521163 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has an east/west alignment. The ridges are 2m wide and 0.2m high. A possible headland at the eastern end is 3m wide and 0.4m high.

PREFREF 29239 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m to the west of Maggie's **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 313268 521029 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has a north/south alignment and is visible across the whole field. The ridges are 2m wide and 0.3m high. There is a possible headland at the southern end, where the ridge and furrow terminates before a drystone wall.

PREFREF 29240 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 150m north-west of Maggie's **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 313318 521102 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has an east/west alignment. The ridges are 2m wide and 0.3m high. The cultivation ridges continue with the same alignment in the field to the west (NTSMR 29241), although they cannot be traced as unbroken lines between the two fields.

- PREFREF** 29241
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 250m north-west of Maggie's
NGR 313244 521146
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has an east/west alignment. The ridges are 2m wide and 0.3m high. The cultivation ridges continue with the same alignment in the field to the east (NTSMR 29240), although they cannot be traced as unbroken lines between the two fields.
- PREFREF** 29242
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 400m east of Watergate Farm
NGR 313181 521066
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has a north/south alignment and is visible across the whole field. The ridges are 2m wide and 0.3m high. This could be part of the same ridge and furrow area that runs parallel to the east (NTSMR 29239), but this cannot be proven.
- PREFREF** 29243
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 350m east of Watergate Farm
NGR 313101 521139
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has a north/south alignment and is visible across the whole field. The ridges are 2m wide and 0.3m high. There is a possible headland at the southern end of the feature.
- PREFREF** 29244
Name Stone Dump, Watergate Farm.
NGR 313415 521047
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 This accumulation of stone was suggested by the National Trust Warden to relate to the demolition of a barn at Watergate Farm. The mound is sub-rectangular and measures 30m long by 25m wide and is up to 0.6m high. The stones are generally medium to large-sized and water-rounded or roughly quarried.
- PREFREF** 29245
Name Boundary Bank, 50m north-west of Maggie's Bridge
NGR 313436 521059
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 A relict earth and stone boundary located within a coniferous plantation to the north-west of the National Trust car park. It has an east/west orientation, and may be associated with a further relict bank (NTSMR 29246) to the north-east. The western end of the bank terminates at Dub Beck, and stone is exposed at the eastern end. The bank measures 15m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.25m high.
- PREFREF** 29246
Name Boundary Bank, 70m north-west of Maggie's Bridge
NGR 313445 521100
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 Relict curvilinear earth and stone boundary bank located within a coniferous plantation to the north-west of the National Trust car park. The remaining stretch of banking has a generally north/south alignment and curves to the east at the northern end. A current sub-ovoid stock enclosure lies to the north-east of the site and it is possible that this bank represents the remains of a similar feature. The boundary may also be associated with a further boundary bank (NTSMR 29245) to the south-west. The bank measures approximately 35m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.25m high.
- PREFREF** 29247
Name Sheep Shelter, northern slopes of Dodd
NGR 316863 523539
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 This T-shaped sheep shelter has been constructed using surface-gathered scree stones. Each of the double-thickness drystone walls measures 10m long by 0.4m wide and is up to 1.2m high. It appears to correspond with a V-shaped field shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29248**Name** Sheep Shelter, northern slopes of Dodd**NGR** 316859 523470**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This T-shaped sheep shelter has been constructed using surface-gathered scree stones. The longest of the double-thickness drystone walls measures 10m long, with the shorter wall being 5m long. Both walls are 0.6m high and 0.4m wide. This position of this site appears to correspond with a linear field shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP SHELTER**PREFREF** 29249**Name** Sheep Shelter, northern slopes of Dodd**NGR** 316863 523451**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This T-shaped sheep shelter has been constructed using surface-gathered scree stones. Each of the double-thickness drystone walls measures 10m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.4m high, although the walls have completely collapsed. It appears to correspond with a T-shaped field shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP SHELTER**PREFREF** 29250**Name** Slate Quarry, south-eastern side of Dodd**NGR** 316976 522957**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This slate quarry was identified by Davis Shiel as Dodds Mealton Slate Quarry, which was in use in 1730. It is situated on the south-eastern side of the Crag at the top of Dodd. There is a quarried face measuring approximately 25m high, at the base of which are extensive piles of slate spoil. There is also probable waste slate located on the opposing north-western-facing slope of the pass. It was not shown on any historic mapping or the current OS mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SLATE QUARRY**PREFREF** 29251**Name** Sheep Fold, south-eastern end of Cold Gill**NGR** 316940 522596**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This sheep fold with a pair of drove walls located at the south-western side of Cold Gill. The fold comprises a single triangular cell terraced into the hillside, with the western wall revetting the hill slope. The fold measures 8m long by 4m wide. The northern drove wall extends for 4m from the entrance at the north-eastern corner and the remains of a second 4m long drove wall revetted the hill slope at the south-east of the fold. The double-thickness drystone walls utilise surface-gathered scree material and measure up to 1.2m high and 0.5m wide. The eastern wall is up to 1.5m wide.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP FOLD**PREFREF** 29252**Name** Sheep Fold, northern end of Penn crag**NGR** 316734 522683**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This large sub-rectangular sheep fold has an entrance at the north-eastern side. The fold measures 12m long by 4m wide, with walls up to 1.2m high and 0.4m wide. There are intermittent areas of collapse and two drove walls are present. One extends to the north for 6m, from the western side of the entrance, and the other stretches east for 8m, from the north-eastern corner of the fold. This site was shown on the First Edition and current OS mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP FOLD**PREFREF** 29253**Name** Sheep Shelter, west of Cold Gill**NGR** 316779 522834**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This C-shaped sheep shelter is situated to the immediate south of Cold Gill. The wall measures 5m long by 0.4m wide and is up to 1.2m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP SHELTER**PREFREF** 29254**Name** Slate Quarry, southern face of Dodd**NGR** 316689 522955**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This site represents a possible slate quarry, of a Type similar to Dodd's Mealton Slate Quarry (NTSMR 29250), which is situated to the north. Steep and vertical cliff faces, measuring up to 30m high, overlook an extensive area of slate debris, measuring approximately 120m in length.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SLATE QUARRY

PREFREF 29255**Name** Washfold, confluence of Swinside Gill and Mill Beck**NGR** 318716 517829**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This large sub-rectangular washfold is situated to the immediate south-east of Mill Beck and has an entrance at the north-western corner, which provides access to the beck. The fold measures 25m long by 8m wide and the drystone walls utilise medium-sized sub-rounded stones that are likely to have derived from the beck. The walls are up to 1.2m high and 0.4m wide. A large upright stone within the fold (NTSMR 29256) may possibly be a boundary marker.

PREFREF 29256**Name** Boundary marker, confluence of Swinside Gill and Mill Beck**NGR** 318714 517830**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This possible boundary stone is located within a washfold (NTSMR 29255). The stone is triangular in shape, being 1m high and 0.4m wide. The proximity to Mill Beck may indicate that the stone was reinforcing a natural boundary line provided by the watercourse. The stone leans at a 45 degree angle and may have been used as a scratching post by sheep.

PREFREF 29257**Name** Platforms, west of Addacomb Beck**NGR** 319593 519705**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Several terraced platforms of unknown function are located to the north of a packhorse road (NTSMR 29258) and to the immediate south-west of Addacomb Beck. On the opposite side of the beck, Davis Sheil had suggested that there had been mining activity, although only large expanses of scree were visible in this area. The northernmost platform is sub-rectangular and measures 15m long by 5m wide. The terrace is revetted at the south-eastern side by a dog-legged drystone wall. The walls are built of angular roughly quarried material and are up to 1.2m high and 0.7m wide. The angle created by the revetment may also have provided walls for an additional structure and further hollows could represent structural remains. This site appears to correspond with that of a sheep fold shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29258**Name** Packhorse track, from Buttermere to Birkrigg Brow, via Addacomb Beck**NGR** 319609 519718**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This footpath comprises the major walkers' route through the valley and is marked on current Ordnance Survey mapping. The path has been identified by Davis Sheil as a pack road linking Keswick to Whitehaven. In places it survives as a level terraced trackway. Other section of the path, such as that to the north-east of Addacomb Beck, are extremely narrow and appear more as heavily eroded footpaths than constructed tracks. The track measures up to 2m wide and does not display any indications of a stone revetment.

PREFREF 29259**Name** Sheep Fold, north-west of Sail Beck, 600m to the SSE of Wandope summit**NGR** 319123 519038**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This sub-circular stone bank is situated on the south-eastern slopes of Wandope, and has extensive views to the south-west and the prominent peak of High Stile. There appears to be more than one phase to this structure, with remnants of collapsed walling overlying older stone banking that has been subsumed more deeply by the build-up of soil and vegetation. A drove wall, at the north-eastern side of the structure, suggests use of the site as a sheep fold and an entrance is visible at the north-western side. It is possible that the drove wall and other parts of the walling were built over an earlier site, to form a sheep fold with a diameter of 9m and an internal corner cell measuring 3m by 5m. Most of the surviving structure is formed by a bank of assorted sizes of angular volcanic stone and quartz boulders that have been piled to form a structure reminiscent of a ring cairn. This could, however, merely be an artefact of the collapse of the walls of a small sheep fold. The banks are up to 3m wide and 0.5m high and an uneven interior comprises grass-covered stones.

PREFREF**Name** Washfold, confluence of Third Gill and Mill Beck**NGR** 319036 518710**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This large rectangular wash fold is situated to the north of Mill Beck. The fold is 30m long, from east to west, and 7m wide, with walls measuring 0.5m wide and up to 1.2m high. The fold is terraced in to the hill slope, with the southern wall acting as

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** WASHFOLD**MONUID****Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** BOUNDARY MARKER**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** PLATFORM**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRACKWAY**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP FOLD**MONUID** 29260**Period** Post Medieval**Type** WASHFOLD

a retaining wall for the higher ground to the south. The walls are of drystone construction and utilise sub-rounded and angular stones. The north-western side is currently open and an entrance is present at the south-eastern corner, adjacent to the beck. Two internal divisions are visible, one at the eastern side that creates a 3m wide cell, and another just west of the centre of the fold. Three cells to the south-west of the structure are defined by post and wire fences and there is little evidence of earlier stone walls. This site was depicted as a single-celled structure on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29261
Name Water smoot, north of Mill Beck
NGR 317385 517226
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This drystone water smoot measures 0.3m wide by 0.4m high and has a 0.7m long lintel. The smoot is partially covered by a slate slab, at the eastern side.

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type WATER SMOOT

PREFREF 29262
Name Boundary Bank, 70m east of Ghyll Wood
NGR 317957 517421
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This field boundary consists of an earth and stone bank and a single tree that may represent the overgrown remains of a hedge. It is h-shaped in plan, with one continuous bank with a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation running the full width of the field. A second, L-shaped, bank adjoins the southern end of the first bank, to form a cell 12m long and 7m wide adjacent to Mill Beck. This L-shaped structure may represent the remnants of a wash fold. There is no sign of a ditch associated with either bank. No relationship was discernible between the current field wall, to the north, and the boundary bank.

MONUID
Period Uncertain
Type BOUNDARY BANK

PREFREF 29263
Name Boundary Bank, 30m east of Ghyll Wood
NGR 317873 517385
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This relict field boundary is visible as a surviving 3m long by 2m wide section of bank, located just to the north of Mill Beck. The extent of the bank is unclear as the site is almost totally obscured by gorse.

MONUID
Period Uncertain
Type BOUNDARY BANK

PREFREF 29264
Name Quarry, north of Woodhouse Islands, Crummock Water
NGR 316684 517775
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This small sub-rectangular quarry measures 3m deep by 3m wide and 7m long and is located immediately adjacent to the road. It is likely to have been used for stone or gravel extraction, in association with the construction or maintenance of the road, or for the storage of materials during road construction.

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type GRAVEL PIT

PREFREF 29265
Name Quarry, north-east of Woodhouse Islands, Crummock Water
NGR 316793 517718
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This small sub-rectangular quarry measures 4m deep by 3m wide and 10m long and is immediately adjacent to the road. It is likely to have been used for gravel extraction, in association with the construction or maintenance of the road, or for the storage of materials during road construction.

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type GRAVEL PIT

PREFREF 29266
Name Platform and possible tip site, north-east of Rannerdale Knotts
NGR 316457 518500
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-rectangular platform with a drystone revetment lies to the north-west of Rannerdale Knotts. The platform measures 40m long by 5m wide and the drystone wall is 1.3m high, including an angled coverband. The National Trust warden mentioned that local people understood the site to have been the location of a former tip, and this might explain the presence of a short trackway (NTSMR 29671) located to the south-east of it.

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type PLATFORM

PREFREF 29267
Name Rabbit Smoot, north-east of Rannerdale Knotts
NGR 316442 518494
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type RABBIT SMOOT

This drystone rabbit smoot measures 0.3m high by 0.3m wide, with a lintel 0.5m long.

PREFREF 29268

Name Enclosure, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316604 518681

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This enclosure lies at the south-western side of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355 and 29273). The sub-rectangular enclosure consists of earth and stone banks with large earthfast boulders being present at the southern end. The north-western wall is not visible. The enclosure measures approximately 20m long, from north-west/south-east, by 10m wide. The banks survive to a height of 0.3m and are up to 0.8m wide.

MONUID

Period Medieval

Type ENCLOSURE

PREFREF 29269

Name Cairnfield, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316600 518683

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This cairnfield comprises 13 clearance cairns that form a line approximately 55m long with a north-east/south-west orientation. Several of the cairns have become completely covered by turf. The cairns are sub-circular, measuring an average of 1m in diameter by up to 0.4m high. The site lies to the south-west of a putative deserted medieval farmstead and a possible Romano-British enclosed settlement (NTSMR 24355 and 29273).

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type CAIRNFIELD

PREFREF 29270

Name Enclosure, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316619 518684

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This enclosure lies on the south-western side of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The irregular polygonal enclosure is contiguous with, and lies to the north of a further enclosure (NTSMR 29268). The site is defined by earth and stone banks, the most southerly of which utilises large earthfast boulders. The enclosure measures 30m long, from north-west/south-east, by 5m wide. The banks measure up to 0.35m high by 0.7m wide. The north-eastern bank dog-legs to the south-west halfway along its length.

MONUID

Period Medieval

Type ENCLOSURE

PREFREF 29271

Name Enclosure, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316625 518693

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This enclosure lies at the south-western side of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The sub-ovoid enclosure is contiguous with, and lies to the north-east of an enclosure (NTSMR 29270, and to the south-west of the settlement enclosure (NTSMR 29273). The site is defined by earth and stone banks, the most southerly of which utilises large earth-fast boulders and has been colonised by a mature crab apple tree. The enclosure measures 21m long, from north-west/south-east by 10m wide. The banks measure up to 0.6m high and 0.7m wide.

MONUID

Period Medieval

Type ENCLOSURE

PREFREF 29272

Name Enclosure, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316618 518707

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This enclosure lies at the western side of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The sub-circular annexe is contiguous with, and lies to the south-west of the settlement enclosure (NTSMR 29273). Part of the western side of the settlement enclosure bank is utilised as the north-eastern side of the annexe. The enclosure measures 14m long, from north-west/south-east, by 6m wide. The banks measure between 0.6m-1.1m high and between 2m-3m wide.

MONUID

Period Prehistoric to Medieval

Type ENCLOSURE

PREFREF 29273

Name Enclosure, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316651 518716

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The main embanked enclosure associated with a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). It consists of a sub-ovoid earth and stone bank containing five visible sunken platforms (NTSMR 29274 to 29278), and a sub-dividing bank (NTSMR 29279). The enclosure measures 65m long, from north-west/south-east, by 55m wide. The south-east side of the enclosure bank utilises large earthfast boulders, some of which have fallen from the Dale How crags. Although suggested to be of a Medieval date (NTSMR 24355), the plan of the enclosure is very similar to suggested Romano-British enclosed settlements, which occur at Lanthwaite Common (NTSMR 20389), High Nook Farm (NTSMR 27581), and Muddock Crags (NTSMR 20381). The sites at Lanthwaite Common and Muddock Crags give the appearance of having concave interiors, with the bank of the former probably comprising material scaped from within the site. Although the site at Rannerdale has

MONUID

Period Bronze Age to Medieval

Type ENCLOSURE

not been scarped, the enclosure of part of the hillside, at the south-eastern side of the site, allows part of the external bank to sit higher than the interior of the enclosure and, therefore, gives the impression of a partially sunken interior. It is likely that this site represents an indigenous enclosed settlement of Romano-British or Iron Age date that was re-used during the medieval period. A bank (NTSMR 29279) and external enclosures (NTSMR 29268, 29270 and 29271) seem less subsumed within the turf build-up, and of a slightly less robust scale, than the main enclosure and may represent Medieval modifications to an earlier site. A footpath crosses through the southern part of the enclosure. The site may possibly have been the focus for the medieval chapel of St Mary Magdalen (NTSMR 29105) prior to it being a tenement in 1547 (NTSMR 24355).

PREFREF 29274

Name Building Platform, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316624 518712

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This sub-ovoid platform lies within a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273) at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). This sunken building platform abuts the internal edge of the western side of enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273). It measures 4m long by 3m wide and is 0.3m deep. The additional banks measure approximately 0.6m wide and 0.3m high.

MONUID

Period Bronze Age to Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29275

Name Building Platform, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316650 518704

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This platform lies within a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The sub-rectangular building platform is terraced into the hillside at the south-eastern side of the enclosure. It measures 16m long by 8m wide, and is recessed to a depth of 1.1m at the south-western side. A bank measuring 0.4m high and 0.5m thick is present at the north-eastern side. This platform appears to respect an internal sub-dividing bank (NTSMR 29279) and both features could relate to Medieval re-use of an earlier enclosure.

MONUID

Period Bronze Age to Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29276

Name Building Platform, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316672 518722

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This platform lies within a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The building platform appears to be D-shaped, with a curving wall to the west and a straight wall at the south-eastern side. The structure measures 5m long by 4m wide, with the remains of walls measuring up to 0.6m high and 0.4m wide. Extensive erosion of the foundation-level walls makes it very difficult to discern the precise shape of the structure and it is possible that it is annexed on to the western side of the sub-dividing enclosure bank (NTSMR 29279). Alternatively, a straight wall, parallel to the dividing bank at the south-eastern side may represent the rear wall of the building, or this might have been an internal partition. The platform is crossed by at least two different footpaths in this area.

MONUID

Period Bronze Age to Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29277

Name Building Platform, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316649 518743

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This platform lies within a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The sunken sub-rectangular building platform incorporates part of the main enclosure bank at the northern side. It measures 20m long by 8m wide and is recessed up to a depth of 0.4m at the western side. The remains of low banks, measuring up to 2m wide and 0.5m high were partially concealed by the presence of bracken. A footpath appears to clip part of the southern bank. This structure and further structure (NTSMR 29278) appear to abut, although their chronological relationship is unclear.

MONUID

Period Bronze Age to Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29278

Name Building Platform, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316633 518739

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This platform lies within a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The sunken sub-rectangular building platform measures 9m long by 4m wide and is recessed to a depth of 0.7m at the northern side. The structure utilises part of the main enclosure bank as the northern wall. This structure and a further structure (NTSMR 29277) appear to abut, although their chronological relationship is unclear.

MONUID

Period Bronze Age to Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29279

Name Sub-dividing Enclosure Wall, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm

MONUID

Period Medieval

NGR 316662 518708**Type** WALL**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This boundary wall lies within a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). This wall has a north-east/south-west alignment and sub-divides the level ground in the main enclosure from the sloping hillside at the south-eastern side of the enclosure. The wall is up to 0.8m wide and 0.4m high. Although little more than the foundation courses survive above ground level, the condition of this wall is better than that of most of the structures on the site, and the wall has become less subsumed by the development of turf than the main enclosure bank. The wall is not constructed on as large a scale as the main enclosure bank and, as it sub-divides the enclosure, is clearly later. This wall may represent the re-use of the enclosure during the Medieval period.

PREFREF 29280**MONUID****Name** Wall, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** 316664 518749**Type** WALL**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This wall abuts a possibly Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The wall runs north-north-west from the north-eastern part of the main enclosure bank and along as far as Squat Beck. The foundation-level remains measure approximately 22m long by 0.2m wide and up to 0.3m high. Although the wall is in close proximity to the remains of possible Romano-British and Medieval date, it also contributes to the definition of a riverside terrace, within which a potash kiln (NTSMR 24351) is situated. This wall could, therefore, relate to post-medieval activity in the area, following the abandonment of the Medieval farmstead.

PREFREF 29281**MONUID****Name** Enclosure, 400m to the east of Rannerdale Farm**Period** Prehistoric to Medieval**NGR** 316727 518713**Type** ENCLOSURE**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This enclosure adjoins a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The enclosure is defined by the foundation-level remains of wall with a north-west to south-east alignment. Much of the enclosure boundary is visible only as an earth and stone bank and the overgrown remains of a possible hawthorn hedge are evident. The remaining wall and bank are up to 3m wide and 0.6m high and run for approximately 120m. The bank defines a linear riverside terrace, approximately 110m long and up to 25m wide, with the north-eastern side being defined by two bends of Squat Beck and the north-western side by enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273). This land appears to have been partially improved, with the cleared stone presumably being used to build the wall. There are no signs of clearance cairns or of ridge and furrow cultivation.

PREFREF 29282**MONUID****Name** Stock Enclosure, east of Low Bank, High Rannerdale**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**NGR** 317461 518205**Type** ENCLOSURE**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A large sub-ovoid stock enclosure is located at the south-eastern end of the High Rannerdale field system. This enclosure is no longer stock proof and the banks and ditches defining the enclosure have been utilised as level ground by footpaths accessing the fells. The enclosure is defined by an earth and stone bank with an outer ditch. The boundary is divided into four distinct stretches, separated by Sandy Gill, Rowantree Beck, and a third stream channel that runs from south-east/north-west from a sheep fold on Low Bank. The enclosure is approximately 300m long and 150m wide and does not appear to continue to the west of Hole Gill. The banks measure between 1.5m-3m wide by between 0.5m-0.7m high, with ditches measuring between 1.5m-2m wide by 0.5m deep. The enclosure was not depicted on the title or First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29283**MONUID****Name** Water Smoot, east of High Rannerdale, on Squat Beck**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** 317330 518284**Type** WATER SMOOT**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This drystone water smoot measures 0.5m high by 0.3m wide and is located at a wall junction, where Squat Beck flows through.

PREFREF 29284**MONUID****Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, E side of High Rannerdale**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** 317254 518422**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This ridge and furrow cultivation is aligned approximately north-west/south-east and is overlain by the easternmost field wall of High Rannerdale. At the north-western corner, there is a small section that is aligned from north-east/south-west. The ridges measure 2m wide by 0.3m high.

- PREFREF** 29285
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south-eastern side of High Rannerdale
NGR 317196 518493
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 This ridge and furrow cultivation is aligned approximately north-east /south-west with ridges measuring 2m wide by 0.3m high.
- MONUID**
Period Post Medieval
Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
- PREFREF** 29286
Name Clearance Cairns, north-western side of High Rannerdale
NGR 317024 518531
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 Three clearance cairns are present at the south-western corner of an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29287) and in a marginal area of outcropping stone. The largest measures 3m in diameter by 0.4m high, and consists of medium-sized angular stones. The cairns are currently in used feeding platforms for sheep.
- MONUID**
Period Uncertain
Type CLEARANCE CAIRNS
- PREFREF** 29287
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north-western side of High Rannerdale
NGR 317003 518534
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 This ridge and furrow cultivation has a north-north-west/south-south-east alignment, with ridges measuring 1.5m wide by up to 0.3m high.
- MONUID**
Period Post Medieval
Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
- PREFREF** 29288
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north-western side of High Rannerdale
NGR 317148 518630
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 This site consists of two superimposed sets of ridge and furrow cultivation with north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west alignments. The ridges measure up to 2m wide by 0.3m high. The chronological relationship between the two sets of cultivation is not clear.
- MONUID**
Period Post Medieval
Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
- PREFREF** 29289
Name Wall, immediately east of Rannerdale Beck
NGR 317127 518691
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 This drystone wall utilises medium to large-sized sub-rounded stones. The remains of the wall measure up to 0.5m high and 0.5m wide and it is traceable for a length of 40m. The wall is situated to the immediate east of Rannerdale Beck.
- MONUID**
Period Post Medieval
Type WALL
- PREFREF** 29290
Name Ford, southern end of Rannerdale Beck
NGR 316922 518608
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 A ford allows vehicular access through the southern end of Rannerdale Beck. The crossing point of the beck has been revetted with large sub-rounded stones, with more small rounded stones being deposited on top to form a levelled terrace. The trackway crossing the beck is marked as a footpath on the current Ordnance Survey mapping.
- MONUID**
Period Uncertain
Type FORD
- PREFREF** 29291
Name Quarry, 200m east of Ghyll Wood
NGR 317870 517136
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 A small sub-rectangular roadside quarry sat on the south side of the road. It measures 10m long by 5.5m wide and is up to 2m deep.
- MONUID**
Period Post Medieval
Type QUARRY
- PREFREF** 29292
Name Sheep Fold, 200m east-north-east of Syke Farm
NGR 317793 517033
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
- MONUID**
Period Post Medieval
Type SHEEP FOLD

A sub-rectangular sheep fold sat on the eastern side of a craggy knoll on rough ground to the east side of Buttermere village. It measures 10m long by 8m wide and has earth and stone banks measuring 1.2m wide by up to 0.4m high. There are drove walls on the northern end corners, the western measuring 12m long and the eastern measuring 2m long.

PREFREF 29293

Name Possible Trial Mine Level, western end of Long Crag

NGR 318023 516514

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A possible trial level on the sloping ground to the west side of Long Crag. There is a sub-oval platform measuring 7.5m long by 4m wide and there is a teardrop shaped scoop downslope of it.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type TRIAL MINE

PREFREF 29294

Name Quarry, Pike Rigg

NGR 318108 516419

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A semi-circular roadside quarry at Pike Rigg. It measures 12m long by 6m wide and is cut into the hillslope by 2m-2.5m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type QUARRY

PREFREF 29295

Name Boundary Bank, western end of Birkness

NGR 318541 516162

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-divisional boundary bank within a part-wooded field at Birkness. It is constructed of earth and stone and measures up to 1m-1.25m wide by up to 0.4m high. The bank is L-shaped in form, with a section orientated north-east/south-west for 48m and doglegs to the east on the south end for 76m. It is not marked on any historic mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK

PREFREF 29296

Name Boundary Bank, eastern end of Birkness

NGR 318807 516090

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-divisional boundary bank within a part wooded field at Birkness. It is constructed of earth and stone and measures up to 1m wide by up to 0.5m high. It is sinuous in form and runs in a general north-west/south-east direction for up to 173m. It is only marked on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK

PREFREF 29297

Name Boundary Wall, eastern end of Birkness

NGR 318801 516029

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Very fragmentary foundation remains of part of a double-thickness stone wall. It is linear in form, is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures up to 21m long by 1m wide and 0.4m high. It is not marked on any historic mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY WALL

PREFREF 29298

Name Spring/Drain, Birkness

NGR 318671 516111

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-circular stone-lined spring. It measures 1.25m long by 1m wide with a stone lintel spanning the south end. It may alternately be the outcropping remains of a drain.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SPRING

PREFREF 29299

Name Platform, Pike Rigg

NGR 318164 516308

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A possible sub-rectangular platform at Pike Rigg. It measures 7m long by 5m wide. There is no evidence of either charcoal burning or building foundations at the site.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type PLATFORM

PREFREF 29300

Name Boundary Bank, west of Birkness Cottage

NGR 318350 516147

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK

A short linear section of boundary bank sat adjacent to the footpath and lake edge at Pike Rigg. The site is probably shown as the edge of a wooded boundary on the First Edition OS mapping and is shown on the Borrowdale Tithe map as part of the boundary between Low Bank and Low Bank Wood. It is of earth and stone construction and is orientated roughly north-west/south-east. It measures roughly 50m long by 1.25m wide and is up to 0.5m high.

PREFREF 29301

Name Marker Cairn, western end of Whiteside

NGR 316871 521974

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Small sub-circular boundary marker cairn, shown on the current OS mapping. It consists of scree stones piled on top of natural outcrop and measures 1.25m in diameter by 0.4m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MARKER CAIRN

PREFREF 29302

Name Marker Cairn, Sand Hill

NGR 318700 521867

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-circular boundary marker cairn, shown on the current OS mapping and as a 'pile of stones' on the First Edition OS mapping. It is constructed of scree stones piled on a rocky base and measures 2.5m in diameter by 0.6m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MARKER CAIRN

PREFREF 29303

Name Boundary Wall, Ladyside Pike

NGR 318497 522729

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Ruinous boundary wall foundations following the ridgeline running roughly south/north from Hopegill Head to Ladyside Pike. The wall foundations at the southern end on Hopegill Head consist of naturally faulted slate with double-thickness wall material placed upon it. The majority of the wall is quite collapsed but survives up to a maximum height of 1m and width of 0.75m in places. Associated quarry scoops run alongside it all way along its length.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY WALL

PREFREF 29304

Name Marker Cairn, Ladyside Pike

NGR 318488 522743

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-circular boundary marker cairn. It is constructed of scree stones and measures 2m in diameter by up to 1m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MARKER CAIRN

PREFREF 29305

Name Quarry, Ladyside Pike

NGR 318484 522769

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A complex of quarry scoops at the summit of Ladyside Pike. The largest measures 5.5m long by 4.5m wide and is up to 1.5m deep. There are five scoops in an area of approximately 80m by 40m.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type QUARRY

PREFREF 29306

Name Marker Cairn, Ladyside Pike

NGR 318478 522780

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-oval boundary marker cairn located on Ladyside Pike. It measures 5m long by 4m wide and is up to 1.5m high. It is constructed of scree and quarried stone and is built along the alignment of a boundary wall (NTSMR 292303).

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MARKER CAIRN

PREFREF 29307

Name Sheep Shelter, 250m east of High Swinside Farm

NGR 317180 524605

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A linear sheep shelter wall located on the steep northern slopes to the east of High Swinside. It measures 8m long by 0.6m wide and although partially collapsed survives up to 0.4m high. It is constructed of angular scree material.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29308

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315114 521126

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

A circular charcoal burning platform located at the centre of Lanthwaite Wood and in close proximity to an adjacent scoop and platform (NTSMR 29309 and 29310). It is cut into the slope and banked on the north-west side. It measures approximately 4.5m-5m in diameter by up to 0.7m in height.

PREFREF 29309

Name Scoop, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315118 521102

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A shallow oval scoop located at the centre of Lanthwaite Wood and in close proximity to an adjacent charcoal burning platform and platform (NTSMR 29308 and 29310). It measures approximately 3m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.5m deep. There is no stone visible within it and it is of unknown date and function.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type SCOOP

PREFREF 29310

Name Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315119 521111

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A possible sub-rectangular platformed area located at the centre of Lanthwaite Wood and in close proximity to an adjacent charcoal burning platform and scoop (NTSMR 29308 and 29309). It measures approximately 6m long by 5m wide. It is cut into the slope on one side and is flat in the centre. It is of unknown date and function.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type PLATFORM

PREFREF 29311

Name Boundary Bank, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315140 521086

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An ephemeral curvilinear sub-divisional boundary bank. It is possibly a hag boundary demarcating areas of woodland management within Lanthwaite Wood. It measures approximately 25m long by up to 1.5m wide and 0.2m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK

PREFREF 29312

Name Mound/Marker Cairn, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315009 521278

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Small oval earth and stone mound it measures approximately 3.5m-4m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.75m high. It is possibly a hag marker cairn.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MARKER CAIRN

PREFREF 29313

Name Boundary Bank, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 314933 521412

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear boundary bank or wall foundation on the western edge of a woodland trackway located just to the south of the National Trust car park and weir. It measures up to 33m long by 1m-1.5m wide and is up to 0.4m-0.5m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK

PREFREF 29314

Name Slate-Lined Pit, western edge of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315082 520927

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A rectangular slate-lined pit. It measures 1.5m long by 1m wide and is infilled with soil but exposed upon a footpath. There are four stones visible but none on the north side. It is constructed of thin slate slabs measuring up to 1m long by 0.1m thick.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type PIT

PREFREF 29315

Name Pond, western edge of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315072 520946

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Rectangular shaped pond/pit located adjacent to the river in a very boggy area. It measures 6m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.4m deep.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type POND

PREFREF 29316

Name Leat/Drainage, western edge of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315087 520975

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type LEAT

A drainage leat or mill race located to the south/upstream of a weir crossing the river (NTSMR 29317). It is orientated roughly north/south and measures up to 62m long by 0.75m wide and is up to 0.3m deep. The northern end has become a sidestream for the river and is wider than originally dug.

PREFREF 29317

Name Weir, western edge of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315089 521009

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Weir across the River Cocker. It is constructed of stone blocks and is slate faced. There is also later concrete blocking. It measures roughly 18m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.35m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WEIR

PREFREF 29318

Name Boundary Bank, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315216 520914

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Fragmentary boundary bank located on the east side of a trackway. It is orientated roughly north-west/south-east and measures approximately 163m long by 1m wide and up to 0.2m high. It has several large orthostatic stones placed within it and it becomes more fragmentary towards the southern end.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK

PREFREF 29319

Name Forestry Building Foundations, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315263 520876

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Sub-rectangular scooped but flat-bottomed area that is cut into the hillside. It measures 8m long by 5.5m wide and is up to 1.5m deep. There is a rectangular setting of deep pits (for foundation piles?) along the edges and a drainage gully running towards the lake. There is an upcast bank located upon the south side measuring 5m long by 2m wide and up to 0.75m high. The site is probably modern, either as a site of a pylon base or a forestry building? There is no concrete evident.

MONUID

Period Modern

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29320

Name Boundary Wall, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315550 520537

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Ruinous boundary wall located to the south-east of the boathouse (NTSMR 26458) in the southern end of Lanthwaite Wood. It forms the eastern portion of an enclosure with another wall foundation (NTSMR 29322) It measures approximately 97m long by 1.3m wide and is up to 0.5m high in places. The wall runs from a crag in the south and runs in a south-east/north west orientation before kinking to the west on the northern end where the footpath has denuded it. It is not shown on any historic mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY WALL

PREFREF 29321

Name Stile, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315543 520481

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A two stepped stone stile placed over a wall on the footpath in the south-west corner of Lanthwaite Wood.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type STILE

PREFREF 29322

Name Boundary Wall, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315520 520521

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A mostly collapsed boundary wall which utilises large boulders and stones as a foundation. The wall measures up to 97m long by 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m high. It forms the western portion of an enclosure with another wall foundation (NTSMR 29320). It is orientated south-east/north-west and runs from the southern edge of Lanthwaite Woods in the south and becomes denuded at the north end where the footpath has eroded it.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY WALL

PREFREF 29323

Name Boundary Bank, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315471 520495

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A linear boundary bank located on the edge of Crummock Water and at the south-west corner of Lanthwaite Wood and to the south of the boathouse (NTSMR 26458). It consists of an earth and stone bank and stone bank that measures approximately 110m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.4m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK

PREFREF 29324**Name** Building Platform, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood**NGR** 315629 520659**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A sub-rectangular building/hut platform located at the south-eastern end of Lanthwaite Wood. It is probably associated with the bloomery located immediately downslope to the south-east of it (NTSMR 28891). The site is very fragmentary and has been disturbed by root action and is covered in brash. It measures approximately 3m long by 2m wide and is cut into the hillside and has a single course of revetted foundation stones on the north-west side and a disturbed wall on the south-east side.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** BUILDING PLATFORM**PREFREF** 29325**Name** Boundary Bank, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood**NGR** 315544 520630**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Fragmentary linear boundary wall located in the south-east corner of Lanthwaite Wood. It forms the south and west portions of a rectangular enclosure with another wall (NTSMR 29347) forming the northern portion. The wall is very fragmentary on the north-east and north-western ends but survives to several courses elsewhere. It is roughly V-shaped in form and measures approximately 156m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.6m high in places.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** BOUNDARY BANK**PREFREF** 29326**Name** Leat, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood**NGR** 315630 520594**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A drainage leat located on the southern end of Lanthwaite Wood. It is curvilinear in form and runs downslope from the south-east corner of the wood, and would have originally took water off of a small stream and carried it along the northern side of a footpath and downslope towards the lake. It is orientated roughly north-east/south-west but curves to the west at the western end. It measures approximately 114m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.5m deep. It is quarried from the outcropping rock in the centre and uses the quarried stone as a bank on the south side. The leat becomes denuded on the western end.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** LEAT**PREFREF** 29327**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood**NGR** 315554 520558**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Sub-circular charcoal burning platform located at the southern end of Lanthwaite Wood and to the immediate north of a trackway. It is cut into the hillside and measures 7m in diameter by up to 1m high. It is heavily masked by vegetation.

MONUID**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**PREFREF** 29328**Name** Trial Mine, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood**NGR** 314904 521492**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Single linear trial level located in Lanthwaite Wood, just to the north-east of the National Trust carpark at Scalehill Bridge. It measures 18m long by 3.5m wide and is up to 1.4m deep. There is a spoil heap on the north side which is up to 0.5m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRIAL MINE**PREFREF** 29329**Name** Trial Mine, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood**NGR** 314964 521436**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Small sub-oval trial level located in Lanthwaite Wood, just to the south-east of the National Trust carpark at Scalehill Bridge. It is cut into the outcropping rock and measures 4m long by 3.5m wide and is up to 1m deep. There are spoil stones scattered widely downslope of it.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRIAL MINE**PREFREF** 29330**Name** Trackway, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood**NGR** 314986 521402**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A revetted trackway located within the northern end of Lanthwaite Wood. It is not shown on the current OS mapping but is shown on the First Edition OS mapping. The surviving extent is orientated roughly north-west/south-east and measures approximately 97m long by 1.3m wide. The embanked stone revetment measures up to 0.7m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRACKWAY

PREFREF 29331 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 315084 521278 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Semi-circular charcoal burning platform. It has been partially destroyed on the eastern side by a modern trackway running through Lanthwaite Wood. It measures up to 5m in diameter and survives up to 0.75m high on the downslope side to the west.

PREFREF 29332 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 314974 521486 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Circular charcoal burning platform, located in the northern part of Lanthwaite Wood. It measures 5m in diameter by up to 0.5m high, and is cut into hillslope on the east side. There is a small section of linear earth and stone banking located on the northern edge which measures 3.5m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.7m high.

PREFREF 29333 **MONUID**
Name Quarry, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 314989 521554 **Type** QUARRY
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

B-shaped slate quarry located adjacent to a trackway on the northern edge of Lanthwaite Wood. It measures approximately 18m long by 12m wide and is up to 2.5m deep where it is cut into the hillslope. There are piles of roof slates sat within it.

PREFREF 29334 **MONUID**
Name Quarry, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 314985 521536 **Type** QUARRY
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Small quarry working face located on the outcropping crag on the northern end of Lanthwaite Wood. It measures approximately 8m long by 2.5m wide and the outcrop it up to 2.5m high. It has spoil heaped to the west of it.

PREFREF 29335 **MONUID**
Name Building Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315330 521055 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A small rectangular building platform located upon an old boundary wall foundation (NTSMR 29336) and on the eastern edge of Lanthwaite Wood. It measures 3.5m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.5m high. It is not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 29336 **MONUID**
Name Boundary Wall, centre of Lanthwaite Wood **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315308 521064 **Type** BOUNDARY WALL
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-divisional boundary wall located within the eastern side of Lanthwaite Wood. The eastern end is incorporated into the current corner of the field boundaries surrounding the wood, and also contains a building platform on its eastern end (NTSMR 29335). The wall runs roughly in an east/west orientation following the south side of a trackway. It measures approximately 47m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.4m high. It is not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 29337 **MONUID**
Name Boundary Bank, centre of Lanthwaite Wood **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315309 521072 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-divisional curvilinear boundary bank and ditch located within the eastern side of Lanthwaite Wood. The wall runs roughly in an east/west orientation following the north side of a trackway. It measures approximately 52m long, with the bank and ditch measuring a combined 3m wide, and the bank being up to 0.5m high and ditch 1m deep. It is not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 29338 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 315265 521115 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Circular charcoal burning platform located on the eastern side of Lanthwaite Wood. It measures 7m in diameter by up to 1m high. It is cut into the hillslope on the north-east end and the platform utilises a large earthfast boulder within the base.

PREFREF 29339

Name Trial Mine, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315110 521249

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A substantial trial level located in Lanthwaite Wood. It consists of a cave excavated in the outcropping rock and is adjacent to a trackway. It measures 3m long by 4m deep and is up to 2.5m high. There are quartz veins visible within it. A spoilheap extends for 7m over track to the south-west and is up to 2m high.

PREFREF 29340

Name Boundary Bank, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315153 521093

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An earth and stone constructed boundary bank located on the east side of a trackway running through the centre of Lanthwaite Wood. It is orientated roughly north-west/south-east and measures approximately 160m long by 2m-2.5m wide and is up to 0.5m high.

PREFREF 29341

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315139 521140

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Circular charcoal burning platform located in the centre of Lanthwaite Wood. It is cut into the hillslope and measures approximately 4m in diameter by up to 1m high.

PREFREF 29342

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315178 521066

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Circular charcoal burning platform located in the centre of Lanthwaite Wood. It is cut into the hillslope and is located adjacent to the east side of a boundary bank (NTSMR 29340). It measures approximately 5m in diameter by up to 0.4m high. The site is heavily masked by trees/vegetation.

PREFREF 29343

Name Boundary Wall, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315232 521029

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Slightly curvilinear boundary wall foundations located in the centre of Lanthwaite Wood. The wall is very fragmentary but survives as wall foundations that are orientated roughly north-west/south-east. It measures approximately 39m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.6m high.

PREFREF 29344

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315235 521024

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A possible sub-oval charcoal burning platform, located in the centre of Lanthwaite Wood and adjacent to the west side of a boundary wall (NTSMR 29343). It measures approximately 5m in diameter, has a shallow depression in the centre and is slightly cut into the hillslope. The site does not look like a tree throw.

PREFREF 29345

Name Boundary Wall, centre of Lanthwaite Wood

NGR 315381 520905

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear section of ruinous boundary wall located in the east of Lanthwaite Wood. It runs downslope and is orientated roughly north-east/south-west. It measures approximately 99m long by 0.75m wide and is up to 1m high in places. It may relate to a hag/enclosure boundary.

PREFREF 29346**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood**NGR** 315347 520875**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A possible oval charcoal burning platform, located beneath a large crag at the centre of Lanthwaite Wood. It is cut into the hillslope on the east side and measures approximately 7m long by 6m wide and up to 0.5m high.

MONUID**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**PREFREF** 29347**Name** Boundary Wall, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood**NGR** 315500 520726**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Small linear boundary wall located in the south-east corner of Lanthwaite Wood. It forms the north portion of a rectangular enclosure with another wall (NTSMR 29325) forming the south and eastern portions. The wall is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures approximately 14.5m long by 0.7m wide and is up to 0.6m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** BOUNDARY WALL**PREFREF** 29348**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood**NGR** 315407 520990**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Sub-circular, charcoal burning platform located on the eastern edge of Lanthwaite Wood. It is cut into the hillslope on the west side and lies adjacent to the modern trackway running along the eastern fringe of the wood. It measures approximately 4m in diameter and is heavily masked by brash and stacked wood.

MONUID**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**PREFREF** 29349**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood**NGR** 315142 521221**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Circular charcoal burning platform located in the centre of Lanthwaite Wood. It measures approximately 5m-6m in diameter but is crossed and almost obliterated by a modern trackway. There is no charcoal visible in the surface. The platform is cut into the hillslope on the east side of the track and is up to 1.4m high on the west side.

MONUID**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**PREFREF** 29350**Name** Quarry, north-eastern end of Palacehow Wood**NGR** 315212 521950**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Small quarry scoop, cutting away the face of an exposed crag adjacent to external boundary on the north-east side of Palacehow Wood. It measures approximately 5m long by 3m wide and is cut into the face up to 2m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** QUARRY**PREFREF** 29351**Name** Boundary Bank, Tindle Crag**NGR** 315192 521862**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Relict linear sub-divisional boundary bank which forms the original division between Palacehow Wood and Backhows Wood. It is not shown on any historic mapping. It is orientated roughly east-north-east/west-south-west and measures up to 140.5m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.5m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** BOUNDARY BANK**PREFREF** 29352**Name** Trial Mine, Tindle Crag**NGR** 315133 521839**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A possible small linear trial level cut into part of Tindle Crag, and located on the north side of the current boundary wall between Palacehow Wood and Backhows Wood. It measures approximately 3m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 1m deep. The site does not look like a tree throw.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRIAL MINE**PREFREF** 29353**Name** Trial Mine, Tindle Crag**NGR** 315133 521827**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A possible small sub-oval trial level cut into part of Tindle Crag, and located on the south side of the current boundary wall

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRIAL MINE

between Palacehow Wood and Backhows Wood. It measures approximately 3.5m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.75m deep. There is an upcast spoilheap on the north side which is up to 1m high. The site does not look like a tree throw.

PREFREF 29354

Name Stile, southern end of Backhows Wood

NGR 315276 521713

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Three stepped stone over stile located on the south-east external boundary corner of Backhows Wood.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type STILE

PREFREF 29355

Name Boundary Bank, Watching How

NGR 315145 521717

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A linear earth and stone constructed boundary bank located in the south-west corner of Backhows Wood at Watching How. It demarcates the northern boundary of a garden extending into the wood from the house. It is not shown on any of the historic mapping. It is orientated roughly south-east/north-west and measures approximately 48m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.6m

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK

PREFREF 29356

Name Marker Cairn, High Snockrigg

NGR 318695 516897

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A boundary marker cairn or mound located on High Snockrigg. It is marked on the First Edition and current OS mapping. The pile of stones measures approximately 0.5m in diameter by up to 0.3m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MARKER CAIRN

PREFREF 29357

Name Wall, northern side of Squat Beck

NGR 316753 518755

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The remains of this drystone wall lie on the opposite side of the beck to a possible Romano-British enclosure (NTSMR 29273) and a deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). This wall may represent one side of an enclosure, which utilised Squat Beck as a southern boundary or alternatively used a further boundary as its southern end (NTSMR 29281). The wall foundations measure approximately 50m long by 0.5m wide and up to 0.3m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WALL

PREFREF 29358

Name Water Smoot, 320m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316639 518821

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This drystone water smoot features two exit channels, one located directly over the other. It measures 0.7m high by 0.4m wide and the lintel is partially collapsed.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WATER SMOOT

PREFREF 29359

Name Wall, 120m north of Dale How

NGR 316828 518853

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This relict drystone wall has a roughly north/south alignment and is located immediately adjacent to a stream channel. It measures approximately 90m long by 1.5m wide and up to 0.6m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WALL

PREFREF 29360

Name Wall, 100m north-east of Dale How

NGR 316842 518778

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This drystone wall is orientated roughly north-north-east/south-south-west. It utilises large angular surface gathered stone and earthfast and outcropping stones in its construction, and measures approximately 2m wide and is up to 1m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WALL

PREFREF 29361

Name Sheep Shelter, 170m east of Dale How

NGR 317014 518746

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

C-shaped drystone sheep shelter incorporating large quantities of large earthfast and outcropping stones in its construction. It

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

measures 10m long by 0.8m wide and is up to 1.2m high.

PREFREF 29362

Name Sheep Shelter, 170m north-east of Dale How

NGR 316995 518782

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

S-shaped sheep shelter. It measures approximately 8m long by 4m wide with walls 0.75m wide and up to 0.3m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29363

Name Sheep Shelter, 170m north-east of Dale How

NGR 317018 518781

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

C-shaped drystone sheep shelter. It measures 4m long by 0.6m wide by up to 0.3m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29364

Name Rabbit Smoot, north of High Rannerdale

NGR 317156 518752

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This drystone rabbit smoot measures 0.3m high by 0.3m wide with a lintel measuring 0.5m long.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type RABBIT SMOOT

PREFREF 29365

Name Sheep Fold, Cinderdale Beck, north Lad Hows

NGR 317023 519532

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Sub-rectangular double-celled sheep fold located to the north of Cinderdale Beck. It measures approximately 14m long by 5m wide, with the walls surviving up to 1.2m high and 0.4m wide.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

PREFREF 29366

Name Sheep Fold, south-western end of Cinderdale Beck

NGR 316312 519282

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-rectangular sheep fold or possible washfold. It is located on the north side of the western end of Cinderdale Beck. It measures approximately 7m long by 6m wide and has walls up to 0.4m wide by only 0.2m high. The fold was depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

PREFREF 29367

Name Gravel Pit, 150m to the north-east of Hause Point

NGR 316274 518268

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This gravel pit lies to the immediate south-east of the roadside and located to the north-east of Hause Point. There are traces of gravel visible and it is likely to have been associated with the construction or maintenance of the road. The pit measures approximately 16m long by 5m wide and is up to 6m deep.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type GRAVEL PIT

PREFREF 29368

Name Water Smoot, south-east of Fletcher Fields

NGR 316327 519149

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This drystone water smoot measures 0.4m wide by 0.3m high and has a 0.6m long lintel.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WATER SMOOT

PREFREF 29369

Name Sheep Shelter, 50m north of Low Kid Crag

NGR 316084 520229

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description A curvilinear drystone shelter wall located to the north of Low Kid Crag. It measures approximately 16m long by 0.5m wide

and is up to 0.8m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29370

Name Sheep Shelter, 175m north of Low Kid Crag

NGR 316044 520348

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

Description A linear drystone sheep shelter located to the north of Low Kid Crag. It measures approximately 12m long by 0.4m wide and is up to 1m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29371

Name Possible Leat, east of Fletcher Fields

NGR 316197 519609

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type LEAT

Description

This possible leat has a roughly east/west alignment and is located to the east of Fletcher Fields and beneath Fall Crag. It is visible as a U-shaped linear hollow measuring 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep. The channel is not particularly distinctive, however, it was suggested by the National Trust warden that excavations associated with a pipeline in Fletcher Fields had revealed a convincing cross-section of a leat at the southern extension of this linear feature.

PREFREF 29372

Name Gravel Pit, east of Fletcher Fields

NGR 316188 519576

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type GRAVEL PIT

Description

This gravel pit lies to the immediate east of the roadside and located adjacent to Fletcher Fields. There are traces of gravel visible and it is likely to have been associated with the construction or maintenance of the road. The pit measures approximately 10m long by 5m wide and is up to 4m deep.

PREFREF 29373

Name Clearance Cairns, 95m south-east of Lanthwaite Green Farm

NGR 315949 520785

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Bronze Age to Roman

Type CLEARANCE CAIRNS

Description

A small clearance cairnfield located on the south side of a stream and to the east of the National Trust carpark at Lanthwaite Green Farm. It is probably associated with an extension of the cairnfield located to the south of a previously recorded Romano-British settlement (NTSMR 20389). It consists of a group of three clearance cairns. The first (linear) cairn measures 3m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The second (linear) cairn measures 4m long by 1.2m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The third (sub-circular) cairn measures 3m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.3m high.

PREFREF 29374

Name Scoop or Sunken Structure, 145m north-east of Lanthwaite

NGR 315944 520728

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type SCOOP

Description

A sub-circular scoop or sunken platform located to the north-east of Lanthwaite Cottage. It is of unknown date or function but it has a flattened centre measuring 7m in diameter by up to 1.2m deep. The hollow may represent the remains of a sunken building, with an entrance to the south-west. Large stones are present within the sides of the feature and within a bank (NTSMR 29375) extending to the south-west of the site. The bank might represent a drove wall and, therefore, suggest use as a stock pound.

PREFREF 29375

Name Earth and Stone Bank, 125m north-east of Lanthwaite Cottage

NGR 315933 520715

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type EARTH AND STONE BANK

Description

An earth and stone constructed bank. It is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures approximately 20m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.35m high. It appears to extend from the entrance of scoop/sunken platform (NTSMR 29374) and is possibly a drove wall. The site was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29376

Name Sunken Platform, east of Lanthwaite Cottage

NGR 315889 520614

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type PLATFORM

Description

The sunken platform measures 16m long by 6m wide and is a maximum of 1.2m deep. The site has been truncated at the south-western side during the construction of the road. Two cells were evident, with a small rectangular sub-division measuring 5m long by 2m wide present in the south-west corner. A hollow to the immediate north of the site is probably associated with recent vehicular access to the common. The site was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29377

Name Clearance Cairn, 190m south of Lanthwaite Cottage

NGR 315858 520424

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Bronze Age to Roman

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

Description

This single sub-circular clearance cairn measures 2.5m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.35m high.

PREFREF 29378

Name System of leats, 80m east of Lanthwaite Cottage

NGR 315928 520579

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type LEAT

Description

A system of three relict leats running parallel with one another and located to the east of Lanthwaite Cottage. The first is aligned south-west/north-east and measures up to 120m long by 0.8m wide and up to 0.4m deep. At its southern end it is intersected by a stream and runs for a further 50m. The second leat is situated 15m to the north-east of the first. It measures up to 140m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.4m deep. The third leat is located 20m to the east of the second and measures up to 360m long by 1m wide and up to 0.4m deep. The leat empties to the south into a shallow natural basin forming a marshy area. A possible stream or leat, aligned roughly north/south, cuts perpendicularly through the two northernmost leats and empties into a wide palaeochannel.

PREFREF 29379

Name Cairnfield, 130m south-east of Lanthwaite Cottage

NGR 315924 520508

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Prehistoric to Bronze Age

Type CAIRNFIELD

Description

A small field clearance or funerary cairnfield located on the open common to the south-east of Lanthwaite Cottage. The cairnfield could be the result of field clearance, however the large size of the cairns, and the stones comprising them, in comparison with other clearance cairns located to the north, their regularity of shape, and their siting on a slightly raised area of land with extensive views over Buttermere, may suggest a funerary function. The large size of the stones comprising the cairn material could alternatively suggest early primary field clearance. There are five cairns identified in an area cut by a later leat (NTSMR 29378), and the overall area measures approximately 46m long from north-east/south-west by 30m wide. The first cairn is sub-circular and measures up to 4m in diameter by 0.8m high. The second cairn measures 7m long by 4m wide and is up to 1.2m high. The third cairn is sub-circular and measures 7m in diameter by up to 1.1m high. The fourth cairn is sub-circular and measures 4m in diameter by up to 1m high. The fifth cairn is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by 0.4m high.

PREFREF 29380

Name Mound, 280m south of Lanthwaite Cottage

NGR 315908 520342

Sources

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MOUND

OAN Survey 2008

Description

A stone and gravel mound located to the immediate east of the road. It could be associated with the construction of the road and the extraction of gravel occurring further to the south in the valley. It measures 6m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.8m high.

PREFREF 29381

Name Possible Clearance Cairn, 205m south-east of Lanthwaite

NGR 316015 520483

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

Description

A possible sub-circular clearance cairn located on the open common to the south-east of Lanthwaite Cottage. It is constructed of a high concentration of small angular stones. The cairn measures approximately 4m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.2m high.

PREFREF 29382

Name Scoops, 110m east of Lanthwaite Green Farm.

NGR 315983 520807

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SCOOP

Description

Eight quarry scoops, possibly associated with stone extraction for the building or rebuilding of Lanthwaite Green Farm. The scoops range from 7m long by 3m wide and 1m deep to 8m long by 8m wide and 2m deep. There is little upcast or spoil on the site and any extracted stone was probably removed as it was excavated. The scoops lie within an area that is 30m long by 20m

PREFREF 29383

Name Clearance Cairns, 230m east of Lanthwaite Green Farm

NGR 316108 520875

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Bronze Age to Roman

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

Description

A pair of clearance cairns located to the east of Lanthwaite Green Farm. It is probably associated with an extension of the cairnfield located to the south of a previously recorded Romano-British settlement (NTSMR 20389). It consists of a group of

two clearance cairns situated on a flat plateau above the main clearance cairnfield. The first cairn measures 6m long by 5m wide and up to 0.3m high. The second cairn is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.2m high.

PREFREF 29384

Name Leat, 185m east of Lanthwaite Green Farm

NGR 316085 520896

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A leat located on the eastern fringe of a large cairnfield on the open common to the east of Lanthwaite Green Farm. It is orientated roughly north-north-east/south-south-west and measures approximately 215m long and varies from 0.4m-1.2m wide and is up to 0.4m-0.6m deep. It has been denuded at the northern end by the construction of a recent drainage gully.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type LEAT

PREFREF 29385

Name Scoop, 150m east of Lanthwaite Green Farm

NGR 316028 520838

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This sub-ovoid scoop appears to be a former quarry pit. It measures approximately 4m long by 2m wide and is up to 1m deep. An upcast spoil heap on the north-western side measures 1.5m wide by 4m long. The site is not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SCOOP

PREFREF 29386

Name Sheep Shelter, 300m south-east of Lanthwaite Green Farm

NGR 316140 520729

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

L-shaped drystone sheep shelter. It measures approximately 18m long by 11m wide and the walls are up to 0.5m wide and 1.2m high. The site appears on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

mapping.

PREFREF 29387

Name Farmstead Range, Loweswater Pele

NGR 315004 520300

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This is the main farmhouse range of Peel Place farmstead located at the western side of the promontory, and it consists of three adjoining cells. The overall dimensions of this range are 14m wide, east to west, by 25m long, north to south. The eastern wall of the range provides a revetment for the hill slope. The northernmost cell measures 14m long by 7m wide and has only one upstanding wall. This is the southern wall, which forms a partition with the central cell and is a maximum of 1.2m high. All of the other walls of the northern cell survive to foundation level only, being earth and stone banks up to 0.8m high and 0.8m wide. The interior is sunken to a depth of 0.8m and is strewn with angular quarried stones. There are well established hawthorns located within and around the structure. The central cell is the best preserved of the cells, with walls remaining on the eastern side to a maximum height of 2.2m. The internal dimensions of this cell are 5m square and quoin stones have been used on all corners of the building. An entrance is located in the south-western corner and within the eastern elevation is a slitted window measuring 0.5m high and 0.25m wide internally, and 0.5m high and 0.7m wide externally. The walls are 0.6m thick and are constructed of angular quarried stone. A crumbling white lime mortar with small gravel inclusions is intermittently visible, however it is unclear whether this is part of the initial phase of construction, later improvement, or more recent conservation. The southernmost cell of the range measures 10m long by 7m wide externally. The walls at the south-east end have mostly collapsed and survive to a maximum height of 0.4m. An entrance to this cell lies off-centre in the western elevation, which is almost entirely ruinous and contains an established hawthorn. Apart from the shared wall with the central cell the highest portion of walling is the south-western corner, which is 1.8m high and features a lime-based mortar. Internally, this cell is partially infilled by stone from a collapsed wall. Post-medieval pottery was found within the wall core of the central cell, with adhering mortar. This site appears on the tithe mapping and up to the Second Edition OS mapping as a roofed structure.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type FARMSTEAD

PREFREF 29388

Name Farmstead Outbuilding Range, Loweswater Pele

NGR 315015 520326

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This three-celled range outbuildings is part of Peel Place farmstead located at the western side of the promontory. It measures 40m long, north to south, by 7m wide. The surviving platform is terraced into the hillside, with the eastern wall providing a revetment for the slope. The western side of the platform lies adjacent to a trackway (NTSMR 29391) and is revetted by a stone wall. This wall retains the raised level of the platform, which lies 0.5m higher than the track. The northernmost cell measures 12m long, with the eastern and southern elevations surviving as partially collapsed, and largely grassed, walls. The walls are a maximum of 0.35m high. The base of the platform is levelled with little loose stone evident. An established hawthorn is located at the western end. The central cell adjoins to the northern cell and measures 10m, long. It has a surviving retaining wall on its eastern side that is up

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

to 1.2m high and is constructed with quarried stones. This cell contains two mature hawthorn trees. The base of the southernmost platform lies 1m higher than those to the north and measures 13m long. The remains of the eastern wall stand to only 0.3m high. Two large deciduous trees are growing at the western side of this cell. The two northernmost cells were depicted on the title and First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29389

Name Farmstead Outbuilding, Loweswater Pele

NGR 315000 520319

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). The building platform is part of Peel Place farmstead located at the western side of the promontory. The building is located to the west of the main farmstead range (NTSMR 29387). The platform is sub-rectangular and measures 18m long, north to south, by 5m wide and is terraced into the hillside, with the eastern wall providing revetment for the slope. Little structural stone remains above ground-level, although a low grassed bank defined the platform. The platform sits around 0.4m higher than the marshland to the west. An established hawthorn is located in the southernmost bank of the platform, which stands up to 0.4m high and is 0.3m thick. A trackway (NTSMR 29391) runs adjacent to the eastern side of the platform. The site was shown on the First Edition OS mapping as an unroofed structure.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29390

Name Farmstead Building Platform, Loweswater Pele

NGR 314987 520288

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This building platform is part of Peel Place farmstead located at the western side of the promontory. It lies to the south-west of the main farmstead range (NTSMR 29387). It measures 6m long by 4m wide and comprises a terraced platform at 1.3m below the level of the hillslope to the east. The site is strewn with large and medium-sized angular stones and the wall faces are obscured by tumbled stone and are largely grassed-over. The site appeared as a roofed building on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29391

Name Trackway, Loweswater Pele

NGR 314979 520249

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). The site forms an access trackway to the north of Peel Place farmstead. The track is aligned roughly north/south and measures between 2m-3m wide. There is an earth and stone revetment bank on the western side which is up to 1m high. The trackway forks to the north of an building platform (NTSMR 29390), at which point one branch runs to the western side of the platform and the main track continues between the main farmstead range (NTSMR 29387) and outbuilding (NTSMR 29389).

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type TRACKWAY

PREFREF 29392

Name Building Platform, Loweswater Pele

NGR 315041 520345

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This is part of the Peel Place farmstead. It consists of a sub-rectangular building platform situated to the north-east of farm outbuildings (NTSMR 29388) and to the south of a trackway (NTSMR 29391). The terraced platform measures 12m long by 7m wide and is cut into the ground surface by 0.4m. The interior ground surface slopes gently from north-west/south-east and the long axis of the structure shares this alignment. The sides of the terrace, where the slope had been cut, are not vertical and the gradual slope has a horizontal width of approximately 1m. A 2m long stretch of bank projects into the enclosure from the western side, and may represent an internal division.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29393

Name Enclosure Bank, Loweswater Pele

NGR 315041 520330

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). An earth and stone constructed bank which is orientated north-west/south-east and measures up to 34m long. It forms the north-east side of the enclosure surrounding the farmstead of Peel Place. The rest of the enclosure consists of three stretches of banking (NTSMR 29394, 29396 and 29397). The south-eastern end of the bank was denuded to the extent that little more than a linear break of slope was evident during the site visit. There was no surviving physical relationship visible on the eastern end with bank NTSMR 29394. The boundary is shown surrounding 'Back of Barn' field on the title mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type EARTH AND STONE BANK

PREFREF 29394

MONUID

Name Boundary Wall, Loweswater Pele

NGR 315025 520273

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). It forms the south-east side of the enclosure surrounding the farmstead of Peel Place. The rest of the enclosure consists of three stretches of banking (NTSMR 29393, 29396 and 29397). It consists of the remains of a stretch of stone wall that due to extensive erosion and stone removal, is only visible as an earth and stone bank over much of its 89m length. A stretch of visible walling, measuring 10m long by 0.6m wide and 1m high, survives, which is of drystone construction and utilises roughly quarried and water rounded material. The wall is double-thickness with a rubble core. The earth and stone bank measures 0.8m high and 0.7m wide and two trees, representing the overgrown remains of a hawthorn hedge survive. The boundary is shown surrounding 'Back of Barn' field on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29395

Name Scoops or Building Platforms, Loweswater Pele

NGR 315054 520350

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). Three scoops are located to the east of a building platform (NTSMR 29392) on the site of Peel Place farmstead. These scoops measured between 4m long by 3.5m wide to 17m long by 6.5m wide and varied from sub-circular to sub-rectangular in shape, with their depths ranged from 0.25m-1m deep. Their function was unclear and the possibility of stone extraction hollows or badly eroded structure platforms remains. The largest (central) of the scoops contained accumulations of quarried and rounded stones. Part of this scoop had recently been planted with young trees, which were enclosed by a post and wire fence.

PREFREF 29396

Name Enclosure Bank, Loweswater Pele

NGR 314968 520294

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). It forms the west side of the enclosure surrounding the farmstead of Peel Place. The rest of the enclosure consists of three stretches of banking (NTSMR 29393, 29394 and 29397). It consists of a section of earth and stone bank that for the most part is orientated in a south-south-east/north-north-west direction but it kinks to the north-west at the northern end. The bank is extremely eroded at the northern end and the line of the boundary is only suggested by several slightly raised, and therefore drier patches within a marshy area, which have been subsequently colonised by trees. The bank measures approximately 105m long by 1.7m wide and up to 0.4m high. The boundary is shown surrounding 'Outgang' and 'Little Meadow' fields on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29397

Name Enclosure Bank, Loweswater Pele

NGR 315001 520351

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). It forms the north-west side of the enclosure surrounding the farmstead of Peel Place. The rest of the enclosure consists of three stretches of banking (NTSMR 29393, 29394 and 29396). It consists of an earth and stone bank that is orientated roughly east/west before kinking to the south-east on the eastern end. It measures approximately 30m long by 1.25m wide and up to 0.3m high. The boundary is shown surrounding 'Little Meadow' field on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29398

Name Field Boundary Bank, Loweswater Pele

NGR 315033 520187

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This earth and stone constructed boundary bank is likely to represent the remains of a stone wall. It is aligned roughly north-east/south-west and measures approximately 95m long by 1.7m wide and is up to 0.4m high. No relationship is evident between the boundary and a further section of bank to the east (NTSMR 29401). The site is shown as a sub-divisional boundary cutting through 'Peel Fields' on the tithe mapping, but has been removed by the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29399

Name Wall and Bank, Loweswater Pele

NGR 314972 520218

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). The site consists of a double-thickness drystone wall that was constructed using roughly quarried stones, water-rounded boulders, and large clearance boulders with rubble infill. The wall is orientated roughly north-south and measures approximately 72m long by 0.8m wide and is up to

Period Post Medieval

Type WALL

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type SCOOP

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type EARTH AND STONE BANK

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type EARTH AND STONE BANK

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type EARTH AND STONE BANK

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK AND WALL

1.25m high. It overlies an earlier defensive bank running along the edge of the promontory (NTSMR 29400). The boundary continues at the northern end as an earth and stone bank with trees, hawthorn, and holly representing the overgrown remains of a hedge. The bank is 100m long by 1.5m wide and 0.5m high.

PREFREF 29400

Name Defensive Earthwork Bank, Loweswater Pele

NGR 314989 520164

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This earth and stone bank is associated with further defensive earthwork banks (NTSMR 29402 and 29403). It consists of the inner bank of a bi-vallate defensive system, with reinforced entrance, that partitioned the promontory from the land to the west, and is located within a naturally wet area. The defensibility offered by the natural topography of the landscape was exploited and enhanced by these man-made defences. Although the earthworks have been suggested to represent the remains of a medieval moat, associated with a historically documented pele tower, the style of the defences are suggestive of a prehistoric promontory fort, with the ramparts representing a major focal point, in addition to the associated wetland area. A Bronze Age or Iron Age date for the banks is likely, with possible re-use in the Medieval period and demonstrable re-use in the Post-Medieval period. This bank measures approximately 125m long by 7m wide and is up to 1.25m high. A ditch was dug on the western side of the bank, to create or enhance a marshy area. Such ditches are features of all three of the banks. The artificial bank joins with a natural scarp edge at the northern end, which continues the line to the north and offers a natural defensive capability. A later entrance appears to have been cut through, or to have gradually eroded into the bank 80m to the north of the lake shore. To the south of this putative access an additional, smaller, bank has been built parallel to, and overlying the sloping western edge of the rampart.

MONUID

Period Prehistoric

Type EARTH AND STONE BANK

PREFREF 29401

Name Field Boundary Bank, Loweswater Pele

NGR 315109 520257

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This earth and stone constructed boundary bank is likely to represent the remains of a stone wall. It is aligned roughly north-east/south-west and measures approximately 92m long by 1.3m wide and is up to 0.4m high. No relationship is evident between the boundary and a further section of bank to the west (NTSMR 29398). The staggered gap between the two banks is likely to represent a gateway and is 13m wide. Some of the remaining boulders in the bank are large (1m long by 0.60m wide by 0.3m deep) and were probably derived from primary field clearance. The bank stops 2m short of the lake shore on the eastern end. The site is shown as a sub-divisional boundary cutting through 'Peel Fields' on the title mapping, but has been removed by the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type EARTH AND STONE BANK

PREFREF 29402

Name Defensive Earthwork Bank, Loweswater Pele

NGR 314959 520211

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This defensive earthwork bank is associated with further banks (NTSMR 29400 and 29403) and consists of the outer bank of a bi-vallate promontory fort defensive system. Although the earthworks have been suggested to represent the remains of a medieval moated site, associated with a historically documented pele tower, the style of the defences is suggestive of a prehistoric promontory fort, with the ramparts representing a major focal point, in addition to the associated wetland area. A Bronze Age or Iron Age date for the banks is likely, with possible re-use in the Medieval period and further demonstrable re-use in the Post-Medieval period. The bank measures approximately 210m long by 11m wide and is up to 2m high. A ditch has been dug to the west of the bank and this measures up to 84m long by 15m wide. The bank did not continue all the way across the neck of the promontory, but stopped at an area of apparently natural waterlogging, where it became ill-defined. The boggy area may have offered a natural obstruction negating any defensive need for the bank to continue.

MONUID

Period Prehistoric

Type EARTH AND STONE BANK

PREFREF 29403

Name Defensive Earthwork Bank, Loweswater Pele

NGR 314978 520126

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This defensive earthwork bank is associated with further banks (NTSMR 29400 and 29402), as part of the bi-vallate defensive system of a promontory fort. Although the earthworks have been suggested to represent the remains of a medieval moated site, associated with a historically documented pele tower, the style of the defences is suggestive of a prehistoric promontory fort, with the ramparts representing a major focal point, in addition to the associated wetland area. A Bronze Age or Iron Age date for the banks is likely, with possible re-use in the Medieval period and further re-use in the Post-Medieval period. The bank forms an additional outer bank that appears to have been constructed in order to reinforce the appearance of the southern end of the defences. This probably comprised the entranceway of the fort, flanked by the lake to the south side and the other earthworks to the north. The bank measures approximately 15m long by 5m wide and is up to 1m high. It terminates opposite a short

MONUID

Period Prehistoric

Type EARTH AND STONE BANK

continuation of banking (measuring 4m in length), which protrudes from the outer defensive bank (NTSMR 29402). It is not clear whether an associated outer ditch was ever present at this site.

PREFREF 29404

Name Building Platform, Loweswater Pele

NGR 315132 520319

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

Description

This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This sunken sub-rectangular platform is located on the north-eastern side of the promontory, away from the site of Peel Place farmstead. It measures approximately 12m long by 10m wide and featured earth and stone banks on the eastern and southern sides and a slight bank on the eastern side. The banks measured 3m wide by up to 1.5m high, and the overgrown remains of a hawthorn hedge was evident. The platform is currently open to the lake on the eastern side, although this is unlikely to have originally been the case with probable erosion of the eastern side of the platform by water action. No evidence of masonry survives on the surface either in-situ or as debris. Severe water erosion at the eastern side of the site has exposed cross-sections of the surrounding bank, which demonstrate the earth and stone construction of this feature. This site has previously been described as the foundation of a medieval pele tower and the sunken area could represent the remains of an undercroft associated with such a structure. The site is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29405

Name Clearance Bank, 400m east of High Park, Loweswater

NGR 314929 520187

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CLEARANCE BANK

Description

This field clearance bank was located to the west of the marshy area associated with the promontory fort defences. The bank is curvilinear, with a generally north-west/south-east alignment. It measures approximately 73m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.5m high. It is lain close to a current field wall and may once have formed part of a field boundary although it was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping. As the improved land lies mainly to the west of this site, with saturated land to the east, it is likely that the construction of the bank occurred at the outer edge of a field-system lying to the west. As the clearance bank lies to the west of a group of clearance cairns (NTSMR 29405), it is further 'inside' the field system, and it appears to respect the cairns. It is therefore likely that the cairns pre-date the bank.

PREFREF 29406

Name Clearance Cairns, 415m south-east of High Park, Loweswater

NGR 314926 520200

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

Description

This site comprises of a group of four sub-circular clearance cairns that are arranged in a curve running parallel to the north-eastern edge of a clearance bank (NTSMR 29405), and a group of five further cairns located close to the southern end of the bank. The southerly group ranges in size from 5m long by 2m wide and 0.3m high to 2m long by 1.5m wide and 0.3m high. The northerly group ranged in size from 2.25m long by 2m wide and 0.3m high to 3m long by 1m wide and 0.3m high. As the improved land lies mainly to the west of this site, with saturated land to the east, it is likely that the construction of the cairns occurred at the outer edge of a field-system lying to the west. As the clearance bank (NTSMR 29405) lies to the west of the cairns, and is therefore further 'inside' the field system, and appears to respect the cairns, it is likely that the cairns pre-date the bank.

PREFREF 29407

Name Trackway, 400m east of High Park, Loweswater

NGR 314914 520370

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type TRACKWAY

Description

This trackway leads to the ruins of Peel Place farmstead (NTSMR 29387), which is located on a promontory at the edge of Crummock Water. Although clearly associated with post-medieval activity, the trackway occupies a natural spur, which could represent an access route associated with earlier use of the promontory during the medieval or prehistoric periods. At the western end, the spur is joined by a man-made embanked causeway, of uncertain date, which allowed the trackway to continue to the drier raised ground to the west. The trackway was shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29408

Name Possible Boundary Stone, 80m east of High Park, Loweswater

NGR 314587 520289

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type BOUNDARY STONE

Description

A possible boundary stone pre-dating the current surviving field boundary on the field to the east of High Park farmstead. It appears to represent a modification of an earlier alignment of the boundary. There are no other prominent glacial erratics in the near vicinity. The stone measures up to 1m cubed.

PREFREF 29409**Name** Earth and Stone Bank, 60m SE of High Park, Loweswater**NGR** 314543 520234**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Remains of an earth and stone boundary bank located to the east of High Park farmstead. It is aligned roughly north-west/south-east, and is possibly associated with building platform (NTSMR 29410) which is to the south. The bank measures 12m long by 5m wide and is up to 1m high. There are two hawthorn trees growing on top that are likely to be the remains of a hedge. The presence of hawthorn trees on the north-eastern and south-eastern corners of building platform may indicate that the boundary was originally much longer. The bank is likely to have formed a precursor to the current drystone wall as a field boundary.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** EARTH AND STONE BANK**PREFREF** 29410**Name** Building Platform, 90m south of High Park, Loweswater**NGR** 314546 520210**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A sunken sub-rectangular building platform, possibly a former outbuilding of High Park farmstead. The boundary wall forms a right angle which respects the platform. It measures 12m long by 10m wide and is 1.5m deep. There are two hawthorn trees growing on a section of bank on the north-east side which has collapsed onto the platform. A large boulder measuring 1m cubed is located in the southern end. A boundary bank (NTSMR 29409) is possibly associated with the platform. This site is shown as a roofed structure on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** BUILDING PLATFORM**PREFREF** 29411**Name** Clearance Bank, 190m south-east of High Park, Loweswater**NGR** 314677 520206**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This clearance bank is constructed of large boulders, one of which measured up to 1.5m long by 1m wide and up to 1m high. The material appears to have been rolled downhill from the slope to the south-east. The field at the top of this slope featured wide ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29419), which is likely to be of medieval date. It could suggest that this bank could have been associated with primary field clearance during the medieval period. The bank lies at the interface of the dry hill slope and an area of marshy land, although this is likely to be a result of the changing gradient on the rolling boulders, rather than by design. It measures 60m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.75m high. This site was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID**Period** Medieval**Type** CLEARANCE BANK**PREFREF** 29412**Name** Clearance Cairn, 380m south-east of High Park, Loweswater**NGR** 314856 520132**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This is a sub-circular clearance cairn measuring approximately 2m in diameter by up to 1m high. The mound is of recent origin and was left once the walls at High Park were rebuilt.

MONUID**Period** Uncertain**Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN**PREFREF** 29413**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 400m south-east of High Park, Loweswater**NGR** 314811 520029**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Ridge and furrow cultivation located on a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 2m wide between furrow to furrow and is up to 0.1m high. There is a headland at the upslope end of the field. The field was shown as arable on the tithe mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW**PREFREF** 29414**Name** Possible Field Boundary, 380m south-east of High Park, Loweswater**NGR** 314795 520028**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A possible field boundary survives as a linear lynchet, orientated north/south, which extends the line of a current field wall to the north. The sloping edge of the lynchet is 4m wide and 0.1m high. In the northern part of the field an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29413) could not be seen to extend to the east of this lynchet, although in the southern part of the field the ridge and furrow cultivation continued beyond this line to the natural break of slope. This feature was shown as a dashed field boundary on the tithe mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** LYNCHET

PREFREF 29415**Name** Clearance Cairn, 450m south-east of High Park, Loweswater**NGR** 314895 520060**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This is the eroded remains of a clearance cairn, situated on sloping land to the east of an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29413). It is sub-circular in shape and measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.3m high.

MONUID**Period** Uncertain**Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN**PREFREF** 29416**Name** Rabbit Smoot, 490m south-east of High Park, Loweswater**NGR** 314848 519934**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The poor construction quality of this rabbit smoot suggests that it may have been added after the wall had been built. It measures 0.25m wide by 0.3m high and is up to 0.9m deep.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** RABBIT SMOOT**PREFREF** 29417**Name** Rabbit Smoot, 440m south-east of High Park, Loweswater**NGR** 314770 519929**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This drystone rabbit smoot measures 0.3m high by 0.25m wide and is up to 0.8m deep.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** RABBIT SMOOT**PREFREF** 29418**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 270m east of High Park,**NGR** 314785 520256**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This ridge and furrow cultivation is aligned north/south axis and measures 2m wide between ridges and is up to 0.1m high. The field was shown as arable and meadow on the tithe mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW**PREFREF** 29419**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 280m south-east of High Park,

Loweswater

NGR 314764 520166**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This ridge and furrow cultivation is aligned roughly east/west and measures 6m wide between ridges and is up to 0.2m high. The width of the ridges suggests that it is the result of the medieval agriculture. The ridge and furrow cultivation in the northern part of this area appears to become narrower, although it shares the same alignment across the field. The ridge and furrow cultivation runs parallel to a former field boundary that was marked on the First Edition OS mapping, and which separates the two areas of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29418 and 29419). At the western end of the cultivation there is a steep slope, at the bottom of which lies accumulated primary clearance material forming a bank (NTSMR 29411). The field was marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

MONUID**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW**PREFREF** 29420**Name** Water Smoot, 390m south-east of High Park, Loweswater**NGR** 314730 519960**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This drystone smoot measures 0.5m wide by 0.4 high and up to 0.7m deep. A possible former water channel runs to it from the south-west.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** WATER SMOOT**PREFREF** 29421**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 290m south-east of High Park,

Loweswater

NGR 314686 520054**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This ridge and furrow cultivation is on a north/south alignment and measures 2.75m wide between ridges and is up to 0.1m high. At the southern end there a possible headland visible. A lynchet is visible at the northern end that has formed immediately to the south of a former field boundary that was shown on the First Edition OS mapping. The lynchet continues in the field to the west and an area of ridge and furrow cultivation is also faintly visible in this field too which shares the same alignment, and suggests continuity. The current field boundary, which was depicted on the First Edition OS mapping, appears to overly the site. The field was marked as pasture on the tithe mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

- PREFREF** 29422 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 260m south-east of High Park, **Period** Post Medieval
 Loweswater
NGR 314706 520110 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008
- Description**
 This ridge and furrow cultivation is on a north-west/south-east alignment and measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.15m high. The cultivation does not extend beyond a faintly visible field boundary, at the south-eastern side, which was shown on the First Edition OS mapping. The field was shown as pasture on the tithe mapping.
- PREFREF** 29423 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 50m east of High Park, **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 314566 520289 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008
- Description**
 This small area of ridge and furrow cultivation is orientated on an east/west alignment and measures 2.5m wide between ridges and up to 0.1m high. There are no headlands or lynchets being visible. The small field was shown as arable on the tithe mapping.
- PREFREF** 29424 **MONUID**
Name Gravel Pit, 260m north-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316883 524181 **Type** GRAVEL PIT
Sources OAN Survey 2008
- Description**
 This sub-rectangular road-side gravel pit is now used as a parking place. It measures 20m long by 15m wide, and is up to 5m deep. The pit is likely to have been associated with the construction or maintenance of the road. The pit was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.
- PREFREF** 29425 **MONUID**
Name Leat, 210m south-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316888 523868 **Type** LEAT
Sources OAN Survey 2008
- Description**
 A leat orientated on a north-west/south-east alignment, and with a channel measuring 90m long by 1m wide, and up to 0.5m deep. An upcast bank at the western side measures 2m wide and up to 0.4m high. The leat feeds into Hope Beck, at which point it becomes 4m wide with a 1m high bank on each side. The leat was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping. As shown on the map by Davis Shiel.
- PREFREF** 29426 **MONUID**
Name Leats, 290m south-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316903 523768 **Type** LEAT
Sources OAN Survey 2008
- Description**
 A dual system of leats. The first leat measures 140m long by 0.6m wide and up to 0.3m deep, with banks 1.5m wide. This leat empties into a stream channel to the south-west and it has been breached in several places. There is a second leat, which also measures 140m long and is 1m wide and up to 0.4m deep, with banks measuring 1.5m wide. This leat connects with Hope Beck further upstream than the first leat. The second leat runs westwards, where it connects with the first leat. The leats were not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.
- PREFREF** 29427 **MONUID**
Name Trackway, 370m south-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316835 523626 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OAN Survey 2008
- Description**
 This well established curvilinear trackway may have been connected with the Dodds Mealton slate quarry located further to the south on Dodd (NTSMR 29250). It measures up to 1100m long by 4m wide and is terraced into the hillslope, with wheel-ruts being evident in places. A curving branch leaves and rejoins the track, which may suggest a passing system for vehicles going to and from the quarry. The trackway may represent a continuation of a track that crosses a ford (NTSMR 29516) to the south of Coldgill Beck. The trackway was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.
- PREFREF** 29428 **MONUID**
Name Trackway, 360m south of The Hope, Swinside Fell **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316670 523628 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OAN Survey 2008
- Description**
 This trackway partially interconnects with a further trackway (NTSMR 29427). It is 2m wide with a bank along the northern edge that is 1m wide and up to 0.5m high. At the northern end the course of the track was indistinct and along part of its

southern course gravel was visible, which could suggest the presence of a metalled surface. The trackway was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29429

Name Sheep Shelter, south-eastern end of Hope Gill, Swinside Fell

NGR 317972 522742

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

L-shaped drystone sheep shelter consisting of a double thickness wall with rubble infill. It measures 5m long by 0.65m wide and is up to 0.8m high. The wall abuts with the hillside, and a series of loose stones. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29430

Name Sheep Shelter, south-eastern end of Hope Gill, Swinside Fell

NGR 318028 522794

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

L-shaped drystone sheep shelter consisting of a double thickness wall with rubble infill. The walls measure approximately 10m and 5m long respectively and are 0.6m wide, and up to 0.6m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29431

Name Sheep Shelter, south-eastern end of Hope Gill, Swinside Fell

NGR 317880 523048

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A badly eroded sheep shelter consisting of a drystone wall of double-thickness construction with some rubble infill. It measures approximately 5m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.4m high. Earthfast boulders have been used as a foundation on the south-west end. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29432

Name Sheep Shelter, 150m south of Hope Gill, Dodd Fell

NGR 317486 522870

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter consisting of both double and single thickness walling with some rubble infill. It measures 4m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.2m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29433

Name Sheep Shelter, 400m east of The Hope, Swinside Fell

NGR 317106 524026

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of random courses of varying thickness and utilises surface gathered stone, as well as incorporating an earthfast boulder at the western end to help to retain the structure. It measures 12m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29434

Name Sheep Shelter, 370m east of The Hope, Swinside Fell

NGR 317080 524019

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of varying thickness of walling with surface gathered stones. It measures approximately 6m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.25m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29435

Name Sheep Shelter, 425m east of The Hope, Swinside Fell

NGR 317130 523939

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of surface gathered stones constructed into a double-thickness wall. It measures approximately 7m long by 0.8m wide and is up to 1m high, and surviving in very good condition. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29436

Name Sheep Shelter, 410m east of The Hope, Swinside Fell

NGR 317116 523935

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a double -thickness wall. It measures approximately 2.5m long by 0.7m wide and is up to 0.3m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29437

Name Sheep Shelter, 365m east of The Hope, Swinside Fell

NGR 317071 523940

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of both double and single-thickness walling and measures approximately 9m long by 0.7m wide and is up to 0.8m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29438

Name Sheep Shelter, 330m south-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell

NGR 317012 523851

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of both double and single-thickness walling and measures approximately 2.5m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.6m high. It utilises an earthfast boulder at the south-west end. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29439

Name Sheep Shelter, 440m east of The Hope, Swinside Fell

NGR 317133 523855

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Y-shaped drystone sheep shelter. The lengths of walling measure approximately 14m long, 8m long and 4m long respectively and are 0.8m wide by up to 1.25m high. The site was shown as a V-shaped field on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29440

Name Sheep Shelter, 440m south-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell

NGR 317110 523803

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a double-thickness wall and measures approximately 4.5m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.7m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29441

Name Sheep Shelter, 480m south-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell

NGR 317142 523776

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a double-thickness wall and measures approximately 5m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.9m high. The shelter utilised an earthfast boulder on the south-eastern end. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29442

Name Sheep Shelter, 560m south-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell

NGR 317236 523803

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a tumbled double-thickness wall and measures approximately 7m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.3m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29443

Name Sheep Shelter, 90m north of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell

NGR 317186 523672

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a tumbled double-thickness wall and measures approximately 7m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.3m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29444

Name Sheep Shelter, 45m north of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell

NGR 317250 523572

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

MONUID

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Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a double-thickness wall with rubble infill and measures approximately 4m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The shelter has a large earthfast boulder on the western end. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29445

Name Sheep Shelter, 170m north-east of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell

NGR 317467 523541

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a double-thickness wall and measures approximately 4m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29446

Name Sheep Shelter, 230m north-east of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell

NGR 317508 523546

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a double-thickness wall and measures approximately 7m long by 0.5m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29447

Name Sheep Shelter, 160m north-east of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell

NGR 317482 523459

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of both double and single-thickness tumbled walling and measures approximately 3m long by 0.7m wide and is up to 0.2m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29448

Name Sheep Shelter, 130m north-east of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell

NGR 317488 523370

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a mixture of double and single-thickness walling and measures approximately 7m long by 0.65m wide and is up to 0.4m high. There is a large earthfast stone located on the western end. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29449

Name Sheep Shelter, 100m north-east of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell

NGR 317589 523105

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a collapsed double-thickness wall and measures approximately 4m long by 1.2m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping but is shown on the current mapping.

PREFREF 29450

Name Sheep Shelter, 60m north of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell

NGR 317688 523028

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

Description

L-shaped drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a mixture of collapsed double and single-thickness walling and measures approximately 7.5m long by 0.7m wide and is up to 0.3m high. Earthfast boulders have been incorporated into the structure. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29451

Name Saynside Slate Quarry, Swinside Fell

NGR 317881 523340

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SLATE QUARRY

Description

Saynside Quarry has been documented as dating to 1730 (Davis-Sheil). The site comprises of large areas of worked debris lying downslope from the quarried faces of slate outcrops, which display extensive natural splitting along their sedimentary strata. The slate quarry is located close to the top of the south-west face of Swinside Fell and overlooks the Hope Gill Valley. The evident workings occupy an area measuring approximately 300m long by 100m wide, where outcrops occur in patches. The larger grade debris have migrated down the hillside, with finer material debris remaining higher up. A wall marking the boundary of the National Trust holdings to the north may have utilised stone from the quarry and slates used to form an

angled cover band were particularly conspicuous. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29452

Name Sheep Shelter, 310m north-east of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell

NGR 317396 523792

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of both double and single-thickness walling and measures approximately 6m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.6m high. The shelter has a large earthfast boulder on the western end. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29453

Name Sheep Shelter, 365m north-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell

NGR 317107 524133

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of both double and single-thickness walling and measures approximately 7m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29454

Name Gravel Pit, 260m south of High Swinside Farm

NGR 316934 524357

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This semi-circular gravel pit is probably associated with the construction of the road. The pit is cut into the hillside and measures approximately 13m long by 6m wide and is up to 1.5m deep. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type GRAVEL PIT

PREFREF 29455

Name Sheep Shelter, 345m SE of High Swinside Farm, Swinside Fell

NGR 317006 524288

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a well constructed double-thickness wall, with rubble infill, and measures approximately 9m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.8m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29456

Name Sheep Shelter, 415m S of High Swinside Farm, Swinside Fell

NGR 316954 524200

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a mix of double and single--thickness walling and measures approximately 4.5m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The shelter incorporated some medium-large earthfast stones in its construction. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29457

Name Abandoned Farmstead, Maggie's Bridge, Loweswater.

NGR 313476 520999

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

There are five building platforms located in the field immediately to the north-west of Maggie's Bridge. The platforms are defined by grassed banks that appear to represent the remains of demolished walls. The platforms form an L-shaped complex of buildings. The first platform is sub-rectangular and measures 6m long by 4m wide. Three earthen banks were present, which measured 2m wide and up to 0.8m high. Mature hawthorn and holly trees were present in the corners of the platform and there was a sub-ovoid feature in the centre of platform. The feature which probably consists of dumping material from the surface of the adjacent road measures 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.1m high. The second platform is sub-rectangular and adjoining the north-western end of the first platform. It measures 5m long by 4m wide and is up to 0.2m high with wall/earth banks measuring 1.5m wide by 0.2m high. The third platform is sub-rectangular and lies 6m to the west of the second platform. It measures 6m long by 5m wide and has wall/banks measuring 2m wide and up to 0.2m high. There are five mature hawthorn trees growing along the remains of the walls. The fourth platform is sub-rectangular and adjoins onto the third platform, forming a two-celled structure. It measures 5m long by 4m wide. The fifth platform is sub-rectangular and is located on the western side of the fourth platform, where the walls of both have tumbled together, but are still forming two distinct separate structures. It measures 9m long by 5m wide with walls/banks measuring 2m wide by up to 0.2m high. The third, fourth and fifth platforms front onto a revetment wall which continues to the south. The wall has large amounts of stone debris visible which has been caused by erosion from root action and there are further large earthfast foundation stones. This area was suggested to be the location of an abandoned farmstead of medieval date by Angus Winchester. The field is defined

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

as pasture and is called 'Maggies Meadow' on the tithe mapping, and there is no evidence of structures marked here on any of the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29458

Name Bridge, 75m north-west of Maggie's Bridge, Loweswater.

NGR 313447 521007

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Slate constructed single span bridge. Several large slabs of slate span the river horizontally, being supported at each side by large slate piers measuring 1.5m wide and up to 1.5m high.. At each side of this base, the height of the bridge is raised by walls, which extend in height beyond the level of the road surface. The walls are 0.3m wide, topped with a coverband of angled slates, and feature lime-based mortar. The piers appear to be of drystone construction. The southern wall measures 7m long and the northern wall is 13m long, as it extends for a short distance along the side of the road. The road across the bridge is 3m wide. To the north of the western side of the bridge, a culvert drains from the field into the river. On the western side of the bridge, the bridge wall joins a perpendicular wall lining the stream bank, which extends 4m to either side. The bridge is marked as 'Stockbridge' on Donald's estate map of High Nook Farm (1787).

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BRIDGE

PREFREF 29459

Name Maggie's Bridge, Loweswater.

NGR 313484 520945

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Maggie's Bridge consists of a single-span arched stone bridge. It is constructed of a mixture of squared stones with some water-rounded stones. The bridge measures 15m long by 4m wide with superstructure extending above the height of the track, except for a single course of water-worn stones. A pile of such stone was observed at the south-western corner of the bridge, which could represent the remains of bridge walls dismantled due to disrepair (NTSMR 29460). The south-western side of the bridge has been reinforced with concrete sandbags, possibly due to erosion by water at this point. Lime-based mortar, with large-grained lime particles, is visible in the upper courses with modern, fine-grained, cement having been applied during pointing repairs. The height of the central span above the river is 2m. A stone wall retains the northern side of the river bank. The area is named as Stock Bridge on the tithe mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BRIDGE

PREFREF 29460

Name Stone Mound, south of Maggie's Bridge, Loweswater.

NGR 313473 520932

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This is an accumulation of stone at the south-western corner of Maggie's Bridge (NTSMR 29459) and close to the former channel of Park Beck. The sub-circular mound is 8m in diameter by up to 0.6m high. It could have been associated with stockpiling of stone to build the bridge, or the result of partial dismantling of the bridge. It is also possible that the stone is related to the clearance of naturally accumulated stone from the river. The grassed nature of the mound, and the presence of at least one mature tree overlying the site, demonstrates that this is not a recent accumulation of material.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type MOUND

PREFREF 29461

Name Clearance Bank, south-west of Maggie's Bridge, Loweswater.

NGR 313467 520904

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A substantial clearance bank associated with the former course of Park Beck. It measures approximately 100m long by 2m wide and is up to 1.25m high. The bank runs roughly south-westwards from Maggie's Bridge, before turning to the west. This bank is likely to have formed as an effort to clear the beck of accumulated stone and to control its course. Between the bank and the present course of the beck there is an undulating topography created by numerous former water channels. Mature trees grow along the line of the clearance bank and along some of the stone-rich relict former stream banks.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type BANK (EARTHWORK)

PREFREF

29462 **MONUID**

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 290m north-east of High Nook Farm, Loweswater

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 313160 520659

Type BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation that is orientated in a north-west/south-east alignment. The ephemeral nature of the features made it difficult to determine their width, although the ridges may have been up to 5m apart. Given the proximity of the field to a putative medieval farmstead (NTSMR 27580) some 175m to the north-west, the apparently wide form of the ridges could be an indication of medieval cultivation. A headland is visible at the south-eastern end of the field which measures roughly 2m wide and up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29463

Name Clearance Cairn, 124m south-east of High Nook Farm,

MONUID

Period Uncertain

NGR 313017 520440 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This sub-circular clearance cairn is located at the edge of a former watercourse of White Oak Beck and 50m from the edge of the field. The cairn measures approximately 1m in diameter by up to 0.3m high.

PREFREF 29464 **MONUID**

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 275m south-east of High Nook Farm, Loweswater **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 313123 520374

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has an east/west alignment and measures approximately 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. A headland located at the eastern side of the field runs in a north-west/south-east alignment and measures 2.5m wide by 0.2m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29465 **MONUID**

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 420m south-east of High Nook Farm, Loweswater **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 313166 520211

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has a north/south alignment and measures 2m wide between ridges and is up to 0.15m high. A headland located at the southern end of the field runs east/west and measures 2.5m wide and up to 0.1m high. A former field boundary bisects the present field from east to west (which is not shown on any historic mapping) and demarcates the boundary between the two areas of cultivation in this field (NTSMR 29464 and 29465). The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29466 **MONUID**

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 175m south-west of Maggie's Bridge, Loweswater **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 313323 520887

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation that has a north-east/south-west alignment, and measures 2m wide between ridges by up to 0.5m high. There is a surviving headland, located at the south-western end of the field. This has a north-west/south-east alignment and measures 2.5m wide by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as meadow on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29467 **MONUID**

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, west of Maggie's Bridge, Loweswater **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 313411 520964

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation which is orientated roughly north-east/south-west in alignment. The ridges measure 2m wide by up to 0.5m high. A headland orientated north-west/south-east, is visible and measures 2.5m wide by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as meadow on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29468 **MONUID**

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 470m SW of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 317229 516609

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Area of ridge and furrow cultivation with an east/west alignment. It measures 2m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a lynchet at the western end of the field and an ephemeral headland is visible along the eastern end. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29469 **MONUID**

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 660m SW of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 317044 516525

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with an east/west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. There is a headland measuring 0.2m high at the eastern end and a very ephemeral lynchet, obscured by marsh grass, at the

western end. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29470

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 550m SW of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere

NGR 317204 516508

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a lynchet, measuring 0.15m high, at the south-eastern end and a headland measuring 0.1m high at the north-western end. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

PREFREF 29471

Name Boundary Ditch, 500m south-west of Wilkinsyke Farm,

NGR 317191 516509

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The remains of a relict field boundary, of which only the ditch survives. The ditch is orientated in a north-east/south-west alignment and measures approximately 0.5m wide by up to 0.15m deep. The boundary is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type BOUNDARY DITCH

PREFREF 29472

Name Slipway, north-western shore of Buttermere

NGR 317412 516396

Sources Richardson, 1998, Buttermere, Workington, page 73. OAN Survey 2008

Description

A concrete slipway which, according to the National Trust Warden, was constructed during the Second World War (1939-1945) to allow access to Lake Buttermere for the testing of amphibious vehicles (M Astley pers comm). Local recollections were also recorded of a pier and ramps constructed as large slate-built structures (Richardson 1998, 73).

MONUID

Period Modern

Type SLIPWAY

PREFREF 29473

Name Boundary Wall, Horse Close, SW side of Buttermere

NGR 318453 515325

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A section of boundary wall located within Horse Close on the edge of Buttermere Lake. It is orientated roughly south-east/north west and runs towards the lake from a stock enclosure (NTSMR 29474). It measures approximately 60m long by 1.25m wide and is up to 0.6m high. It is of double-thickness drystone construction with a rubble core and several large earthfast stones have been used in the base. It seems likely that the boundary originally divided Horse Close in two, but the southern end has been dismantled and overlain by the later stock enclosure. The site was not shown on any of the historic mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WALL

PREFREF 29474

Name Stock Enclosure, Horse Close, SW side of Buttermere

NGR 318429 515312

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This rectangular three celled stock enclosure is located on the south-western end of Horse Close. It measures approximately 13m long by 12m wide with each cell measuring 4m by 5m, 13m by 8m, and 6m by 4m, the last cell being open to the lane to the south-west. The drystone walls are constructed of double-thickness walling with rubble infill, and measure 0.75m-1m wide and up to 1.3m high. All three cells have entrances at the north-east side, facing the lake. The site was shown on the First Edition OS mapping, as a 'sheepfold', which also showed an additional cell at the south-east, which was not evident during the site visit. Two piles of stone were, however, present in this area.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type STOCK ENCLOSURE

PREFREF 29475

Name Boundary Bank, Horse Close, SW side of Buttermere

NGR 318438 515329

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sinuous earth and stone constructed boundary bank, located within Horse Close, adjacent to Buttermere Lake. It follows a roughly north-east/south-west alignment and measures approximately 37m long by 1.25m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The bank may have originally formed an outer pound associated with the stock enclosure located to the south (NTSMR 29474) and was probably connected to the boundary wall adjacent to it on the north-eastern end (NTSMR 29473). There are other ephemeral traces of low stony mounds in the area. The bank was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type EARTH AND STONE BANK

PREFREF 29476

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 430m SW of Wilkinsyke

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Farm, Buttermere

NGR 317408 516520

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north/south alignment. It measures 3.5m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland measuring 0.1m high visible at the northern end. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29477

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 300m to the SSW of Wilkinyke Farm, Buttermere.

Period Post Medieval

NGR 317475 516557

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a north/south alignment. It measures 3.5m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland measuring 0.1m high visible at the northern end. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29478

MONUID

Name Building Platform, 250m SSW of Wilkinyke Farm, Buttermere

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 317501 516680

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site comprised an L-shaped raised platform, measuring approximately 14m long by 9m wide, which may represent the remains of an former farmstead. One square shaped sunken cell and three sub-rectangular sunken cells were visible within the platform area. The largest of the sunken cells measures 7m long by 6m wide, with the smallest measuring 5m long by 2.5m wide. Each cell was defined by low grassed earth and stone banks with a maximum height of 0.3m. These banks are likely to represent the remains of walls and the apparent raised platform may simply comprise the grassed remains of tumbled masonry from the demolished structure, rather than representing a separate construction event. A sub-circular platform or mound is situated to the south-east of the structure, which measures 5m in diameter. This feature has been disturbed and is presently in use as a burning place for farm waste. The site was not shown on any of the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29479

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 350m SSW of Wilkinyke Farm, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 317548 516570

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north/south alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.15m high. There is a probable field boundary on the southern end of the field, which survives as a line of trees upon the lake shore. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29480

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 380m S of Wilkinyke Farm, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 317641 516542

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north/south alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a probable field boundary on the southern end of the field, which survives as a line of trees upon the lake shore. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29481

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 440m south-south-east of Wilkinyke Farm, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 317738 516495

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north/south alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a probable field boundary on the southern end of the field, which survives as a line of trees upon the lake shore. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29482

MONUID

Name Building Platform, Bowderbeck, Buttermere

Period Post Medieval

NGR 317851 516684

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-rectangular building platform measuring 15m long by 8m wide lies to the west of the cottage at Bowderbeck (NTSMR 29788). There is a large yew tree and a 4m long line of large boulders at the eastern side. Retaining walls support this raised platform at the western and northern sides and the current boundary walls define the eastern and southern sides. The site is likely to represent the remains of an outbuilding associated with the farm.

PREFREF 29483

Name Church of St James, Buttermere, Allerdale, Cumbria

NGR 317604 517026

Sources Listed Building Details - Images of England

Description

NY 11 NE BUTTERMERE 14/78 Church of St James 3.3.67 II Parish Church. 1840 with 1884 and 1933 additions. Squared stone and slate rubble, under graduated greenslate roof with coped gables. 2-bay nave with west twin bellcote, west porch and north vestry; single-bay chancel. Nave has lancet windows. Interior has C20 furnishings and fittings. East window by Henry Holiday, 1893. Stained-glass north window, 1903. Bronze plaque to Alan Catherall by his father Cyril Catherall, 1945. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72162, 03 March 1967

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type CHURCH

PREFREF 29484

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 130m SW of Wilkinyske Farm, Buttermere

NGR 317520 516800

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 2.5m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland surviving that measures 1.5m wide by up to 0.15m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

PREFREF 29485

Name Water Smoot, 230m SW of Wilkinyske Farm, Buttermere

NGR 317515 516698

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This drystone water smoot measures 0.5m wide by up to 0.3m high.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WATER SMOOT

PREFREF 29486

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 290m SW of Wilkinyske Farm, Buttermere

NGR 317412 516692

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of extremely indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 2.5m wide between ridges by up to 0.05m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

PREFREF 29487

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 130m SW of Wilkinyske Farm, Buttermere

NGR 317471 516863

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a lynchet surviving on the south-western end that measures 2m wide by up to 0.15m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

PREFREF 29488

Name Latrine Pit, rear of the Village Hall, Buttermere

NGR 317540 517007

Sources Richardson, 1998, Buttermere, Workington, page 73. OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site was the cess pit created for Buttermere School, which was built in 1930. It was used as a cess pit for the school and was covered with ashes on a daily basis. (Richardson, 1998, p73). A structure built against a rock outcrop lies to the rear of the village hall. It is 2.5m long by 2.5m wide and 1.75m high. The walls are 0.3m wide and are of double-thickness construction with small grade rubble infill. The walls utilise modern concrete and a mixture of quarried and water rounded boulders with some bricks. The structure is currently roofless but the angle of the top of the wall on the south-western side could suggest the former presence of a pitched roof. There is no doorway to the structure and it is likely that any roof would have been wooden and hinged along the angle of the apex to allow stored goods to be retrieved. The current telephone exchange is situated 10m to the northern side of the structure.

MONUID

Period Modern

Type LATRINE PIT

PREFREF 29489**Name** Burnt Mound, 85m west of Crag House, Buttermere**NGR** 317265 517150**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This site comprises a kidney-shaped grassed mound with overall dimensions of 13m long by 10m wide by 1m high. There is a linear depression situated to the south-east of the centre of the mound that is 5m long and 2m wide. The mound, without the inclusion of the trough, measures an average of 5m wide. The mound contains cracked and possible fire cracked stone and is situated 12m to the north of the junction of three field boundaries and a stream. There are extensive views of the Buttermere lake, and the surrounding fells and mountains, to the south-east. A small mound is situated immediately to the north-east and measures 3m wide by 4m long by 0.4m high. Within the same field lie other inscrutable undulations. The mound appears to belong to the class of Bronze Age monuments known as burnt mounds, where heated stone was used to heat water contained in a central trough, before being discarded around the trough as heat-cracked waste material. These sites may have been used as cooking places or steam rooms. The field was marked as meadow on the tithe mapping.

MONUID**Period** Prehistoric to Bronze Age**Type** BURNT MOUND**PREFREF** 29490**Name** Possible Charcoal Burning Platform, 115m WSW of Crag House, Buttermere**NGR** 317241 517132**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The resident farmer at Crag House mentioned that he had encountered charcoal when cleaning out a ditch at the north-eastern fringe of Long How Wood. He said that he was aware of possible charcoal burning platforms in this area and had assumed that the charcoal related to such a site. Slight traces of charcoal were evident within the upcast material cleaned out of the ditch.

MONUID**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**PREFREF** 29491**Name** Trackway, south-eastern side of Long How Wood, Buttermere**NGR** 317228 517115**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This trackway is visible from a beck at the south-east fringe of Long How Wood. It measures approximately 81m long by 1.75m wide and runs in a westerly direction, before turning north around an outcrop of stone, and then terminating in a broad level clearing. The clearing may be associated with woodland industries as it has clearly been enhanced by human action, and is obviously different to the uneven rough ground of the woodland as a whole.

MONUID**Period** Uncertain**Type** TRACKWAY**PREFREF** 29492**Name** Shooting Stand, centre of Long How Wood, Buttermere**NGR** 317098 517191**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A sub-rectangular shooting butt located in the centre of Long How Wood. It measures 5m long by 3m wide, with a maximum interior wall height of 0.8m and an exterior height of approximately 0.2m. It is constructed of drystone, double-thickness walling with rubble infill and was built using surface-gathered stones and slate. The structure was built against the southern face of a boundary wall and is located on a crag that overlooks a large area of woodland to the south. The corroded remains of corrugated iron sheeting suggest that the structure may have been at least partially roofed, which might relate to a use for storage. The associated wall was shown on the First Edition OS mapping, although the rectangular structure was not depicted.

MONUID**Period** Modern**Type** SHOOTING STAND**PREFREF** 29493**Name** Boundary Wall, NE part of Long How Wood, Buttermere**NGR** 317174 517307**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A short linear section of relict boundary wall located in the north-east of Long How Wood. The wall measures 15m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.5m high. A single line of foundation stones, with a north-west/south-east alignment, remain in-situ. The wall might represent the former course of the current field boundary located just to the north. The wall was not shown on any of the historic mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** WALL**PREFREF** 29494**Name** Possible Platform, N part of Long How Wood, Buttermere**NGR** 317132 517311**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A possible sub-rectangular sunken platform, constructed to exploit the natural shelter of a low outcropping rock face. The regular appearance of the site could, alternatively, have resulted from quarrying of the outcrop, as quarried stone is present within some of the nearby boundary walls. The site is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

MONUID**Period** Uncertain**Type** PLATFORM

- PREFREF** 29495 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform, north-western edge of Long How Wood, Buttermere **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316979 517277 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 A sub-ovoid charcoal-burning platform that is terraced into the hillside and measures 7m long by 5m wide. The rear recess is 0.6m deep and the excavated soil has been used to form a platform that rises up to 0.5m higher than the surrounding ground level. The northern edge of the platform slopes down to a beck. Some stones are present at the northern edge but there is no evidence of a constructed revetment.
- PREFREF** 29496 **MONUID**
Name Animal Feeding Platform, eastern side of Nether How Wood, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316849 517125 **Type** PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 A small sub-circular platform is demarcated by radially placed stones, five being visible. The platform measures 3m long by 1m wide and is cut 0.3m deep into the hillside. This may be an animal feeder.
- PREFREF** 29497 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform, W side of Nether How Wood, Buttermere **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316739 517164 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 A sub-ovoid charcoal-burning platform that is terraced into the hillside and measures 8m long by 5m wide. The rear recess is 0.8m deep and the excavated soil has been used to form a platform that rises up to 0.6m higher than the surrounding ground level. Some stones are present at the north-western edge but there is no evidence of a constructed revetment. The charcoal burning platform lies within a predominantly oak woodland.
- PREFREF** 29498 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform, S side of Nether How Wood, Buttermere **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316799 517110 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 A sub-ovoid charcoal-burning platform that is terraced into the hillside and measures 7m long by 5m wide. The rear recess is 1.4m deep and the excavated soil has been used to form a platform that rises up to 1.2m higher than the surrounding ground level. Some stones are present at the north-western edge but there is no evidence of a constructed revetment. The charcoal burning platform cuts a series of arboricultural plantation ridges (NTSMR 29499) and lies within a predominantly oak woodland.
- PREFREF** 29499 **MONUID**
Name Arboricultural Plantation Ridges, S side of Nether How Wood, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316816 517121 **Type** PLANTATION RIDGES
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 A series of arboricultural plantation ridges with a north/south alignment. They have been cut by the construction of charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 29498). There are at least 12 ridges, which measure 18m long by 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. They run upslope from the eastern end of Nether How Wood. It is likely that these ridges relate to a phase of tree plantation at Nether How.
- PREFREF** 29500 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, west of Long How Wood, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316847 517283 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 An area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures 1.5m wide between ridges by up to 0.15m high. There is a lynchet surviving on the north-western end that measures 2m wide by up to 0.25m high, and a headland surviving at the south-eastern end that measures 2m wide and 0.1m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29501**Name** Hard Standing, south-west of Long How Wood, Buttermere**NGR** 316918 517196**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A two-tiered cobbled surface located to the south-west of Long how Wood, which appears to have been an animal feeder. The lower step measures 5.75m long by 3.25m wide and is up to 0.2m high. The upper step is positioned at the north-eastern corner of the lower step, and measures 2.5m square by up to 0.2m high. The upper step is retained by two kerbstones of edge-on slate at the south-western side, each slate measures 1.25m long by 0.1m wide and 0.2m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** PLATFORM**PREFREF** 29502**Name** Bloomery, 110m west of Wood House, Buttermere**NGR** 316834 517417**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A possible bloomery comprised an area close to the top of a wooded rise with large quantities of slag and clinker spread over approximately 60 square meters. There are no structural remains evident, although a pile of stones are present at the south-western side of the site. A piece of ceramic brick and a fragment of asbestos panel were found at the site, suggesting that material had been dumped in this area. The growth of grass is conspicuously absent in the area, with only elder appearing to have colonised the site. This might suggest the sub-surface presence of large quantities of industrial contaminants, such as slag. There is no water supply within approximately 60m of the slag and clinker spread and it is possible that the material has been moved from elsewhere. The site lies within 'Fisher Howe Wood' on the title mapping.

MONUID**Period** Medieval**Type** BLOOMERY**PREFREF** 29503**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 230m north-west of Wood House, Buttermere**NGR** 316763 517592**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

An area of broad ridge and furrow cultivation with a west-north-west/east-south-east alignment. It measures 6m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. The width of the ridges is suggestive of Medieval cultivation practices. The field is marked as arable on the title mapping.

MONUID**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW**PREFREF** 29504**Name** Scoop, 150m north-east of Woodhouse Islands, Buttermere**NGR** 316749 517715**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A sub-ovoid scoop measuring 4m long by 2.5m wide and up to 0.6m deep. It is possibly associated with stone extraction for a wall located 12m to the north at the edge of the current road.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SCOOP**PREFREF** 29505**Name** Causeway, North of Hag Sike, Buttermere**NGR** 316993 517286**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A causeway runs along the northern side of Hag Sike, following a roughly east/west orientation. It measures 2.5m wide by 0.4m high. It may have been partially constructed from clearance material upcast from Hag Sike. Large boulders revet the northern edge of the track and indicate the purposeful construction of the causeway, rather than a gradual and incidental build-up of earth and stone as a result of stream dredging.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** CAUSEWAY**PREFREF** 29506**Name** Water Smoot, northern end of Wilderness Wood, Buttermere**NGR** 316994 517704**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This drystone water smoot measures 0.5m wide by 0.3m high and 0.5m deep.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** WATER SMOOT**PREFREF** 29507**Name** Shepherds' Shelter, 420m NW of Beck House, Whiteside**NGR** 316088 522138**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This shepherd's shelter comprises of three drystone walls of double-thickness construction. It measures approximately 4m square with walls 0.75m wide and up to 1.6m high. The eastern, upslope, side is open. This shelter is of a considerably higher standard of construction than any of the sheep shelters in the local area and the walls enclose a tight space that would have been relatively easy to temporarily roof with a tarpaulin. Alternatively, a perishable roof of branches and heather, or turf, may

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEPHERDS' SHELTER

have covered the shelter and have been subsequently removed. It is not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29508

Name Sheep Fold, 100m south-west of Wythe Gill

NGR 316313 522383

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-rectangular two-celled sheep fold. It measures approximately 9.5m long by 4m wide and has drystone walls surviving up to 2m high on one cell. There is a drove wall on the western end that measures 7m long which utilises a large earthfast boulder at the end. The drystone walls of the fold are of double-thickness construction with some through-stones present. Stones for the fold appear to have been carefully selected from scree material of a regular shape and size, whereas the drove walls are rougher in appearance and appear to reflect less care in the selection of building material. The fold is not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

PREFREF 29509

Name Sheep Shelter, eastern end of Wythe Gill

NGR 316593 522364

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An L-shaped sheep shelter, with a north-eastern wall measuring 8m long and a north-western wall 10m long. The drystone walls are 0.6m wide by up to 1.3m high and are constructed of double-thickness walling using scree stones. The shelter is not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29510

Name Sheep Shelter, 160m north of Wythe Gill

NGR 316402 522623

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This sheep shelter has been constructed by the addition of two drystone walls at either side of an outcropping boulder, which acts as its rear wall. The walls are each 4m long by 0.7m wide and up to 1.2m high. They are both of single and double-thickness drystone construction, using scree stones. The shelter is not marked on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29511

Name Ford, over Coldgill Beck

NGR 316403 523027

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This ford provides a crossing of Coldgill Beck and is constructed of large boulders, forming a base overlain by smaller stones and slate fragments. The ford measures 3.5m long and 2m wide and is presently in a well-maintained condition. It serves a terraced trackway (NTSMR 29427) that extends from Dodds Mealton slate quarry, via the northern slopes of Dodd, and crosses Coldgill Beck to run into an enclosed field. The trackway may also be a continuation of a track that crosses a ford (NTSMR 29516) to the south. The ford was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type FORD

PREFREF 29512

Name Sheep Shelter, 30m north of Wythe Gill

NGR 316241 522574

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A linear sheep shelter wall that measures approximately 5m long by 0.6m wide and up to 1m high. The drystone wall is roughly constructed, making use of two large earthfast boulders at the south-eastern end. The wall is a mixture of double and single-thickness construction styles and is built in random courses. The shelter is not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29513

Name Building Platform, 220m east of Low Hollins

NGR 316073 522586

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A building platform overlain by the present intake wall (where it kinks) and is located to the east of Low Hollins Farm. The platform is terraced into the hillside and survives only to foundation level walls within a sunken earthwork. The platform measures approximately 12m long by 4m wide and is up to 0.9m deep at the eastern recess. The remains of the walls have a maximum height of 0.5m. A stream runs from south-east/north-west along the northern edge of the site. The platform is likely to be associated with an abandoned farmstead identified by Angus Winchester. The site is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29514

Name Building Platform, 270m north-east of Beck House

NGR 315940 522114

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sunken building platform located adjacent to the current intake wall to the east of Beck House. There is a surviving with a L-shaped wall that lies adjacent to the boundary wall. Overall the platform measures 7m long by 5m wide and with the walls 1m wide and up to 0.3m high. There are stones placed at each surviving corner of the structure and appear to represent the lower quoins of a dismantled wall. The stone from the structure was probably re-used in the building of the apparently overlying intake wall. The structure is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29515

Name Clearance Cairn, 265m north-east of Beck House

NGR 315940 522104

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-circular clearance cairn located adjacent to the intake wall on the east side of Beck House. It measures approximately 2m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.35m high.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

PREFREF 29516

Name Ford, 250m north-east of Peel Place

NGR 316166 521451

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The ford provides a stream crossing for a stretch of track that is aligned north/south. The ford is a substantial structure that provides a secure length of terracing for the track in a steeply sloping area. It measures 1.5m wide and has an overall length of approximately 8m. The trackway is likely to be a continuation of a track that crosses a ford further north (NTSMR 29511), and may be an extension of track (NTSMR 29427), which runs to Dodds Mealton slate quarry.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type FORD

PREFREF 29517

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316344 518657

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-west/north-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. Although indistinct, it can be seen to continue north-east into the adjoining field. There is no lynchet present, with the ridge and furrow continuing as far as the roadside wall to the south-west. The field is shown as arable on the tithe mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

PREFREF 29518

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 150m SE of Rannerdale

NGR 316384 518552

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a west/east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. Although indistinct, it can be seen to continue north-east into the adjoining field. There is a lynchet present at the western end that measures 2m wide and up to 0.1m high. There is a headland at the eastern end which measures 2m wide and up to 0.2m high. The field is shown as arable on the tithe mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

PREFREF 29519

Name Clearance Cairn, 230m south-east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316480 518540

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-ovoid clearance cairn located adjacent to the internal edge of the intake around Rannerdale Farm. It measures approximately 2.5m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.25m high. The cairn may relate to early field clearance such as that located to the north-east outside of the intake walls (NTSMR 29269).

MONUID

Period Medieval

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

PREFREF 29520

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m east of Rannerdale Farm

NGR 316513 518665

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. Although indistinct, it can be seen to continue north-east into the adjoining field. There is a headland present at the north-eastern end that measures 2m wide and up to 0.2m high. In the northern corner of the field there are four parallel linear ridges, which are probably the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation running perpendicular to the more obvious ridge and furrow pattern. The field is shown as arable on the tithe mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

PREFREF 29521

MONUID

Name Rabbit Smoot, 200m north-east of Rannerdale Farm **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316479 518803 **Type** RABBIT SMOOT
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The drystone rabbit smoot measures 0.25m wide by up to 0.13m high and 0.2m deep. The south-eastern side is blocked due to the corner of the field being used as a dumping ground for farm waste, including building stone and flagstones.

PREFREF 29522 **MONUID**
Name Sheep Smoot, 190m north-east of Rannerdale Farm **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316472 518798 **Type** SHEEP SMOOT
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The drystone sheep smoot measures 0.55m high by up to 0.7m wide and 0.6m deep. It is partially blocked on the south-eastern side due to the build up of rubble, and further stones have also been inserted to purposefully block the smoot.

PREFREF 29523 **MONUID**
Name Clearance Bank, 160m north-east of Rannerdale Farm **Period** Uncertain
NGR 316443 518787 **Type** CLEARANCE BANK
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A clearance bank located adjacent to the southern boundary of the field to the north-east of Rannerdale Farm. It has a north-east/south-west alignment and measures approximately 17m long by 9m wide and is up to 0.6m high. The bank is currently used as a feeding platform for sheep. There is gravel present within the bank and this may have been a marginal, gravel-rich, area that was subsequently utilised for the deposition of clearance stones. Three mature trees grow on the bank, which currently provide shelter for sheep. The field is marked as 'Chapel Field' and arable/pasture on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29524 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north-east of Rannerdale Farm **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316372 518768 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as part of 'Chapel Field' and arable/pasture on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29525 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north of Rannerdale Farm **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316334 518871 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.15m high. The field is marked as part of 'Chapel Field' and arable/pasture on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29526 **MONUID**
Name Scoop, 80m east of Rannerdale Cottage **Period** Uncertain
NGR 316366 518964 **Type** SCOOP
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This sub-ovoid scoop is located 20m to the north-east of Squat Beck. It measures approximately 7m long by 5m wide and is up to 0.75m deep, with upcast spoil to the north-east. The scoop is of uncertain function.

PREFREF 29527 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 100m E of Rannerdale Cottage **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316394 518949 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.25m high. The field is marked as pasture on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29528 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 100m north-east of Rannerdale Cottage **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316328 519064 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. It occupies the same field as further ridge and furrow cultivation to the south (NTSMR 29527) and the differing alignments of the two systems suggest that there was a former sub-dividing field boundary, although there is no evidence for

it on the historic mapping, but it may survive as part of a clearance bank (NTSMR 29530). The field is marked as pasture on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29529 **MONUID**
Name Water Smoot, north-east of Rannerdale Bridge **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316329 519153 **Type** WATER SMOOT
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This drystone water smoot measures 0.45 high by up to 0.4m wide and 1.25m deep.

PREFREF 29530 **MONUID**
Name Possible Clearance Bank, 95m north-east of Rannerdale Cottage **Period** Uncertain
NGR 316380 519017 **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The remains of a possible clearance bank, although it may have been associated with a former field boundary between two areas of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29527 and 29528).

PREFREF 29531 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 260m north-east of Rannerdale **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316492 518880 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.25m high. There is a lynchet surviving on the north-west end that measures 2m wide and up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as pasture and woodland on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29532 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 290m north-east of Rannerdale **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316563 518821 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. The cultivation occupies the same current field as further ridge and furrow to the north-west (NTSMR 29531) with a natural break of slope dividing the two systems. There is no above-ground evidence of a possible former field boundary. The field is marked as pasture and woodland on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29533 **MONUID**
Name Boundary Bank, 270m east-north-east of Rannerdale Farm **Period** Uncertain
NGR 316561 518795 **Type** FIELD BOUNDARY
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A relict field boundary bank located on the northern side of Squat Beck. It measures approximately 47m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.2m high. It is constructed of earth and stone, including boulders up to 1.25m long by 1m wide and 0.6m high. The feature was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29534 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 230m SW of Rannerdale **Period** Post Medieval
 Farm **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
NGR 316247 518473
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland surviving on the north-east end that measures 3m wide and up to 0.2m high. There is a flood defence bank, which the ridge and furrow has cut, at the south-western end that measures 6m wide by up to 0.6m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29535 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south-west of Rannerdale Farm **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316206 518608 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland surviving on the north-east end that measures 2m wide by up to 0.1m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29536**Name** Jetty, 235m south-west of Rannerdale Farm**NGR** 316156 518518**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A jetty located in a field to the south-west of Rannerdale Farm . It is orientated north-east/south-west and measures approximately 11m long by up to 0.6m high. It is 5m wide at the shore end and tapers to 1m wide on the lake. It is constructed of stone with a wooden revetment on the south-eastern side. The jetty facilitates a landing area to the south-east onto Crummock Water. It is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** JETTY**PREFREF** 29537**Name** Hard Standing, 180m west-south-west of Rannerdale Farm**NGR** 316127 518647**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

An area of hard standing, used for a sheep feeder is located in the north-west corner of the field. It is constructed of cleared stones and may represent the remains of a clearance bank. The site measures approximately 14m long by 6m wide, with a stand of trees along the western edge that provides shelter for the sheep from the exposed lake.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** PLATFORM**PREFREF** 29538**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m NW of Rannerdale Farm**NGR** 316227 518881**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a east/west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. There is a headland surviving that measures 2m wide by up to 0.15m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW**PREFREF** 29539**Name** Clearance Cairn, 75m north of Rannerdale Cottage**NGR** 316282 519034**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The clearance cairn lies within and adjacent to the eastern field boundary of the field located to the north of Rannerdale Cottage. The cairn is sub-ovoid shape and measures approximately 3m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.5m high.

MONUID**Period** Uncertain**Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN**PREFREF** 29540**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, west of Rannerdale Cottage**NGR** 316230 519024**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a east/west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. There is a headland surviving at the east end that measures 2m wide by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW**PREFREF** 29541**Name** Building (Domestic), Rannerdale Cottage.**NGR** 316288 518963**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Rannerdale cottage is an L-shaped building that was shown both the tithe and the First Edition OS mapping but was not named, and was likely to have been a barn at the time. The current building has been extensively modernised and has render that has been scored to give the appearance of ashlar blocks. The northern end of the building represents part of the original structure, with the southern block being a modern extension. There are exterior chimney breasts on the western and southern walls of the northern building and a red sandstone ridge tops the slate roof. The resident farmer at Rannerdale Farm, confirmed that, prior to the renovations, the site had comprised a single stone barn, corresponding to the northern block of the cottage.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** DOMESTIC BUILDING**PREFREF** 29542**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north of Rannerdale Bridge**NGR** 316259 519171**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-east/north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland surviving that measures 2m wide by 0.15m high and a lynchet that measures 2.5m wide by up to 0.25m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

PREFREF 29543**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north of Rannerdale Bridge**NGR** 316282 519197**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 1.25m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland that measures 3m wide by up to 0.2m high. The unusually wide headland appears to have been the result of an area of stony and marshy ground. The field is marked as pasture on the tithe map.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW**PREFREF** 29544**Name** Stile, north-east of Rannerdale Bridge**NGR** 316308 519141**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The step stile comprises two through-stone steps that protrude at either side. The wall is of double-thickness drystone construction, with rubble infill, and measures 1.5m high by 0.6m wide. The steps are formed from large slabs of slate, with the lower being set 0.5m from the ground and measuring 1.4m long by 0.4 wide with a thickness 50mm. The upper step is set 0.75m from the ground and measures 1.2m long by 0.4 wide with a thickness of 30mm. The lower step is a re-used gate stoop and a metal bracket is visible on the upper side, on the southern side of wall.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** STILE**PREFREF** 29545**Name** Water Smoots, Cinderdale Beck**NGR** 316214 519258**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Three drystone water smoots are positioned within the road-side wall to allow the drainage of water gathering in a hollow of the road. All of the smoots measure approximately 0.3m high by 0.3m wide and 0.7m deep.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** WATER SMOOT**PREFREF** 29546**Name** Bloomery, south of Cinderdale Beck**NGR** 316176 519148**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This site comprised a hollow and several surrounding mounds that could represent a former bloomery. The hollow and mounds alone were not entirely diagnostic, however the presence of several bloomeries to the north and north-east (NTSMR 26856, 26857, 24354, 26859 and 29549), along with the proximity to water running through Cinderdale Beck, and a former stream channel to the east, gives credence to this interpretation. There was no visible slag or fuel-waste, and animal disturbance of part

of the mounds revealed gravel. The site measures approximately 10m long by 6m wide. The site lies within 'Scinderdale Field' on the tithe map.

MONUID**Period** Medieval**Type** BLOOMERY**PREFREF** 29547**Name** Water Smoot, west of Cinderdale Common**NGR** 316228 519383**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The drystone water smoot measures 0.7m high by 0.2m wide and 0.7m deep and allows water to drain from the main road.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** WATER SMOOT**PREFREF** 29548**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, west of Cinderdale Common**NGR** 316178 519362**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation that is only visible in the northern half of the current field. It has an east/west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW**PREFREF** 29549**Name** Bloomery, west of Cinderdale Common**NGR** 316136 519519**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The site of a possible bloomery was suggested by a concentrated accumulation of clinker and slag, revealed by the erosion scar of a footpath and within the eroding lake-edge. The overall area of the exposed debris measured approximately 15m long by 6m wide. The accumulation of debris revealed by the footpath was seen to have been cut by an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29550). Quantities of clinker are also to be found along the shoreline beyond this area, but this material is likely to have been subject to movement by the water. Further isolated instances of clinker and slag were observed in the footpath erosion scar beyond the main area of concentration. Such dispersed material, however, is likely to have originated

MONUID**Period** Medieval**Type** BLOOMERY

from the main concentration and been spread during the repair of footpaths. Abundant mature gorse grows in the field, which could obscure further sites. The site lies adjacent to 'Scinderdale Field' on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29550

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south of Fletcher Fields.

NGR 316142 519533

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.25m high. The cultivation is partially covered by gorse and is seen to be cutting through a possible bloomery site (NTSMR 29549). The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

PREFREF 29551

Name Water Smoot, south-eastern corner of Fletcher Fields

NGR 316161 519596

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The drystone water smoot drains from the road into a field. The smoot measures 0.3m wide by up to 0.5m high and 0.7m deep.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WATER SMOOT

PREFREF 29552

Name Water Smoot, south of Fletcher Fields

NGR 316187 519562

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The drystone water smoot drains from the road into a field. The smoot measures 0.35m high by up to 0.25m wide and 0.7m deep.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WATER SMOOT

PREFREF 29553

Name Sheep Fold, Fletcher Fields

NGR 316055 519752

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The westernmost of two sheep folds located in Fletcher Fields, and shown on the First Edition OS mapping. It is two celled and measures 9m long by 4m wide and is up to 0.6m high. The larger cell has double-thickness drystone walls with rubble infill, measuring 0.9m thick. The smaller cell has walls 0.7m thick, which comprise a mixture of double and single-thickness construction styles. Stone from the walls has been removed to repair a boundary wall located to the south.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

PREFREF 29554

Name Boundary Wall, western side of Fletcher Fields

NGR 316031 519726

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site consists of the extension of a field boundary into Crummock Water. The wall has been constructed using boulders and is currently in a state of disrepair. It measures 10m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.6m high. The land formerly extended further to the west, but has been eroded by rising water levels. Two tree stumps situated 5m and 8m from the shoreline demonstrate the extent of the inundation.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY WALL

PREFREF 29555

Name Sheep Fold, Fletcher Fields

NGR 316065 519751

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The easternmost of two sheep folds located in Fletcher Fields, and shown on the First Edition OS mapping. The sheep fold measures 9m long by 5m wide, with walls measuring 1.3m high and 0.75m thick. The walls are of double-thickness drystone construction, with rubble infill and have an angled cover band. An entrance in the northern corner is 1.25m wide. The excellent condition of the fold suggests rebuilding in the late twentieth century.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP FOLD

PREFREF 29556

Name Trackway, north side of Fletcher Fields

NGR 316013 519915

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A trackway located in the northern end of Fletcher Fields. There is a 1.5m high stone revetment wall surviving on the eastern side. The revetment is of drystone construction and the trackway is largely concealed by dead bracken. The track was shown on the First Edition OS mapping and is currently used as a footpath. The tithe mapping shows a dashed boundary bank in this location, sub-dividing Fletcher Fields, and the revetment wall may relate to this boundary.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type TRACKWAY

PREFREF 29557**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, north-west of Fletcher Fields**NGR** 316007 519828**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This sub-ovoid charcoal burning platform measures approximately 8m long by 6m wide and is terraced into the hill slope to the east, with a depth of 1.5m at the rear of the recess. The lip of the platform protrudes beyond the natural break of slope to the west and is raised 0.75m above the underlying slope. Pieces of charcoal were exposed by the footpath scar, where part of the platform has been recently eroded, supporting the suggestion that this platform was utilised for charcoal production. The area was shown to be scrubby woodland on the First Edition mapping, and the tithe map showed this part of Fletcher field enclosed as part woodland and pasture. A modern bench has been positioned on the platform.

MONUID**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**PREFREF** 29558**Name** Boundary Wall, eastern side of Fletcher Fields**NGR** 316102 519696**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A section of relict boundary wall that has a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures approximately 40m long by 1.2m wide and is up to 1m high. It is of drystone construction, utilising surface-gathered stones and some large earthfast boulders. The wall has almost completely collapsed.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** BOUNDARY WALL**PREFREF** 29559**Name** Water Smoot, 130m south of Lanthwaite Cottage**NGR** 315872 520486**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The drystone water smoot measures 0.25m wide by up to 0.25m high and 0.8m deep. It is located opposite a further smoot (NTSMR 29561) and serves the same water channel.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** WATER SMOOT**PREFREF** 29560**Name** Water Smoot, 50m south of Lanthwaite Cottage**NGR** 315865 520572**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The drystone water smoot measures 0.47m wide by up to 0.3m high and 0.8m deep.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** WATER SMOOT**PREFREF** 29561**Name** Water Smoot, 150m south-south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage**NGR** 315812 520470**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The drystone water smoot measures 1m deep by up to 0.5m wide and 0.25m high. It is located opposite another smoot (NTSMR 29559), and serves the same water channel.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** WATER SMOOT**PREFREF** 29562**Name** Stock Enclosure, 175m SSW of Lanthwaite Cottage**NGR** 315807 520447**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This D-shaped stock enclosure is defined by the denuded remains of a wall that had been constructed of roughly quarried stone. The wall measures approximately 29m long by 1m wide and 0.3m high and enclosed a low rise. There is an entrance at the north-east corner, where the enclosure joins a current field wall. Two mature hawthorns and an oak tree grow on the remains of the wall and an uprooted tree was also present. The enclosure was shown on the tithe mapping as a dashed boundary, this presumably related to the realignment of field boundaries/and ownership of West Wood.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** STOCK ENCLOSURE**PREFREF** 29563**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m SW of Lanthwaite Cottage**NGR** 315751 520444**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-west/north-north-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as a mixture of arable and woodland on the tithe map.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW**PREFREF** 29564**Name** Sheep Smoot, 160m south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval

NGR 315781 520475 **Type** SHEEP SMOOT

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The drystone sheep smoot measures 1m deep by up to 0.5m high and 0.5 wide. The condition of the wall and smoot suggests that they may have been rebuilt recently.

PREFREF 29565

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 150m south-west of Peel Place **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 315886 521150

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a lynchet at the north-western end that is 3m wide and 0.1m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29566

MONUID

Name Stock Enclosure, 220m south of Lanthwaite Cottage **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 315800 520396

Type STOCK ENCLOSURE

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A D-shaped enclosure that measures approximately 25m long by 20m wide and encloses a low hillock. The walls have largely collapsed and measure 1.5m wide by up to 0.5m high, with a 1.25m wide entrance being present in the north-eastern corner. Two mature oak trees grow within the enclosure. The enclosure was shown on the tithe mapping as a dashed boundary, this presumably related to the realignment of field boundaries/and ownership of West Wood.

PREFREF 29567

MONUID

Name Hedged Boundary, 230m south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 315712 520424

Type BOUNDARY HEDGE

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site comprises the overgrown remains of a hawthorn hedge. Five hawthorn trees form an L-shaped boundary, measuring 6m by 7m, which appears to have abutted the field wall to the north-west.

PREFREF 29568

MONUID

Name Scoop, 220m south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage **Period** Uncertain

NGR 315720 520426

Type SCOOP

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The sub-rectangular scoop measures approximately 10m long by 3m wide by up to 0.6m deep. This scoop is of unknown function but is of some antiquity as it is respected by the surrounding ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29563), which diverges around it.

PREFREF 29569

MONUID

Name Water Smoot, 160m south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 315742 520486

Type WATER SMOOT

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The drystone water smoot measures 1m deep by up to 0.35m wide and 0.35m high. The condition of the wall and smoot suggest recent rebuilding.

PREFREF 29570

MONUID

Name Lynchet, 235m south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 315681 520446

Type LYNCHET

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The lynchet measures approximately 1m wide and is up to 0.15m high. There is no visible ridge and furrow cultivation surviving within the field, although the lynchet is suggestive of an arable agricultural regime. The field is marked as a mixture of arable and woodland on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29571

MONUID

Name Causeway, 120m south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 315751 520547

Type CAUSEWAY

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The causeway comprises a raised section of trackway measuring approximately 18m long by 3m wide and crossing a narrow strip of marshy land, formed by a natural water channel. The causeway has been constructed of stone and gravel, and revetted with large boulders at each side. There is a drainage channel in the middle that is covered with large slate slabs.

- PREFREF** 29572 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 105m south-west of Peel Place **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315918 521183 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a lynchet at the north-western end that measures 1m wide by up to 0.15m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.
- PREFREF** 29573 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 95m west of Peel Place **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315873 521278 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. The cultivation is only visible in the eastern end of the current field. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.
- PREFREF** 29574 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 195m north-west of Peel Place **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315810 521381 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a lynchet at the north-western end that measures 1m wide by up to 0.1m high. The cultivation is only visible in the eastern end of the current field. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.
- PREFREF** 29575 **MONUID**
Name Clearance Cairn, 260m north-west of Peel Place **Period** Uncertain
NGR 315766 521416 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 A possible low and denuded clearance cairn. It measures approximately 4m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.1m high, and is an irregular shape. It is turf covered and has possibly been heavily ploughed.
- PREFREF** 29576 **MONUID**
Name Field Boundary, 350m south of Beck House **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315745 521664 **Type** FIELD BOUNDARY
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 The relict field boundary has a north-east/south-west alignment. It consists of an overgrown hedge of hawthorn, elder, birch, and beech topping an earth and stone bank. The bank measures approximately 14m long by 1.25m wide and is up to 0.4m high.
- PREFREF** 29577 **MONUID**
Name Boundary Wall, 300m north-west of Peel Place **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315856 521540 **Type** WALL
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 A relict field boundary wall that is orientated north-north-west/south-south-east, and survives only at foundation level, with surrounding tumbled material giving the appearance of a low earth and stone bank. It measures approximately 22m long by 1.25m wide and is up to 0.3m high. The wall may have been originally intended to enclose an area to the west that was partially enclosed by a bend in Liza Beck.
- PREFREF** 29578 **MONUID**
Name Possible Boundary Wall, 310m SSE of Beck House **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315796 521719 **Type** BOUNDARY WALL
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
 A possible boundary wall survives as a low earth and stone constructed bank. The bank has a north-west/south-east alignment and measures approximately 110m long by 1m wide and up to 0.35m high.
- PREFREF** 29579 **MONUID**
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 145m SE of Beck House **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315777 521893 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a south/north alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as pasture and meadow on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29580

Name Clearance Cairn, 150m south-east of Beck House

NGR 315816 521917

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-circular clearance cairn located on marginal stony land and close to a stream channel. It measures approximately 7m long by 6m wide and is up to 0.5m high. A mature oak is present at the northern end with an immature hawthorn at the centre, the area appears to have been used for the deposition of cleared stone.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

PREFREF 29581

Name Clearance Cairn, 210m south-east of Beck House

NGR 315822 521841

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A large sub-rectangular clearance cairn located on marginal stony land and close to a stream channel. It measures approximately 20m long by 8m wide and is up to 0.5m high. Mature sycamores are present on the north and south ends. The area appears to have been used for the deposition of cleared stone.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

PREFREF 29582

Name Clearance Cairn, 260m south-east of Beck House

NGR 315824 521787

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-circular clearance cairn located on marginal stony land and close to a stream channel. It measures approximately 7m long by 6m wide and is up to 0.5m high. A mature oak is present at the centre of the site, the area appears to have been used for the deposition of cleared stone.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

PREFREF 29583

Name Water Smoot, 345m north of Peel Place

NGR 315864 521592

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This drystone water smoot measures 0.3m wide by up to 0.25m high and 0.6m deep. It is blocked at the south-eastern side of the wall by fallen stones and earth.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type WATER SMOOT

PREFREF 29584

Name Possible Boundary Bank, 410m north of Peel Place

NGR 315882 521669

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A possible denuded boundary bank. It consists of a low grassed-over earth and stone bank following a roughly north-west/south-east alignment. It measures approximately 55m long by 1.25m wide and is up to 0.35m high. The bank may possibly alternatively relate to twentieth century drainage works.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type BOUNDARY BANK

PREFREF 29585

Name Clearance Cairn, 355m south-east of Beck House

NGR 315954 521774

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-ovoid clearance cairn that is located adjacent to a stream channel. It is entirely grassed-over and measures approximately 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.3m high.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

PREFREF 29586

Name Clearance Cairn, 320m west of Boat Crag

NGR 316018 521744

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-circular clearance cairn, situated in a partially improved field. It measures approximately 2.5m in diameter by up to 0.4m high. The cairn is probably associated with another cairn nearby (NTSMR 29587).

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

PREFREF 29587

Name Clearance Cairn, 310m west of Boat Crag

MONUID

Period Uncertain

NGR 316029 521736 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-circular clearance cairn, situated in a partially improved field. It measures approximately 1.5m in diameter by up to 0.4m high. The cairn is probably associated with another cairn nearby (NTSMR 29586).

PREFREF 29588

Name Sheep Shelter, 345m west of Boat Crag

NGR 316010 521787

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A crescent-shaped sheep shelter that measures approximately 5m long by 2m wide and up to 0.8m high. The drystone wall was of random coursed construction and utilised surface-gathered stones. Earthfast foundation stones are present at each end and in the centre of the shelter wall.

PREFREF 29589

Name Sheep Shelter, 325m west of Boat Crag

NGR 316022 521785

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This sheep shelter wall measures approximately 2.5m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The drystone wall was constructed in random courses using surface-gathered stone.

PREFREF 29590

Name Clearance Cairns, 340m west of Boat Crag

NGR 316006 521806

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of eleven closely packed clearance cairns that are located within an area measuring approximately 25 square meters. The cairns are all sub-circular or sub-ovoid in shape and range in size from 1m-3.5m in diameter, and from 0.3m-0.5m high. There are large quantities of loose stone present in the surrounding area, suggesting that these cairns represent an initial phase of primary clearance that was never completed.

PREFREF 29591

Name Boundary Wall, 350m west of Boat Crag

NGR 316005 521835

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A relict boundary wall with an east/west alignment. It measures approximately 45m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.6m high. The drystone wall is of double-thickness construction with rubble infill, and utilises large earthfast boulders.

PREFREF 29592

Name Sheep Shelter, 350m north-west of Boat Crag

NGR 315987 521869

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The sheep shelter wall measuring approximately 9m long by 1m wide and up to 0.6m high. The drystone wall utilises a mixture of single and double-thickness construction styles.

PREFREF 29593

Name Sheep Shelter, 375m north-west of Boat Crag

NGR 315993 521886

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The sheep shelter wall measures approximately 4m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The drystone wall utilises a mixture of single and double-thickness construction styles. Some earthfast stones were incorporated into the wall foundations.

PREFREF 29594

Name Sheep Smoot, 510m north-west of Boat Crag

NGR 315893 522003

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The drystone sheep smoot measures 0.6m wide by up to 0.4m high and 1m deep. It is partially blocked on the northern side of the wall.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CLEARANCE CAIRNS

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY WALL

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SHELTER

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SMOOT

PREFREF 29595**Name** Sheep Smoot, 410m north-west of Boat Crag**NGR** 315990 521970**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The drystone sheep smoot measures 0.6m wide by up to 0.85m high and 0.8m deep.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP SMOOT**PREFREF** 29596**Name** Clearance Cairn, 380m north-west of Boat Crag**NGR** 315997 521923**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The site might represent a badly eroded clearance cairn. It is possible, however, that this amorphous spread of stone could be the result of the accumulation of stone in association with the building, or repair, of the intake wall. It measures approximately 4m long by 2.25m wide and is up to 0.5m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN**PREFREF** 29597**Name** Sheep Shelter, 295m west of Boat Crag**NGR** 316046 521757**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A linear sheep shelter wall that measures approximately 4m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.8m high. It is constructed of surface-gathered stones placed between two earthfast boulders.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP SHELTER**PREFREF** 29598**Name** Sheep Shelter, 300m west of Boat Crag**NGR** 316046 521735**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A linear sheep shelter wall that measures approximately 3m long and up to 0.7m high. It is of double-thickness drystone construction and uses four earthfast stones as a base.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP SHELTER**PREFREF** 29599**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 325m north of Peel Place**NGR** 315948 521591**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a east/west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW**PREFREF** 29600**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 325m north of Peel Place**NGR** 316043 521585**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW**PREFREF** 29601**Name** Clearance Cairn, 410m north of Peel Place**NGR** 316025 521674**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This part turf-covered kidney-shaped clearance cairn lies at the northern end of an improved field adjacent to a stream course. It measures approximately 9m long by 4m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The shape of the cairn, and its location may possibly hint at a burnt mound function for this site.

MONUID**Period** Uncertain**Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN**PREFREF** 29602**Name** Water Smoot, 430m north of Peel Place**NGR** 316026 521687**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The drystone water smoot measures 0.4m long by 0.3m wide and is up to 0.7m high.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval**Type** WATER SMOOT**PREFREF** 29603**Name** Water Smoot, 240m north-east of Peel Place**NGR** 316122 521447**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** WATER SMOOT

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The drystone water smoot measures 0.3m high by up to 0.35m wide and 1m deep. The smoot is positioned 0.5m above the field level, due to the higher ground on the fellside to the east.

PREFREF 29604

Name Sheep Smoot, 205m north-east of Peel Place

NGR 316145 521362

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Sheep smoot that measures 0.4 wide by up to 0.75 high and 0.7m deep. It is blocked by a boulder placed against the opening at the eastern side.

PREFREF 29605

Name Sheep Smoot, 195m east of Peel Place

NGR 316148 521340

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

Sheep smoot that measures 0.5m wide by up to 0.8m high and 0.8m deep. It is blocked by a boulder placed over its opening at the northern side.

PREFREF 29606

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north-east of Peel Place

NGR 316037 521384

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a east/west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland at the eastern end that measures 1.25m wide by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

PREFREF

Name Scoops and Spoil Heaps, 90m north-east of Peel Place

NGR 316052 521312

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A series of three scoops and two spoil heaps located to the north-east of Peel Place. They occupy an area approximately 5m square. Some modern rubbish had been dumped in one of the hollows but the nature of the activity responsible for the features was uncertain.

PREFREF 29608

Name Clearance Cairn, 150m east of Peel Place

NGR 316117 521262

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-ovoid clearance cairn measuring approximately 2m long by 1.5m wide and up to 0.4m high. There are very few visible stones associated with the cairn and it is likely that it has been diminished by the removal and re-use of stone.

PREFREF 29609

Name Building Platforms, Peel Place

NGR 316006 521267

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site comprised the remains of possible building platforms associated with Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). The two celled building platform lay to the west of the enclosure (NTSMR 23020). The first cell measures 5m long by 4m wide and with walls measuring 0.75m wide and up to 0.4 high. These walls are badly eroded and grassed over, but appear to be of double-thickness construction. The second adjoining cell is offset to the north-west of the first cell and only two walls survive that each measure 2m long and form an L-shape.

PREFREF 29610

Name Building Platform, Peel Place

NGR 316021 521269

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site comprised the remains of a building platform associated with Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). This sub-ovoid building platform measures 7m long by 5m wide. The remains of a structure are suggested by the presence of low grassed banks, measuring approximately 1m wide and up to 0.4m high, with a possible entrance in the northern side. The platform appears to have been sited on a shallow terrace, and may have been associated with an adjacent enclosure (NTSMR 23020).

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SMOOT

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type SHEEP SMOOT

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

29607 **MONUID**

Period Post Medieval

Type SCOOP

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29611
Name Building Platform, Peel Place
NGR 316000 521300
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site comprised the remains of a building platform associated with Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). The platform is two celled and the first cell measures 10m long by 6m wide and has walls of double-thickness construction, measuring 1m wide and up to 0.5m high. The second cell measures 5m long by 3m wide and the walls are of double-thickness construction and measure 0.7m wide and up to 0.2m high. The lowest course of the current adjoining boundary wall is comprised of large earthfast boulders that may relate to an earlier, more substantial, wall that the building platform was built against.

MONUID
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29612
Name Building Platform, Peel Place
NGR 316013 521265
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site comprised the remains of a platform associated with Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). This L-shaped earth and stone bank forms a rectangular platform, measuring approximately 21m long by 6m wide. The bank is up to 0.5m high and 1m wide. The platform has a north-east/south-west alignment and a mound lies at the south-western end.

MONUID
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29613
Name Trackway, Peel Place
NGR 315995 521275
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sinuous trackway that measures up to 3m wide. The trackway runs between the main Peel Place Farmstead range (NTSMR 28808) and the outbuildings. The trackway may have been revetted where it runs close to a building platform (NTSMR 29612).

MONUID
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type TRACKWAY

PREFREF 29614
Name Building Platform, Peel Place
NGR 316013 521277
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site comprised the remains of a building platform associated with Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). The site consists of a rectangular platform set within, and apparently later than, an enclosure (NTSMR 23020). The platform is likely to represent the remains of a barn associated with the farmstead. The platform measures 11m long by 6m wide with walls 0.8m thick and up to 0.3m high.

MONUID
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29615
Name Boundary Wall, Peel Place
NGR 316019 521287
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A relict boundary wall enclosing the farmyard to the north-east of Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808) and adjoining an enclosure (NTSMR 23020). The wall measures approximately 13m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The wall runs from the enclosure in the east to the current field boundary in the west and does not continue beyond it.

MONUID
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type BOUNDARY WALL

PREFREF 29616
Name Gateway, south-west of Peel Place
NGR 315981 521251
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A blocked gateway is present in the current boundary wall running from east/west, and on the south side of Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). It measures 1.4m wide by up to 1.5m high.

MONUID
Period Post Medieval
Type GATEWAY

PREFREF 29617
Name Foundation Stones, Peel Place
NGR 315976 521282
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This site comprised the remains of a possible building platform associated with Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). The possible foundation stones of a building are aligned roughly north-north-west/south-south-east and are visible within the eroded surface of the trackway to the north of the loosebox (NTSMR 26457). The line of stones measures 8m long by 0.5m wide and is up to 0.2m high. It is also possible that the stones might represent the remains of a kerb of a narrower, earlier, trackway, with erosion and widening of the track giving the line of stones the appearance of a wall.

MONUID
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29618**Name** Dam, Liza Beck
NGR 316014 521162
Sources OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The site of a former dam and gravel trap that was breached by floodwaters during the last decade (M Astley pers comm). The dam wall is constructed of banked earth and stone covered with a cobbled surface of stones. Remains of the cobbled surface can be seen on the northern and southern sides and in the east and west facing cross-sections that have been exposed by the breaching of the structure. The dam measures approximately 30m long by 15m wide and is up to 2.5m high. Large heaps of gravel lie on the eastern and western banks from clearances of the gravel trap. The site is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval
Type DAM AND GRAVEL TRAP**PREFREF** 29619**Name** Clearance Cairns, 110m east of Lanthwaite Gate
NGR 315913 521087
Sources OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Two sub-circular clearance cairns located to the south of the current boundary wall and to the east of Lanthwaite Gate. The first measures approximately 3m long by 2m wide and up to 0.2m high and the second 1.5m long by 1m wide by up to 0.2m high.

MONUID**Period** Uncertain
Type CLEARANCE CAIRNS**PREFREF** 29620**Name** Clearance Cairn, south-east of High Wood
NGR 315902 520236
Sources OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A clearance cairn located within the eastern end the field to the south of High Wood. It measures approximately 13m long by 3.5m wide and is up to 0.75m high.

MONUID**Period** Uncertain
Type CLEARANCE CAIRN**PREFREF** 29621**Name** Flint Flake, on the footpath 360m south-east of High Wood
NGR 315927 519954
Sources OAN Survey 2008**Description**

A flint flake was found on the footpath running from north-west/south-east alongside Crummock Water. The flake is 30mm long, 20mm wide and 4mm thick. It may have been a waste flake, rather than a tool, although possible retouch on one edge could suggest use as a scraper.

MONUID**Period** Prehistoric to Bronze Age
Type FINDSPOT**PREFREF** 29622**Name** Clearance Cairn, south of High Wood
NGR 315825 520186
Sources OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This sub-rectangular clearance cairn located on the south end of the current field to the south of High Wood. It measures approximately 5m long by 4m wide and is up to 0.4m high.

MONUID**Period** Uncertain
Type CLEARANCE CAIRN**PREFREF** 29623**Name** Wall, south of High Wood
NGR 315802 520226
Sources OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This collapsed drystone walled field boundary has a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures approximately 80m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.3m high. It was not shown on any of the historic mapping.

MONUID**Period** Post Medieval
Type WALL**PREFREF** 29624**Name** Clearance Cairns, south of High Wood
NGR 315844 520250
Sources OAN Survey 2008**Description**

Two clearance cairns lie to the centre of the current field located to the south of High Wood. One is sub-rectangular, measuring 4m long by 2m wide and up to 0.3m high. The second is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.4m high.

MONUID**Period** Uncertain
Type CLEARANCE CAIRNS**PREFREF** 29625**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform
NGR 316510 516760**MONUID****Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Charcoal burning platform, somewhat eroded/tumbled platform, some bracken cover revetment tumbled & moss covered.

PREFREF 29626

Name Enclosure, eastern shore of Loweswater

NGR 312607 521917

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This sub-rectangular enclosure is situated on the eastern shore of Loweswater. It measures 7m long by 4m wide and is demarcated by 16 boulders, ranging from 0.4m to 0.8m in diameter, and a large earthfast rock measuring 2.5m and 1m high. This site may have served as a landing area for rowing boats, or could represent a small recreational 'beach'. The site is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type ENCLOSURE

PREFREF 29627

Name Platform, Holme Wood, 25m south-west of the ford

NGR 312128 521652

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A possible sub-rectangular building platform that measures approximately 8m long by 6m wide and is up to 0.7m deep. The western and southern sides of the platform are terraced into a low rise and a stream runs to the north.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29628

Name Cairn, Holme Wood, 50m south-west of the ford

NGR 312110 521634

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-ovoid and measures 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.75m high. It is situated 6m to the south of Holme Beck.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CAIRN

PREFREF 29629

Name Ford, Holme Wood.

NGR 312140 521675

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This ford across Holme Beck measures 6m long by 3m wide. It is regularly maintained and has been recently renovated. Large boulders and slabs of slate pre-dating the recent renovations remain in place. One slate slab at the south-western side of the ford measures 1.25m long by 40m wide and 40mm thick.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type FORD

PREFREF 29630

Name Cairn, north-western side of Holme Wood

NGR 311961 521828

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.75m high.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CAIRN

PREFREF 29631

Name Stile, north-western side of Holme Wood

NGR 311927 521860

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The step stile has three steps and occupies a wall measuring 1.2m high. The top step is a re-used gate stoop with metal fittings and measures 1.35m long by 0.4m wide and 0.1m thick. The lower two steps may also be gate stoops.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type STILE

PREFREF 29632

Name Platform, western shore of Loweswater, Holme Wood

NGR 312238 521781

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This rectangular platform comprised a wall of concrete-filled sand bags retaining an apparently earth-filled core. It measures approximately 5m long by 4m wide and is up to 0.8m high. The pattern of the hessian bag is visible on some of the remaining concrete that is exposed on the lakeward side. There are 11 visible bags and the structure is surrounded by an accumulation of gravel, giving the overall structure the appearance of a sub-ovoid mound measuring 8m long by 6m wide. According to the National Trust warden, the local understanding is that the platform relates to a cable that was strung across the lake during the Second World War, in order to prevent sea-planes from landing (M Astley pers comm). No remains of an opposing structure were found on the opposite lake-shore and it is possible that the platform housed a winding mechanism that tautened a line

MONUID

Period Modern

Type PLATFORM

secured around trees across the lake.

PREFREF 29633

Name Round Barrow, western shore of Loweswater, Holme Wood

NGR 312295 521657

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-ovoid tumulus located near the shore of Loweswater and in Holme Wood. It measures approximately 11m long by 7m wide and is up to 1m high. It has a north-east/south-west alignment and tapers in both height and width at the south-western end. The site is within 100m of a further barrow (NTSMR 29634) and is 2m from the lakeshore. The local topography slopes gently to the south-west and does not feature raised landforms, such as drumlins.

MONUID

Period Prehistoric to Bronze Age

Type ROUND BARROW

PREFREF 29634

Name Round Barrow, western shore of Loweswater, Holme Wood

NGR 312319 521542

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-ovoid tumulus located near the shore of Loweswater and in Holme Wood. It measures approximately 11m long by 7m wide and up to 1m high. It has an east/west alignment and a large mature oak grows on top of it which may attest to the relative antiquity of the site. A footpath and a cycle path cross the western end of the mound and severe erosion of the soil is taking place, with three stones having come loose recently, and a further three being exposed. The site lies within 100m of a further barrow (NTSMR 29633) and is situated 10m from the lake shore.

MONUID

Period Prehistoric to Bronze Age

Type ROUND BARROW

PREFREF 29635

Name Cairn, western shore of Loweswater, Holme Wood

NGR 312312 521572

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-circular shaped cairn that measures 2m in diameter by up to 0.2m high. It is situated within the course of a footpath to the west of the lake shore and is, therefore, subject to erosion. It is of unknown date or function.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CAIRN

PREFREF 29636

Name Boundary Bank, western shore of Loweswater, east of Holme

NGR 312347 521525

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This boundary bank follows the lake shore and measures 6m wide and 1.25m high. Mature oak and lime trees are growing on top of the bank, which was not marked on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK

PREFREF 29637

Name Cairn, east side of Holme Beck, Holme Wood

NGR 312200 521724

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-ovoid and measures 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.4m high.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CAIRN

PREFREF 29638

Name Trackway, eastern side of Holme Wood

NGR 312410 521298

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This trackway runs around the eastern side of Holme Wood and is terraced into the hillside in places. The track is 3m wide, and cut up to 2m into the slope. The track was shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type TRACKWAY

PREFREF 29639

Name Gravel Pit, south-eastern end of Holme Wood

NGR 312701 520886

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This gravel-extraction pit located is adjacent to a trackway (NTSMR 29638) and was probably associated with the construction and maintenance of the trackways. The pit measures 7m long by 6m wide and is up to 2.5m deep.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type GRAVEL PIT

PREFREF 29640

Name Trackway, southern end of Holme Wood

NGR 312644 520913

Sources OAN Survey 2008

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type TRACKWAY

Description

The trackway has a north/south alignment and is terraced into the hillside. The track measures 3m wide and runs along a terrace that is cut 1m deep into the hill slope.

PREFREF 29641**Name** Gravel Pit, southern end of Holme Wood**NGR** 312587 520904**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The gravel pit was probably associated with the construction and maintenance of nearby trackways. The pit measures 7m long by 4 m wide and is up to 3m deep. The pit lies close to the junction of two trackways (NTSMR 29642 and 29643).

PREFREF 29642**Name** Trackway, through the centre of Holme Wood**NGR** 312353 521225**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The trackway measures 3m wide and runs along a terrace that is cut up to 2m deep into the hillslope. The south-eastern end of the track extends beyond a gravel pit (NTSMR 29641), and a turning circle has been formed at this end by the cutting of a pit, measuring 5m long by 2m wide and 1m deep, into the hillside. The track was shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29643**Name** Trackway, southern side of Holme Wood**NGR** 312140 521286**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The track measures 2m wide and runs along a terrace that is cut up to 1m deep into the hillslope.

PREFREF 29644**Name** Trackway, south-western side of Holme Wood**NGR** 312406 520919**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The trackway runs along the northern edge of Holme Wood. It measures 2m wide and occupies a terrace that is cut up to 2m deep into the hill slope. The track may have been used in association with the lead mines on Burn Bank Fell and at White Oak Beck. The track was shown on the First Edition OS mapping and is also shown on Davis Shiels's map.

PREFREF 29645**Name** Scoops, southern side of Holme Wood**NGR** 312546 520786**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

This site consists of two scoops of uncertain function. The northernmost scoop measures 2.25m long by 2m wide by up to 1.1m deep and the southernmost measures 2m long by 2m wide and up to 1m deep. In the surrounding area there are many noticeable tree throws. In contrast to these tree throws, there is no sign of associated mounds of accumulated soil and stone. As these scoops are quite large, it is unlikely that the quantity of material that must have been displaced would not leave a discernible trace, if removed by such natural processes.

PREFREF 29646**Name** Trackway, southern half of Holme Wood**NGR** 312325 521175**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The trackway has an east/west alignment and runs across the southern half of Holme Wood. It measures 1.5m wide and occupies a terrace that is cut up to 1m deep into the hill slope. The track was shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29647**Name** Trackway, south-western side of Holme Wood**NGR** 311964 521223**Sources** OAN Survey 2008**Description**

The trackway measures 1m wide and occupies a terrace that is cut up to 0.5m deep into the hill slope. The track is becoming overgrown with long grass and tree roots and shows signs of little use. The trackway was shown on the First Edition OS mapping to continue along the whole length of the south-western side of Holme Wood, however, there is now little sign of it beyond a 200m stretch running southwards from Holme Beck.

PREFREF 29648**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** GRAVEL PIT**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRACKWAY**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRACKWAY**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRACKWAY**MONUID****Period** Uncertain**Type** SCOOP**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRACKWAY**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRACKWAY**MONUID**

Name Trackway, south-western side of Holme Wood
NGR 312118 521133
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Period Post Medieval
Type TRACKWAY

Description

The trackway is aligned north-east/south-west, measures 3m wide and occupies a terrace that is cut up to 3m deep into the hillslope. Although this track was shown on the First Edition OS mapping, there has been extensive damage and modification to the site in association with the modern use of heavy vehicles and machinery in the area. The track has been widened and a turning area has been established at the north-western end.

PREFREF 29649

Name Sheep Shelter, south-western side of Holme Wood
NGR 312205 521141
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

An L-shaped sheep shelter measuring approximately 6m long by 2m wide with a wall that is 0.9m wide and 1.2m high. The drystone wall is of double-thickness construction with rubble infill. The shelter may suggest former use of the woodland as pasture.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval
Type SHEEP SHELTER

PREFREF 29650

Name Bridge, Holme Force, Holme Wood
NGR 311966 521453
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This bridge spans Holme Beck immediately below the waterfalls of Holme Force. The bridge measures approximately 10m long by 3m wide. A single arch spans the beck and rests upon natural outcropping rock. The arch has a central keystone measuring 0.5m by 0.3m, and mortar has been used as a bonding agent. The bridge does not feature a stone parapet, and a modern wooden fence forms a barrier between the road and the drop to each side. The level of the beck drops rapidly below the bridge, creating a much higher drop to the north-east than the south-west.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval
Type BRIDGE

PREFREF 29651

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, Holme Force, Holme Wood
NGR 311986 521447
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This charcoal burning platform lies to the south-east of the bridge at Holme Force, and adjacent to a trackway (NTSMR 29643). The sub-ovoid platform measures approximately 8m long by 6m wide and is cut 1.25m deep into the hill slope at the north-western side. The platform has become overgrown, with three sycamore trees being present on the terrace and another three sycamores and a large pine being present around the edge of the terrace. Charcoal was evident where the platform had been disturbed.

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29652

Name Sheep Fold, 125m north-east of Holme Force, Holme Wood
NGR 312004 521520
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This sheep fold lies on the western side of Holme Beck and to the north-east of Holme Force. The fold is sub-rectangular and measures approximately 10m long by 8m wide. The drystone walls are of double-thickness construction and measure 0.7m wide and 1.25m high. There is an entrance on the north-eastern side that is 1.3m wide. The wall at the north-western side is built against a former bank of the beck. A mixture of water-rounded and surface-gathered stone were used in its construction. The sheepfold may attest to the former pastoral use of this part of Holme Wood. The fold is shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval
Type SHEEP FOLD

PREFREF 29653

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Holme Wood
NGR 312169 521334
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This sub-ovoid charcoal burning platform is terraced into the hillside and lies 10m to the south-west of a trackway (NTSMR 29642). The platform measures approximately 8m long by 5.5m wide and is cut approximately 1.25m deep into the hill slope to the south-west. There are numerous sycamores growing on and around the platform. Charcoal scatters were observed on the sloping face at the front of the platform.

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

PREFREF 29654

Name Stile, north-north-west of Holme Force, Holme Wood
NGR 311929 521459
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

MONUID

Period Post Medieval
Type STILE

This step stile is set within the current boundary wall to the north-north-west of Holme Force. The drystone wall measures 1.6m high by 0.6m wide and is of double-thickness construction with rubble infill, and has an angled cover band. There are five steps set into the wall, ranging from 0.23m-0.42m long by 0.16m-0.34m wide and 50mm-65mm thick.

PREFREF 29655

Name Cairn, northern end of Holme Wood

NGR 312058 521767

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.5m high.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CAIRN

PREFREF 29656

Name Cairn, northern end of Holme Wood

NGR 311997 521805

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-ovoid and measures 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.6m high. There is an immature sycamore growing on top of the cairn.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CAIRN

PREFREF 29657

Name Cairn, northern end of Holme Wood

NGR 311940 521850

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-circular and measures 2m in diameter and is up to 0.3m high.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CAIRN

PREFREF 29658

Name Cairn, northern end of Holme Wood

NGR 312080 521747

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-ovoid and measures 4m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.6m high.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type CAIRN

PREFREF 29659

Name Earth and Stone Bank, northern end of Holme Wood

NGR 312099 521734

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This section of earth and stone bank measures approximately 20m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.3m high. It extends south-eastwards from a clearance cairn (NTSMR 29658) along the western edge of a trackway (NTSMR 29638). The boundary is likely to represent a continuation of another bank (NTSMR 29661). The boundary may relate to a hag boundary and was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type EARTH AND STONE BANK

PREFREF 29660

Name Cairn, northern end of Holme Wood.

NGR 312105 521719

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A sub-ovoid cairn with a very large mature pine growing on top. It measures approximately 4m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.6m high. As the mound consists mainly of gravel, it is possible that it was associated with the maintenance of the trackways in Holme Wood.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type CAIRN

PREFREF 29661

Name Bank and Ditch, northern end of Holme Wood

NGR 311898 521838

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A earth and stone bank with associated ditch. It measures approximately 135m long by 2m wide and is up to 1m high. The ditch is intermittent and is located on the eastern side. Mature trees and tree stumps are present along the bank and it extends as far northwards as a gate within the Holme Wood boundary wall. The boundary is likely to represent a continuation of a bank further south-east (NTSMR29659) and was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

Type BOUNDARY BANK AND DITCH

PREFREF 29662

Name Water Smoot, northern end of Holme Wood

MONUID

Period Post Medieval

NGR 311803 521861 **Type** WATER SMOOT

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A water smoot that measures 0.4m wide by up to 0.45 high and 1m deep.

PREFREF 29663

Name Boundary Stone, northern part of Holme Wood

NGR 311950 521700

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A possible boundary stone located in the northern part of Holme Wood. It consists of a glacial erratic boulder that has been set upright. It measures 0.85m high by 1m long and 0.5m wide.

PREFREF 29664

Name Water Smoot, northern end of Holme Wood

NGR 311843 521640

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A water smoot that measures 0.15m wide by up to 0.4m long and 0.8m deep.

PREFREF 29665

Name Drainage System, northern end of Holme Wood

NGR 311899 521701

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A forestry plantation irrigation system, possibly connected with the planting of mature pine and broadleaf trees in Holme Wood. In contrast with modern commercial plantation irrigation ditches, which tend to lie in parallel rows either side of plantation ridges, the channels run at various angles through the woodland, sometimes intersecting at Y-shaped junctions. This suggests the general irrigation for an early ornamental woodland plantation, rather than a rigid, densely-packed, system. The channels measure 1.3m wide by 0.4m deep, with upcast banks on each side measuring 0.4m wide by 0.2m high.

PREFREF 29666

Name Scoops, northern end of Holme Wood

NGR 312172 521611

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

There are a group of five scoops located close to the intersection of two trackways (NTSMR 29638 and 29642). They are all sub-circular and measure 3m-4m in diameter by up to 0.4m-0.6m deep. They may be associated with the extraction of material for the construction or maintenance of the tracks.

PREFREF 29667

Name Culvert, south-west of Kirk Close

NGR 318786 515864

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The culvert measures 8m wide by up to 0.3m deep and runs beneath the main road. The drystone wall above the culvert is of double-thickness construction with an angled cover band.

PREFREF 29668

Name Water Smoot, south of Kirk Close

NGR 318834 515811

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

The water smoot measures 0.6m wide by up to 0.7m high and 0.8m deep. It drains into a roadside ditch on the opposite side of the wall.

PREFREF 29669

Name Rock Art, 80m south-south-east of Crag House Farm

NGR 317348 517078

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This rock art is located in two groups at the highest point of a rock outcrop that is craggy and uneven with no flat surfaces. The first group of petroglyphs lie 2m to the west of the eastern-most mature oak tree, close to the eastern edge of the outcrop. In this group are six carved cup-marks with diameters of 100mm, 70mm, 60mm, 50mm, 40mm, and 35mm, and depths ranging from 10mm to 25mm. The cups occupy an area 0.3m wide by 0.4m long. Six further cups are present in the second group, which lies 7m to the west of the first group. Four cups are positioned in a line, within an area 0.8m long by 0.3m wide. Their diameters are 60mm, 65mm, 70mm, and 75mm, with depths ranging from 20mm to 40mm. Two cups have been

positioned 1m to the south of this line, occupying an area measuring 0.3m by 0.2m. These two cups measure 100mm and 60mm in diameter and are 75mm and 20mm deep. A further panel of cup and ring marks (NTSMR 29136) lies 160m to the south-west of this site, at the bottom of the hill slope.

PREFREF 29670

Name Boundary Bank, 90m south of Crag House Farm

NGR 317310 517080

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

This pair of banks that form a T-shape and could relate to a former boundary or stock-pound. One bank is aligned north-north-east/south-south-west and measures 34m long. The second bank lies perpendicular to this and measures 10m long. Both banks are 2m wide and up to 0.25m high. The site is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type BOUNDARY BANK

PREFREF 29671

Name Trackway, north-west of Rannerdale Knotts

NGR 316474 518488

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

A trackway that is terraced into the hillside to the north-west of Rannerdale Knotts. It has been surfaced with small grade surface-gathered stone. A section measuring 25m long and 2.2m wide has been revetted at the northern side with large earth-fast boulders, overlain by a double course of smaller stones. The track is located on ground overlooking a putative former tip (NTSMR 29266), and may have been used in order to gain height before dumping waste.

MONUID

Period Uncertain

Type TRACKWAY

PREFREF 29672

Name Possible Bloomery, 170m south-east of Highpark Farm

NGR 314611 520146

Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description

There is a large quantity of tap slag forming part of the metalled surface of a track to the south of High Park farm. The slag is in a well-defined area measuring 7m long by 2m wide, and may be located close to the original source. There are no earthworks visible indicating a bloomery site and the possibility remains that the slag may have been moved a considerable distance from the source.

MONUID

Period Medieval

Type BLOOMERY

PREFREF 29673

Name Spring fed trough 150m NW of Crabtree Beck

NGR 312920 521650

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Terracotta pipe set into a stone and mortar surround.

MONUID

Period Modern

Type TROUGH

PREFREF 29674

Name Clearance cairn 100m N of Crab Tree Beck

NGR 313040 521680

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Spread of large rounded stones. Likely to be the result of field clearance located on upper edge of an area of relict ridge and furrow.

MONUID

Period Medieval

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

PREFREF 29675

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, NW of Crabtree Cottage

NGR 313030 521640

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Large area of ridge & furrow cultivation - across contours, following fall of land. 17 ridges across field E/W. Furrow to furrow 4.5m. Cut through by later network of field drains.

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW

PREFREF 29676

Name Revetted track, 100m NE of Crabtree Beck Cottage

NGR 313230 521620

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Revetted track way using stone to build up down slope. Down slope edge includes stone-edged channel for beck. Stone possibly robbed from nearby wall.

MONUID

Period Modern

Type TRACKWAY

PREFREF 29677

Name Field system - strip lynchet 100m SW of Thrushbank

NGR 313250 521440

MONUID

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

Type LYNCHET

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Break of slope formed by cultivation. Upper part of field disturbed by septic tanks & track. No obvious evidence of cultivation.

PREFREF 29678

MONUID

Name Blasted crag/stone quarry, 100m SW of High Thrushbank

Period Post Medieval to Modern

NGR 313160 521440

Type QUARRY

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Large outcrop of stone in field that shows evidence of blasting in the form of shot holes. Much of crag blasted on, only 1 large part of the blasted crag remains in situ. Other large (field clearance) stones have been piled on, to make a clearance cairn, comprising some 10 stones, each 0.4-0.5m in size.

PREFREF 29679

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation and 5 Field Drains 180mSE of High Thrushbank

Period Post Medieval

NGR 313350 521410

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Small area of ridge & furrow.

PREFREF 29680

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m SW of High Cross

Period Post Medieval to Modern

NGR 313540 521240

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Small area of ridge & furrow, 22m x 14m located at NE corner of field, approximately 7 ridges visible. Likely to be a product of later ploughing, possible traces of earlier broad ridge ploughing to the west.

PREFREF 29681

MONUID

Name Tree lined sunken track, 100m E of Thrushbank

Period Post Medieval

NGR 313500 521520

Type TRACKWAY

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Tree lined sunken track leading from High Thrushbank in the W, running E/NE for a distance of 150m. The hollow way cannot be traced beyond the beck and hedge bank. Shown as track on 1867 OS Map, just shown as boundary in 1899. More recently may have been used as the line for the new water supply for Thrushbank. Has possible link with water tank/bunded pond which exist up slope of the hollow way. Looking closely at the western end of the hollow way it appears to turn & go up slope.

PREFREF 29682

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 150m E of High Thrushbank

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 313480 521580

Type BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Area of ridge and furrow located above tree-lined lane. Quite wide furrows, approximately 2m wide, separated by narrow furrows. 5 distinct ridges can be seen.

PREFREF 29683

MONUID

Name Embankment, turf wide boulders, 125m E of Thrushbank

Period Uncertain

NGR 313480 521550

Type BANK (EARTHWORK)

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Low stone bank including numerous rounded boulders appears to be an isolated feature although other rounded boulders exist nearby, certainly ancient & possibly prehistoric in origin.

PREFREF 29684

MONUID

Name Earth Bank/Lynchet 250m ESE of High Thrushbank Field

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 313550 521430

Type EARTH BANK OR LYNCHET

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Earth Bank located in SE corner of Short Acre Field. Likely to be a product of early cultivation & more clearly visible in field to the E.

PREFREF 29685

MONUID

- Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation in Short Acre Field, SE of Thrushbank
NGR 313540 521410
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Period Post Medieval to Modern
Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Description
 Two clear furrows below lynchet in SE corner of field running along the slope. Numerous narrow ridges in NE corner of field running down the steep slope. There are hints of more extensive ridge & furrow.
- PREFREF** 29686
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m SE of High Thrushbank
NGR 313480 521360
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Period Medieval
Type BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW
Description
 Faint evidence of up to 8 broad rigs. Possible evidence of early ploughing rather than drainage. Appears to have been heavily rolled in 20th century.
- PREFREF** 29687
Name Pond, 200m NE of High Thrushbank
NGR 313510 521600
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Period Post Medieval to Modern
Type POND
Description
 Shallow water filled pond or mere. Appears to have been excavated into bedrock. Spoil piled up to form revetment bank on down slope edge. Small trickle of water from culvert at Western end. Outflow at E end to beck (MDSS Fulling mill??)
- PREFREF** 29688
Name Sheep Shelter, 300m NNE of Thrushbank
NGR 313370 521790
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Period Post Medieval
Type SHEEP SHELTER
Description
 L-Shaped drystone wall to west beside relict field wall in woodland.
- PREFREF** 29689
Name Leat, 600m N-NW of High Thrushbank
NGR 313310 521900
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Period Post Medieval
Type LEAT
Description
 Narrow water channel, dry in parts. Claimed to be the leat feeding Loweswater Lead Mine by Wainwright & others. Site of Mine in Moss Cottage Garden
- PREFREF** 29690
Name Former Watercourse, 210m N of Nether Close
NGR 314690 521860
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Period Post Medieval
Type WATERCOURSE
Description
 Stone edged shallow water course (leat?) developing into deeply incised former water course edged with large rounded boulders. Small length of revetment visible on eastern side. Covered in mature trees. Possible association with nearby field drains.
- PREFREF** 29691
Name Bloomery Mound, 250m S of Oak bank
NGR 314650 521970
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Period Medieval
Type BLOOMERY
Description
 Site of bloomery visible on surface as grassy mound alongside beck. Eroded on NE side to reveal thick layer of tap slag & charcoal. Slag appears heavy, indicating early smelting, probably between 1250-1500.
- PREFREF** 29692
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 100m SW side of Oakbank
NGR 314510 522170
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Period Post Medieval to Modern
Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Description
 Large area of ridge & furrow, cultivation visible in areas throughout the field.
- PREFREF** 29693
Name Potter Gill Farmstead, 475m WNW of Oakbank
NGR 314270 522380
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Period Post Medieval
Type BUILDING

Description

Ruined Farmhouse. Probably the final phase of Potter Gill farmstead, butting onto the central compartment which has retained its gable end. Good quality quoins around doorway in NE corner. 2 ruined partitions visible creating 3 sub-compartments possible outshot to S with large stones. Spread of handmade bricks (c.1750) covers the site.

PREFREF 29694**Name** Potter Gill Farmstead, 475m WNW of Oakbank**NGR** 314280 522390**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** BUILDING**Description**

Middle phase of building at Potter Gill, consisting of 3 sides of a building including complete gable end. Appears to have 2 opposite doorways & contains 1 complete & 4 incomplete boskins suggesting use as shippon. Good collection of pierced slates litter the floor, together with sandstone ridge piece.

PREFREF 29695**Name** Ruined Building, 475m WNW of Oakbank Farm**NGR** 314300 522390**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** BUILDING**Description**

Large rectangular ruined structure. Single internal partition suggests 2 compartments, the larger compartment shows signs of having had 1 doorway on the down slope east side (later blocked to form a window) & a larger entrance on western side. Possible interpretation as original (pre 1750) farmstead (later replaced by record 265, Potter Gill Farmstead) afterwards becoming cattle housing.

PREFREF 29696**Name** Sheep Fold, at NE end of Potter Gill Farmstead approx 475m WNW of Oakbank Farm**NGR** 314300 522410**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** SHEEP FOLD**Description**

Sub-rectangular (one side curved) stone wall, mortared & with vertical cam stones. N side of Potter Gill complex. Incomplete on SE extremity. 2 access gates. 3 old steps to narrow doorway at northern end & 2 steps up at southern end to rest of Potter Gill complex.

PREFREF 29697**Name** Quarried face & water feature**NGR** 314260 522380**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval to Modern**Type** QUARRY**Description**

Quarried face opposite Potter Gill settlement presumably undertaken to widen track, includes quarried water feature to control flow, may have functioned as water supply/trough etc.

PREFREF 29698**Name** Small stone quarry, 400m W of Oakbank**NGR** 314290 522220**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** QUARRY**Description**

Small stone quarry now visible at quarried face surrounded by banks of full recent stone dumping, has obscured quarried face.

PREFREF 29699**Name** Old track way from Miller Place to Low House**NGR** 316030 522930**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval**Type** TRACKWAY**Description**

Track way linking Miller Place, High Hollins, Low Hollins and Low House. Bordered on one side by intermittent field wall & on other by low bank dotted by trees revetment of large stones in places shown on early OS mapping.

PREFREF 29700**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 70m NE of High Hollins**NGR** 315980 522790**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**MONUID****Period** Post Medieval to Modern**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW**Description**

Area of narrow ridge & furrow visible throughout much of field, truncated by later field drains. Best evidence is in SW corner of field. Ridge & furrow running NW to SE down the slope. Each ridge approximately 1.3m wide.

PREFREF 29701**MONUID**

Name Three-sided shelter or bield, 250m NE of High Hollins **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316170 522850 **Type** SHEEP SHELTER

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Ruined 3-sided rectangular structure, possible shelter/bield. Spring nearby. Now invaded by holly & thorn.

PREFREF 29702

MONUID

Name Sheep Shelter, 270m NE of High Hollins

Period Post Medieval

NGR 316190 522880

Type SHEEP SHELTER

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Short length of ruined wall, possible bield, upstanding to 8 courses at northern end.

PREFREF 29703

MONUID

Name Four horseshoe shaped banks & 2 rectangular platforms,
150m SE of High Hollins

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316100 522680

Type BANK (EARTHWORK)

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Four horseshoe shaped banks in NE/SW alignment to top of improved field with 2 rectangular platforms at southern end. The four horseshoe shaped banks are open down slope & are made up of large boulders & rubble fill.

PREFREF 29704

MONUID

Name Three small stone quarries on hillside, 100m E of Low Hollins **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316000 522660

Type QUARRY

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Three small scoop stone quarries, now turned over. Some evidence of stone extraction on surface.

PREFREF 29705

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m E of Low Hollins

Period Post Medieval

NGR 315950 522730

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Ridge & furrow in 4 distinct areas covering approx. 200m x 200m. Mostly approximately 3m wide (for 1 complete ridge & furrow) divided by lynchets formed by soil creep.

PREFREF 29706

MONUID

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, 200m NNE of High Hollins

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316010 522970

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Scooped platform with circular upper edge & roughly circular lower edge. Smaller terraces located up & down slope of main feature. 4 or 5 rounded boulders rest on the site. Possible charcoal burning platform suggested by felling of trees between 1860-1899.

PREFREF 29707

MONUID

Name Levelled platform, 220m SSW of Miller Place

Period Uncertain

NGR 316120 522980

Type PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Sub circular raised sloping platform. Clear break of slope on upper (E) & lower (W) edges. Slight break of slope on N side. S side hidden by rush. Below (W) down slope of sub circular enclosure (record 280). Bordered to E & S by complex network of field drains.

PREFREF 29708

MONUID

Name Remains of wall, 200m S of Miller Place

Period Post Medieval

NGR 316310 522950

Type WALL

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Section of ruined wall, part robbed, part tumbled. Uses both quarried & rounded stones. Appears on modern OS map. Likely to have been earlier fell wall before being replaced by existing fell wall 20m up slope. Or, it may have formed 1 side of an outgang the other being the existing fell wall. This is supported by presence of hollow way above existing fell wall on open fell.

PREFREF 29709

MONUID

Name Broad Ridge and Furrow Cultivation

Period Medieval

NGR 316200 522970 **Type** BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Large area of broad ridge & furrow earthworks located to the north of record 280. Earthworks new along the contour of this steeply sloping ground. Some areas obscured by gorse growth.

PREFREF 29710

MONUID

Name Bridge abutment, 75m SW of Miller Place

Period Post Medieval to Modern

NGR 316130 523050

Type BRIDGE

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Stone & earth built foundation or abutment. Only visible on S side of beck. Clearly visible on down slope up to 10 courses high. Uses large rounded slabs & boulders. Is likely to have been clapper bridge.

PREFREF 29711

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation in field immediately NW of Miller Place Cottage

Period Post Medieval

NGR 316232 523238

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Large area of ridge & furrow (3m wide) earthworks which includes 1 complete rigg. Earthworks run along the contour of this gently sloping ground.

PREFREF 29712

MONUID

Name Building Foundations immediately NE of Miller Place

Period Post Medieval

NGR 316230 523210

Type BUILDING

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Building foundations located in field corner near Miller Place Farm. One side of building now in use as field wall. Former wall returns original openings clearly visible. Foundations of one half of the building appear to be raised. Large pile of stone rubble stands adjacent. Building shown as roofed on map of 1899.

PREFREF 29713

MONUID

Name Possible site of bridge, 200m SW of Miller Place

Period Post Medieval

NGR 316000 523070

Type BRIDGE ABUTMENT

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Possible site of former bridge spans drain or flood beck course fed by water smoot. Abutment on eastern side clearly visible & in line with blocked gate.

PREFREF 29714

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation

Period Post Medieval

NGR 315860 523280

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Area of ridge & furrow earthworks (3m from top of ridge to top of ridge). Earthworks running down slope into an area of lumpy stony ground.

PREFREF 29715

MONUID

Name Terraced platforms, 200m SE of Miller Place

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316350 523090

Type PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

2 sloping terraces located just below fell wall intake just E of Miller Place. Both terraces appear to be cleared of stone & each has a large spread of stones of all sizes on its down slope edge. Veteran oaks suggest wood pasture environment.

PREFREF 29716

MONUID

Name Clearance Cairns, 250m E of Beck House

Period Post Medieval

NGR 315940 522040

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Two piles of stones comprising a mixture of rounded & angular material more likely to be quarried than gathered. Lack of extensive cultivation nearby suggests possible link to record 289. 1st pile, 5mx3.5mx0.3m is SE of 2nd pile 5.2mx3.3mx0.3m. Possible link to record 290.

PREFREF 29717

MONUID

Name Extractive pit or trial, 230m E of Beck House

Period Post Medieval

NGR 315900 522070 **Type** EXTRACTIVE PIT

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Sub-circular extractive pit, most likely to be an unsuccessful lead trial rather than stone quarry. Back filled after capping. 3 piles of loose piled stone on downside of pit & extending 8.5m to the south. Possible links with records 288 & 290.

PREFREF 29718

MONUID

Name Trackway or tramway located 250m E of Beck House **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 315920 522070

Type TRACKWAY

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Level, linear feature possible tramway, clearly cut in on the upper slope, creating a level access route between records 288 & 289. No other evidence of tramway exists on site.

PREFREF 29719

MONUID

Name Sub-rectangular platform, 80m E of Beck House **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 315780 522010

Type PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Sub-rectangular earthwork platform located beside beck. Clearly built up on 3 sides merging with natural slope on S side.

PREFREF 29720

MONUID

Name Spread of field clearance stone, 80m E of Beck House **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 315780 522050

Type CLEARANCE

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Spread of field clearance stone, distributed at random piles along the length of natural sloping river terrace. Mostly small rounded stones with occasional large rounded boulder. Oak stumps suggest formally wooded bank.

PREFREF 29721

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 100m E of Beck House **Period** Medieval

NGR 315780 522070

Type BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Large area of ridge & furrow running down the slope. 3m from top of ridge to top of ridge. Furrows most clear to the SE corner of the field.

PREFREF 29722

MONUID

Name Broad Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m NE of Beck House **Period** Medieval

NGR 315780 522180

Type BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Area of broad ridge & furrow running down the slope, 5m from top to top of ridge. 5 individual riggs visible.

PREFREF 29723

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m N of Beck House **Period** Post Medieval to Modern

NGR 315710 522210

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Faint ridge & furrow extending over most of field running down Se-NW, becksides margins unploughed & shown as scrubbed in 1867. Field also contains field drains.

PREFREF 29724

MONUID

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m SE of Low House **Period** Post Medieval to Modern

NGR 315610 522420

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Narrow ridge & furrow extending over north half of field. Ridge & furrow E-W. Approximately 2m distance ridge to ridge.

PREFREF 29725

MONUID

Name Spread of field clearance stone, 75m E of High Liza Bridge **Period** Post Medieval

NGR 315670 522240

Type CLEARANCE

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

A small spread of field clearance stone located on a semi-wooded riverine bank side. The stone is concentrated around a large oak tree in a spread of approximately 6m x 5m, although stones are found over a much larger area. Likely to be a product of record 295 (ridge & furrow) in field above.

- PREFREF** 29726 **MONUID**
Name Site of Brackenthwaite Corn Mill & Kiln, 150m S of **Period** Post Medieval
 Low House
NGR 315630 522260 **Type** CORN MILL, KILN
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Site of Corn Mill & Kiln as shown on First Edition OS mapping. Evidence of wheel pit forming northern edge of building running parallel with beck. No sign of tail race. Recovered finds include clinker, fragments of corn dryer perforated tile & French burr mill stone. SE edge of building visible adjacent to head race. Wrestler ridge tile found. Drain or possible culvert arriving from the south & visible in the collapsing end of the mill race or leat.
- PREFREF** 29727 **MONUID**
Name Head race, 150m S of Low House running to Brackenthwaite **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315640 522250 **Type** HEAD RACE OR LEAT
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Easting 315640/Northing 522250 refers to the northern end; southern end is Easting 315690/Northing 522140. Head race appears as massively constructed raised platform made of stone & earth. Presumably provided the base for leat or launder. Part appears to have been demolished when the road was widened in the area south of the junction with lane to Turner How Cottage (Mark Astley). Moving south, the last 40m, the head race appears as an earthen mound that may have formed an open leat.
- PREFREF** 29728 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform on E side of Far Ruddy Beck **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316300 516920 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Fairly level platform in a cleared area with stone revetment of 5 courses to the front. Bank to rear. Good fragments of charcoal visible.
- PREFREF** 29729 **MONUID**
Name Foundations of hut on E side of Far Ruddy Beck **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316310 516940 **Type** HUT
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Rectilinear foundation with stone wall approximately 0.5m wide. Double skin construction of wall visible. No apparent entrance & no apparent chimney but it may have been a charcoal burner's hut as it is adjacent to a charcoal burning pit. Likely entrance on side adjacent to beck, apparently built on pre-existing charcoal burning platform.
- PREFREF** 29730 **MONUID**
Name Possible foundations of a wall **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316300 516930 **Type** WALL
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Remnants of substantial double-skinned tumbled wall adjacent to charcoal burning platform & hut (records 300 & 301).
- PREFREF** 29731 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform on E side of Far Ruddy Beck, **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
 adjacent to waterfall
NGR 316250 516820 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Level platform, 2 courses of dry-stone walling at the downslope edge, cut into the bank at rear. Charcoal residue visible.
- PREFREF** 29732 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform on E side of Far Ruddy Beck **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
 above waterfall
NGR 316190 516720 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Level platform with traces of stone revetment on the downslope in rough grassland near the woodland.
- PREFREF** 29733 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform on E side of Far Ruddy Beck **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
 upslope from record 305
NGR 316140 516700 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Level platform with traces (single course) of stone revetment on the downslope in woodland.

PREFREF 29734

MONUID

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, between Far & Near Ruddy Beck , on edge of wooded area

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316360 516840

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Circular platform, evidence of charcoal burning as seen in soil. Outer edge defined by single arc of stones.

PREFREF 29735

MONUID

Name Stone Pile located near Ruddy Beck

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316460 516760

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Tear drop shaped pile of rounded boulders alongside beck. Growth of turf/moss suggests considerable age. Possible interpretation marker cairn or hagg.

PREFREF 29736

MONUID

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, 50m NW of Near Ruddy Beck

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316400 516730

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Roughly circular platform with revetment (double or single course of rounded boulders) on downslope. Upper slope shows signs of stone clearance & levelling. Possible foundations of temporary rectangular shelter located 7m SE.

PREFREF 29737

MONUID

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, 100m NW of Near Ruddy Beck

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316380 516770

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Ovoid shaped platform with revetment on down slope which incorporates at least 2 massive boulders.

PREFREF 29738

MONUID

Name Charcoal Burning Platform

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316320 516810

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Ovoid shaped platform curving revetment on down slope built of 1 or 2 courses.

PREFREF 29739

MONUID

Name Sheep Fold

Period Post Medieval

NGR 316350 516990

Type SHEEP FOLD

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Sheep fold, built structure, one side being long with a small intake area.

PREFREF 29740

MONUID

Name Charcoal Burning Platform

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316570 516750

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Circular platform with double-skinned stone revetment to downslope, charcoal deposits in centre. 40m SE of Near Ruddy Beck adjacent to footpath opposite veteran holly tree.

PREFREF 29741

MONUID

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, NW side of Far Ruddy Beck

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316190 516800

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Ovoid shaped platform with no apparent revetment. Stone banking to upper slope. Covered in bracken. NW of Far Ruddy Beck (35-40m away).

PREFREF 29742

MONUID

Name Medium-sized cairn on cairned route to Scale Force waterfall **Period** Post Medieval to Modern
NGR 315890 517180 **Type** MARKER CAIRN

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Collection of stones grouped as cairn, probably a marker for pathway to Scale Force waterfall avoiding bog. Lines up with further cairns up hill.

PREFREF 29743

MONUID

Name Clearance Cairns, 25m NW of Scale Island

Period Uncertain

NGR 315880 517400

Type CLEARANCE CAIRNS

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

3 possible clearance cairns on either side of footpath. Interpretation not certain as located within general scatter of stones.

PREFREF 29744

MONUID

Name Clearance cairn, 350m W of Scale Island

Period Uncertain

NGR 315850 517450

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Roughly ovoid mound of large boulders located in shallow hollow. 1 of several clearance cairns in area.

PREFREF 29745

MONUID

Name Clearance cairn, 24m NW of Cairn on record 317

Period Uncertain

NGR 315820 517460

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Roughly ovoid mound of large stones some boulders located on open ground, fairly flat.

PREFREF 29746

MONUID

Name Large clearance cairn, 30m S of cairn in record 318

Period Uncertain

NGR 315810 517430

Type CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Roughly circular mound of large stones/some boulders, located on fairly flat ground.

PREFREF 29747

MONUID

Name Charcoal Burning Platform

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 317150 516170

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Circular platform, front revetment of large rocks but fallen rocks in platform. Heavy moss coverage & bracken. 14m from Sour Milk Gill (NW side).

PREFREF 29748

MONUID

Name Charcoal Burning Platform

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316610 516250

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Level platform with front revetment bracken covered. Surrounding area rough heather etc. Single course stonework visible. Big stones stand out through being bracken covered. Only patch of bracken in vicinity. Halfway between top wall & present tree line. Halfway between Sour Milk Gill & Near Ruddy Beck.

PREFREF 29749

MONUID

Name Charcoal Burning Platform

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316220 516650

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Circular platform with front stone revetment. Moderate bracken cover. In open area between Near & Far Ruddy Becks.

PREFREF 29750

MONUID

Name Charcoal Burning Platform

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316280 516670

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Cleared circular platform. Several large stones as revetment. Heavy bracken coverage. 100m due E of record 322.

- PREFREF** 29751 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316300 516710 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Cleared circular platform. Large stones in revetment to lowside. 80m NE of record 323. In bracken covered area of very few trees between Near & Far Ruddy Becks.
- PREFREF** 29752 **MONUID**
Name Rectilinear stone footing with possible kiln **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 315650 517560 **Type** KILN
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Rectilinear stone footing with possible kiln.
- PREFREF** 29753 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316480 516730 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Woodland charcoal burning platform to E of Near Ruddy Beck. Bracken cover. Stone revetment deteriorated/tumbled.
- PREFREF** 29754 **MONUID**
Name Trackway **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 316530 516710 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Constructed trackway, cleared of boulders parallel to main path running NW-SE. Stone revetting.
- PREFREF** 29755 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316610 516660 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Cleared/levelled platform. Possible further charcoal burning platform on adjacent ground (bracken covered).
- PREFREF** 29756 **MONUID**
Name Clearance cairn **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315730 517480 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Clearance cairn, bracken covered. 7m NW of record 319.
- PREFREF** 29757 **MONUID**
Name Clearance cairn **Period** Prehistoric to Medieval
NGR 315680 517410 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Ovoid clearance cairn, 1 of several on a small hill opposite Rannerdale Knotts.
- PREFREF** 29758 **MONUID**
Name Possible wall **Period** Uncertain
NGR 315720 517460 **Type** WALL
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Possible wall/boundary made from clearance stones & boulders. Bracken obscures certain interpretation.
- PREFREF** 29759 **MONUID**
Name Clearance Cairn **Period** Prehistoric to Medieval
NGR 315680 517390 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
 Clearance Cairn in field
- PREFREF** 29760 **MONUID**
Name Clearance Cairn **Period** Prehistoric to Medieval
NGR 315650 517390 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Clearance Cairn in field of several

PREFREF 29761

Name Cairnfield

NGR 315630 517370

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

(a) Cairn, E315670/N517350, 3mx2mx0.3m (b) Clearance Cairn around tree, E315670/N517330, 2mx2mx0.3m (c) Small Cairn, E315630/N517250, 2mx2mx0.3m (d) Small Cairn near hawthorn tree, E315630/N517360, 3mx2mx0.5m, (e) Elongated Clearance Bank, E315600/N517360, 13.7mx2mx0.5m (f) Fairly large Clearance Cairn, E315620/N517370, 3mx2mx0m (g) Small Cairn, E315620/N517390, 3mx3mx0.2m (h) Small Cairn, E31563/N517390, 2mx2mx0.4m (i) Small Cairn, E315630/N517370, 2mx2mx0.1m (j) Large Clearance Cairn, E315640/N517370 3mx3mx0.3m (k) Clearance Cairn, E316560/N517370, spread of cairn unclear (l) Small Clearance Cairn, E315640/N517400 (m) Small Clearance Cairn E315660/N517400 (n) Small Clearance Cairn E315530/N517360, 2mx2m.

PREFREF 29762

Name Possible Hut Platform

NGR 315610 517350

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Possible hut platform at bottom of slope. Flat circular area surrounded by stone revetment similar to charcoal burning platform, associated with record 334, Cairn Field.

PREFREF 29763

Name Sheep Fold, overlooking Scale Beck & Crummock Water

NGR 315570 517380

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Stone built sheep fold SE of Scale Beck on level ground.

PREFREF 29764

Name Clearance Cairn downslope of Sheep Fold near Scale Beck

NGR 315540 517380

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Clearance cairn

PREFREF 29765

Name Small clearance cairn downslope from 337 & sheepfold,

NGR 315540 517390

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Clearance cairn

PREFREF 29766

Name Possible Charcoal Burning Platform/hut, SE of Ruddy Beck

NGR 316490 516770

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Platform adjacent to Ruddy Beck. Distinct edge to SE side, partial to lowside. Just below Charcoal burning platform E316480/N516730

PREFREF 29767

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, adjacent to Near Ruddy Beck, 18m SE of beck

NGR 316460 516700

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Circular charcoal burning platform with a metre drop to front of slope. On a steep slope 18m SE of Near Ruddy Beck. Covered in moss, bracken & fallen trees.

PREFREF 29768

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, 15m SE of Near Ruddy Beck

NGR 316410 516580

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Typical platform on wooded hillside further up Near Ruddy Beck, on SE side. Some fallen stone on platform. Front revetment moss covered. Sub-surface black with charcoal.

PREFREF 29769**MONUID****Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, SE of Near Ruddy Beck, further up the beck from record 341**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**NGR** 316370 516530**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**Description**

Circular charcoal burning platform with traces of stone revetment (now in poor state) to the front edge. Covered in moss, bracken & fallen trees. 20m SE of beck.

PREFREF 29770**MONUID****Name** Charcoal Burning Platform**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**NGR** 316420 516500**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**Description**

Charcoal burning platform on steep very rough wooded hillside further SE from Near Ruddy Beck, adjacent platform series (100-200m?). Fallen trees, heavily mossed. Some revetment to downside. Large rocks above & to SE side of platform.

PREFREF 29771**MONUID****Name** Charcoal Burning Platform**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**NGR** 316470 516490**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**Description**

Similar aged charcoal burning platform to record 343, less fallen trees, very mossy front revetment not very clear due to moss etc.

PREFREF 29772**MONUID****Name** Charcoal Burning Platform**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**NGR** 316480 516490**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**Description**

Circular Charcoal burning platform. Further flat area on NW side, 20m only to eastside of record 344.

PREFREF 29773**MONUID****Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, downslope of records 344 & 345**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**NGR** 316470 516580**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**Description**

Charcoal burning platform, some bracken cover.

PREFREF 29774**MONUID****Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, downhill from record 346**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval**NGR** 316530 516610**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**Description**

Charcoal burning platform.

PREFREF 29775**MONUID****Name** Cairnfield, N of Scale Beck in between Settlement & lake**Period** Prehistoric to Medieval**NGR** 315770 517730**Type** CAIRNFIELD**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists**Description**

The Cairn Field is dissected by & bounded to the NW by dry channels which are natural but enhanced by stone clearance. (a) Cairn, E315820/N517630, 2mx2mx0.2m (b) Cairn, E315850/N517870, 3mx2mx0.1m (c) Cairn, E315820/N517680, 2mx2mx0.2m (d) Cairn, E315810/N517670, 4mx4mx0.8m (e) Cairn, E315800/N517660, 3mx2.5mx0.3m (f) L-Shaped Clearance Cairn/Bank, substantial in size, (i) Main Clearance Cairn, E315790/N517690, (ii) Bottom of Clearance Cairn, E315800/N517690 20.5mx8m (g) Cairn, E315770/N517710, 4.8mx4mx0.3m (h) Cairn, E315770/N517730, 5.1mx4.7mx0.5m (i) Cairn, E315770/N5177330, 5.1mx4.7mx0.5m (j) Cairn, E315750/N517710, 5.7mx4.4mx0.5m (k) Cairn, E315740/N517700, 4.4mx4.3mx0.5m (l) Cairn, E315740/N517690, 1.8mx1.8mx0.2m (m) Bank next to dry channel (one of a number, more to W & E) E315720/N517710, 20mx5.3mx0.4m (n) Cairn, E315740/N517590, 7mx5.2mx0.8m (o) Cairn, E315730/N517670, 4.9mx5.8mx0.4m (p) Cairn, E315710/N517610, 5.1mx4.3mx0.4m (q) Cairn, E315720/N517650, 7.5mx5.4mx1m (r) Cairn, E315750/N517670, 5.3mx4.3mx0.3m (s) Cairn, E315770/N517680, 3.3mx3.5mx0.2m

- PREFREF** 29776 **MONUID**
Name shieling Settlement close to mouth of Scale Beck **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 315600 517660 **Type** SHIELING SETTLEMENT
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
(a) Walls up to 1.3m high, 2 colled(?) structure, reeds within, in good condition (b) Small long house with rectangular enclosing wall E315580/N517630, base of walls only, walls covered in bracken, tree growing out of 1 wall ©Large enclosure with small enclosure within (kiln structure) E315560/N517650, walls covered in bracken, some sheep encroachment/incursion damage (d) Long house, low walls covered in bracken 4.2mx10.6m E315550/N517590 (e) Long hose, low walls with square enclosure on lake end, with rectangular wall, covered in bracken E315530/N517570 5.2mx3.7m (f) Long house, only remains, with rectangular enclosing wall, bracken covered low walls in part otherwise only remains E315520/N517560 9.9mx4.4m (g) Possible lone long house between (e) & (f) with footpath through E315540/N517560 9mx4.6m (h) Shieling, low wall remains, covered in bracken, E315500/N517570
- PREFREF** 29777 **MONUID**
Name Wall **Period** Post Medieval
NGR 315460 517460 **Type** WALL
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
Relic wall crossing beck after Scale Beck, slits into 2 & loops round from line of current wall for 50m NS back into "new" wall.
- PREFREF** 29778 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316478 516643 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
Charcoal burning platform platform, 200m E of Near Ruddy Beck, above "anomalous track".
- PREFREF** 29779 **MONUID**
Name Long house/Circular Bield on N side of Black Beck **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 314970 517270 **Type** LONG HOUSE
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
Long house, possibly a shieling, with bield formed from stone at 1 end.
- PREFREF** 29780 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316525 516483 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
Charcoal burning platform, very mossy/degraded, E of record 352.
- PREFREF** 29781 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316567 516458 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
Charcoal burning platform in clear & open ground.
- PREFREF** 29782 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316760 516267 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
Charcoal burning platform E of record 354, old & degraded, near upper edge of woodland.
- PREFREF** 29783 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316890 516198 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
Charcoal burning platform, E & down from record 355, much rockfall in vicinity, some on platform.
- PREFREF** 29784 **MONUID**
Name Charcoal Burning Platform **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 316875 516177 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Pitstead, uphill from record 346, tumble & moss obscuring it. Silver birch tree growing out of platform, 4.2m in diameter.

PREFREF 29785

MONUID

Name Large area of possible field system with linear clearance & clearance cairns

Period Medieval

NGR 314800 517480

Type FIELD SYSTEM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Large area of possible field systems with linear clearance & clearance cairns.

PREFREF 29786

MONUID

Name Rectilinear enclosure, possible enclosure

Period Post Medieval

NGR 315640 517550

Type ENCLOSURE

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Rectilinear stone flooring wider than other long houses in site LDHER no. 1220, maybe remains of agricultural building or build associated with further wall to N, into which is built a kiln (record 360), might be a dividing wall. Building appears to sit on top of lynchet or pile of clearance stone.

PREFREF 29787

MONUID

Name Croft Farmhouse, Buttermere, Allerdale, Cumbria

Period Post Medieval

NGR 317478 516937

Type FARMHOUSE

Sources Listed Building Details - Images of England

Description

BUTTERMERE 14/79 Croft Farmhouse 3.3.67 II Farmhouse and cafe. Late C18 or early C19. Painted incised stucco with raised painted quoins on chamfered plinth. Graduated greenslate roof with cement rendered chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays with 2-bay extension to left under common roof and 3-bay single-storey cafe extension to right. C20 door in painted stone surround under shaped lintel and cornice on console brackets. Yorkshire sash windows with glazing bars in painted stone surrounds, with console-bracketed sills. Similar doorway in extension with less elaborate lintel and enlarged C20 ground floor window. Cafe has C20 door and windows in painted stone surrounds. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72163, 03 March 1967.

PREFREF 29788

MONUID

Name Bowderbeck, Buttermere, Allerdale, Cumbria

Period Post Medieval

NGR 317860 516702

Type FARMHOUSE

Sources

Listed Building Details - Images of England

Description

1967. NY 11 NE BUTTERMERE 14/81 Bowderbeck II Farmhouse. Late C17. Whitewashed rubble walls, under graduated greenslate roof with roughcast chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays. C20 door in gabled stone porch. 3-light chamfered stone-mullioned windows. Right-side lean-to has plank door at front. Rear outshut has 2-light stone-mullioned windows. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72165, 08 August 1985.

PREFREF 29789

MONUID

Name Miresyke Farmhouse and Barn Adjoining, Loweswater, Allerdale, Cumbria

Period Post Medieval

NGR 312221 522489

Type FARMHOUSE

Sources Listed Building Details - Images of England

Description

LOWESWATER NY 12 SW 13/172 Miresyke Farmhouse and barn adjoining G.V. II Farmhouse, now private house, and barn. Dated internally 1691 with C18 and C19 alterations. Roughcast walls, under graduated greenslate roof with roughcast chimney stacks. Barn of incised render, under corrugated-iron roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays with lower right barn. Separating cross passage has panelled door within C19 rendered porch, which partly covers the lintel dated and inscribed, but very weathered, (?)M 1710(?). Sash windows in C19 painted stone surrounds. Barn has C20 ground-floor casement windows and slit vents on 3 levels. Rear of house has outshuts with early C18 flat stone-mullioned windows. Rear of barn has outshut with upper-floor granary doorway now boarded over, which gives the appearance of a spinning gallery. Interior of house has inglenook, the heck partition with supporting C18 fluted pilaster; salt and spice cupboard recesses flanking a moulded stone fireplace dated and inscribed IM 1691. Boxed-in ceiling beams. Built-in panelled court cupboard dated and inscribed I. & I.M. 1691. Panelled doors throughout, those into bedrooms with painted friezes, that to left of huntsman and hounds chasing a deer and to right inscribed John & Mary Mirehouse 1726. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72696, 05 September 1986.

PREFREF 29790

MONUID

Name Barn opposite Miresykes Farmhouse, Loweswater, Allerdale, Cumbria

Period Post Medieval

NGR 312196 522490

Type BARN

Sources Listed Building Details - Images of England

Description

LOWESWATER NY 12 SW 13/173 Barn opposite Miresykes Farmhouse G.V. II Barn. Early C18 with later extensions. Roughcast slate rubble walls under corrugated asbestos roofs. Single-storey central barn with lower right extension and right higher byre extension. Large projecting cart entrance and left plank door. Upper left pigeon holes with projecting slate shelves. Right extension has full-height doorway opening separated by slate shelf. Similar right doorway now partly blocked to leave loft opening. Small right openings. Left extension has loft doorway opening and small chamfered-surround opening. Left return wall has pigeon holes with slate shelves. Interior shows where roof has been raised in height. Listed for group value with Miresyke Farmhouse. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72697, 05 September 1986.

PREFREF 29791**MONUID****Name** Crabtreebeck and stables adjoining, Loweswater, Allerdale, Cumbria**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** 313051 521565**Type** FARMHOUSE**Sources** Listed Building Details - Images of England**Description**

LOWESWATER NY 12 SW 13/174 Crabtreebeck and stables adjoining II Farmhouse, now private house and stable. Dated and inscribed on stone built into front wall F.B. A.B. 1660, with C19 and C20 alterations. Whitewashed render over slate walls. Graduated greenslate roof, partly replaced with Welsh slate; original painted roughcast chimney stacks with projecting slate drip stones. Probably originally 2 houses; the lower part is 2 storeys, 2 bays of 1660, the higher left part is late C17 of 2 bays with left stable under common roof. Oldest part has plank door in chamfered painted stone surround, within C17 stone porch having an internal stone seat and coved recess. Large ground-floor casement windows, probably in original reveals, that to left under wooden lintel and slate hood. Smaller irregular upper-floor casements in original plain reveals. Higher portion has two 2-light chamfered stone-mullioned windows, another with its mullion removed and one in enlarged C19 opening. Stable has double plank doors, then further left doorway under slate hood; and slit vents. Right return wall of older portion has 3 levels of projecting slate drip stones. Interior of older portion has inglenook with arched firebeam and heck partition. Beamed ground-floor ceilings. Rear semi-circular projecting stone staircase has slate steps. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72698, 05 September 1986.

PREFREF 29792**MONUID****Name** High Hollins House, Buttermere, Allerdale, Cumbria**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** 315931 522734**Type** FARMHOUSE**Sources** Listed Building Details - Images of England**Description**

NY 12 SE BUTTERMERE BRACKENTHWAITE 10/73 High Hollins House II Farmhouse now private house. Late C16 or early C17, probably for the Fisher family. Painted incised stucco, under graduated greenslate roof with large square rubble chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 7 bays. C20 door in chamfered Tudor-arched surround under hoodmould. Casement windows in original chamfered surrounds all under hoodmoulds. One window has the remains of a mullion. Rear has 2 chamfered cross-mullioned windows. Interior has large inglenook with massive firebeam. Recess within inglenook is probably the partly-blocked firewindow. Beamed ceiling. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72157, 08 August 1985.

PREFREF 29793**MONUID****Name** Low Hollins, Buttermere, Allerdale, Cumbria**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** 315852 522734**Type** FARMHOUSE**Sources** Listed Building Details - Images of England**Description**

NY 12 SE BUTTERMERE BRACKENTHWAITE 10/74 Low Hollins 3.3.67 II Farmhouse now private house. Dated and inscribed over entrance R. & C.S. 1687 (Robert & Catherine Stubbs). Painted incised stucco and roughcast, under graduated greenslate roof projecting over eaves and supported by projecting timbers; original painted roughcast chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 4 bays with lower single-bay extension to left. C20 casement windows on ground floor are partly in original chamfered surrounds; small fire window to left. Upper floor 2- and 3-light chamfered stone-mullioned windows. Projecting wall to right is probably the remains of a barn wall. Extension has C20 plank door in chamfered surround with inscribed lintel under hoodmould. End walls left have small original chamfered windows. 2-bay extension to rear has C20 door and window but one original 2-light stone-mullioned window and an C18 chamfered-surround casement with glazing bars. Interior has inglenook with heck partition and carved plaster frieze of horses and doves. Documents in Cumbria County Record Office, record Robert Stubbs was admitted tenant at a customary rent of 14s. 2d. on the 28 September 1663. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72158, 03 March 1967.

PREFREF 29794**MONUID****Name** Picket How and former byre, Buttermere, Allerdale, Cumbria**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** 315548 522006**Type** FARMHOUSE**Sources** Listed Building Details - Images of England**Description**

NY 12 SE BUTTERMERE BRACKENTHWAITE 10/76 Picket How and former byre II Farmhouse and former byre, now forming part of dwelling. Late C17. Painted roughcast walls on projecting plinth, under graduated greenslate roof with roughcast and brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bays, with lower former byre to left and rear extension forming overall T-shape. 2-light stone-mullioned windows flank a small window which could have been a firewindow originally. Smaller

upper-floor 2-light stone-mullioned window, others with mullions removed. Cross-passage doorway has plank door in late C18 painted stone surround under shaped lintel. Sash window in former byre has similar surround and shaped lintel. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72160, 08 August 1985.

PREFREF 29795

MONUID

Name Charcoal Burning Platform

Period Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR 316337 516770

Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description

Cleared circular platform in woodland between Near & Far Ruddy Becks. Stone revetment to front side.

PREFREF 29796

MONUID

Name Jetty, Loweswater Pele

Period Post Medieval

NGR 315100 520380

Type OTHER STRUCTURE

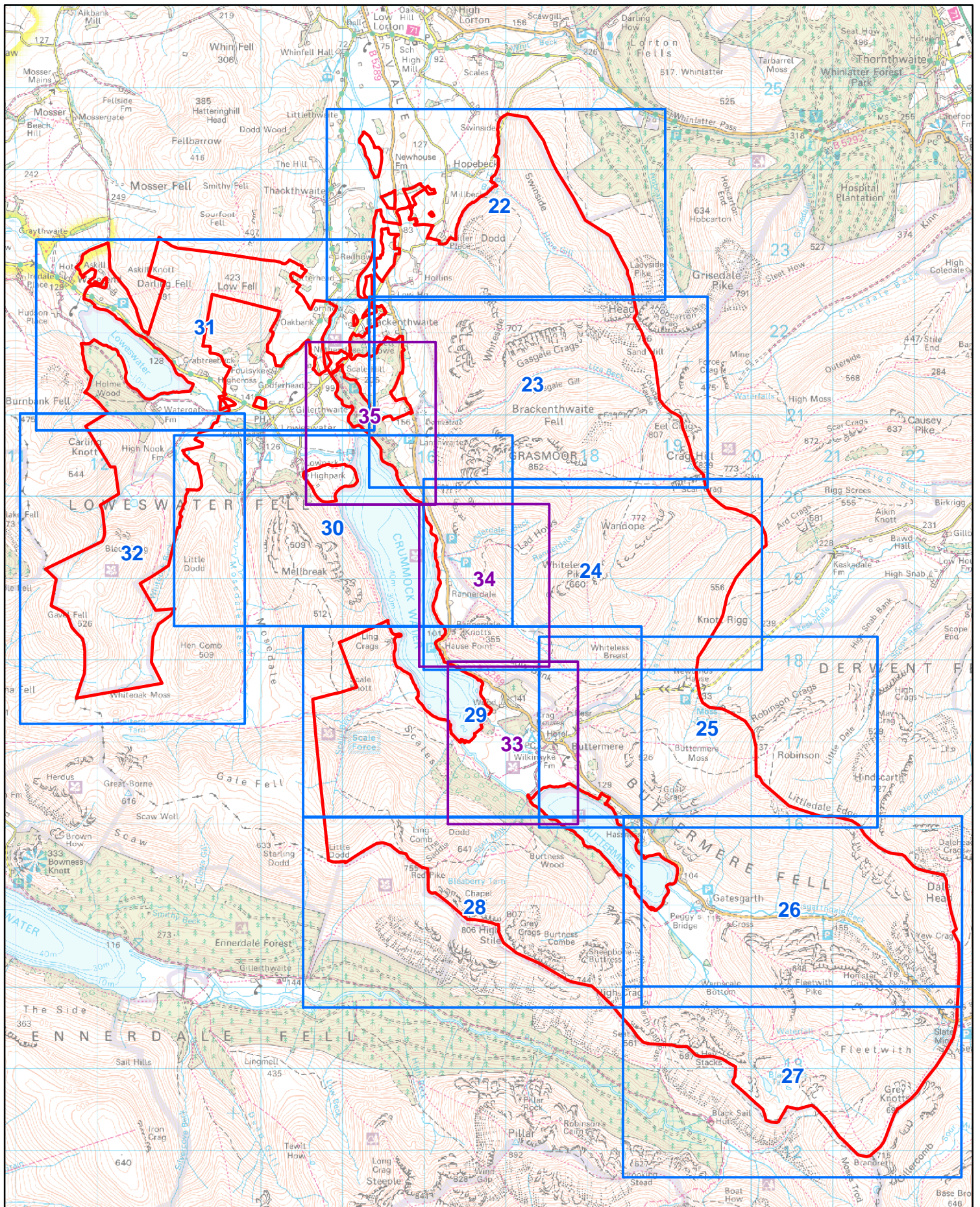
Sources Visit by National Trust archaeologist (J Lund) and warden (M Astley)

Description

The site of a sunken jetty came to light when the water company dropped the water level in Crummock Water a few years ago. Just beneath the water, at the north-eastern edge of the Loweswater Pele headland, are two stone and timber post-built jetties. The jetties appear to be roughly 2m wide and 20m in length and can be seen clearly beneath the water, 6m or 8m from the shore. The depth of water in which the jetties are submerged corresponds with the 1m rise in water level that occurred following works by the water board between 1890 and 1900. The jetties appear to have been built using large stone slabs retaining a rubble core. Vertical oak stakes can be seen driven into the lake bed along with oak cross beams, which appear to help to retain the stone slabs. It is possible that boats landed here during the Victorian period, and may have landed tourists travelling from Buttermere village to the Kirkstile Inn. The jetties appear to have been too carefully constructed to have represented casual use for local fishing.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 21: Location of the NTSMR site maplets
Figures 22-35 Location maps of NTSMR sites



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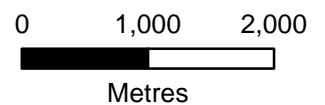
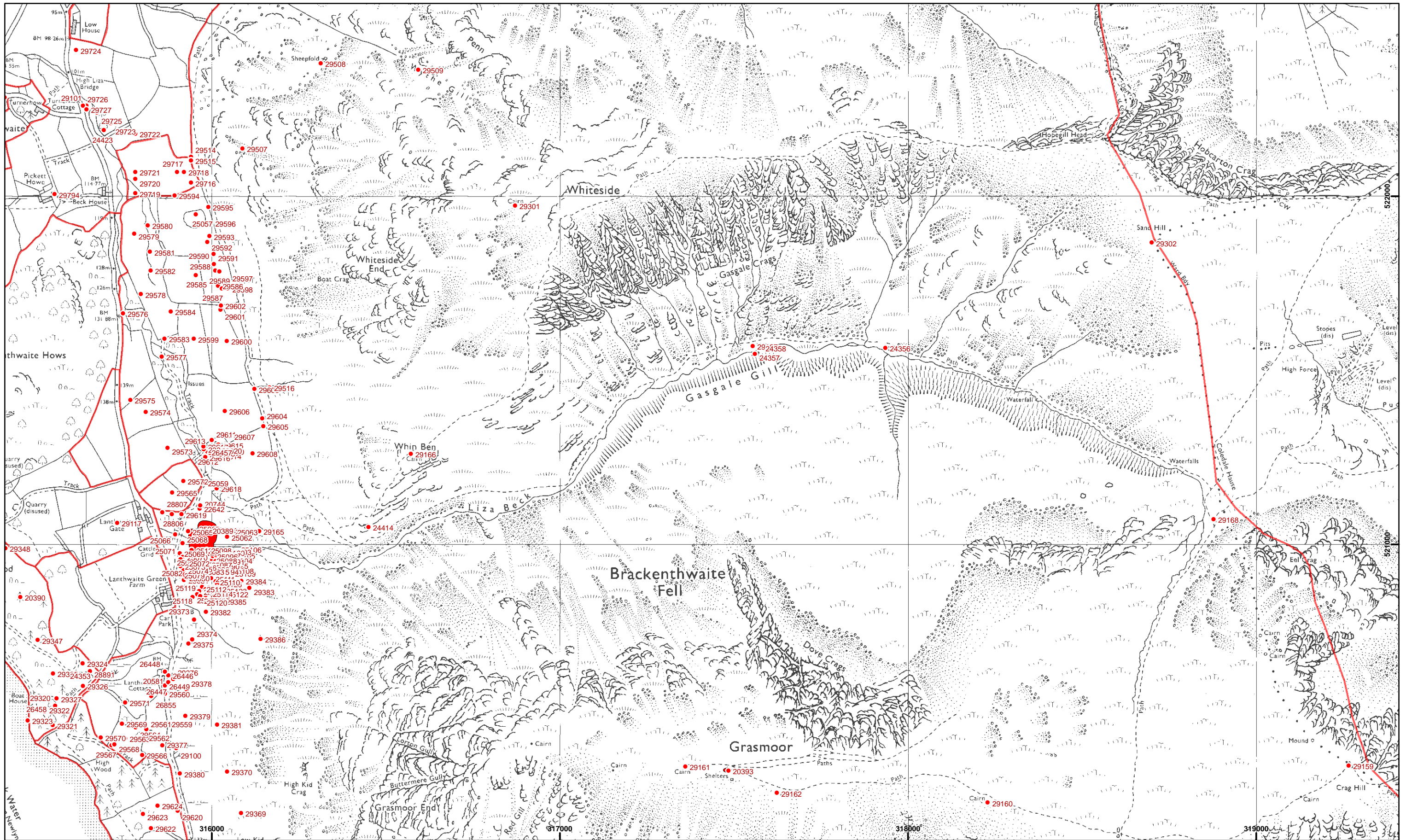


Figure 21: Location of NTSMR site maplets



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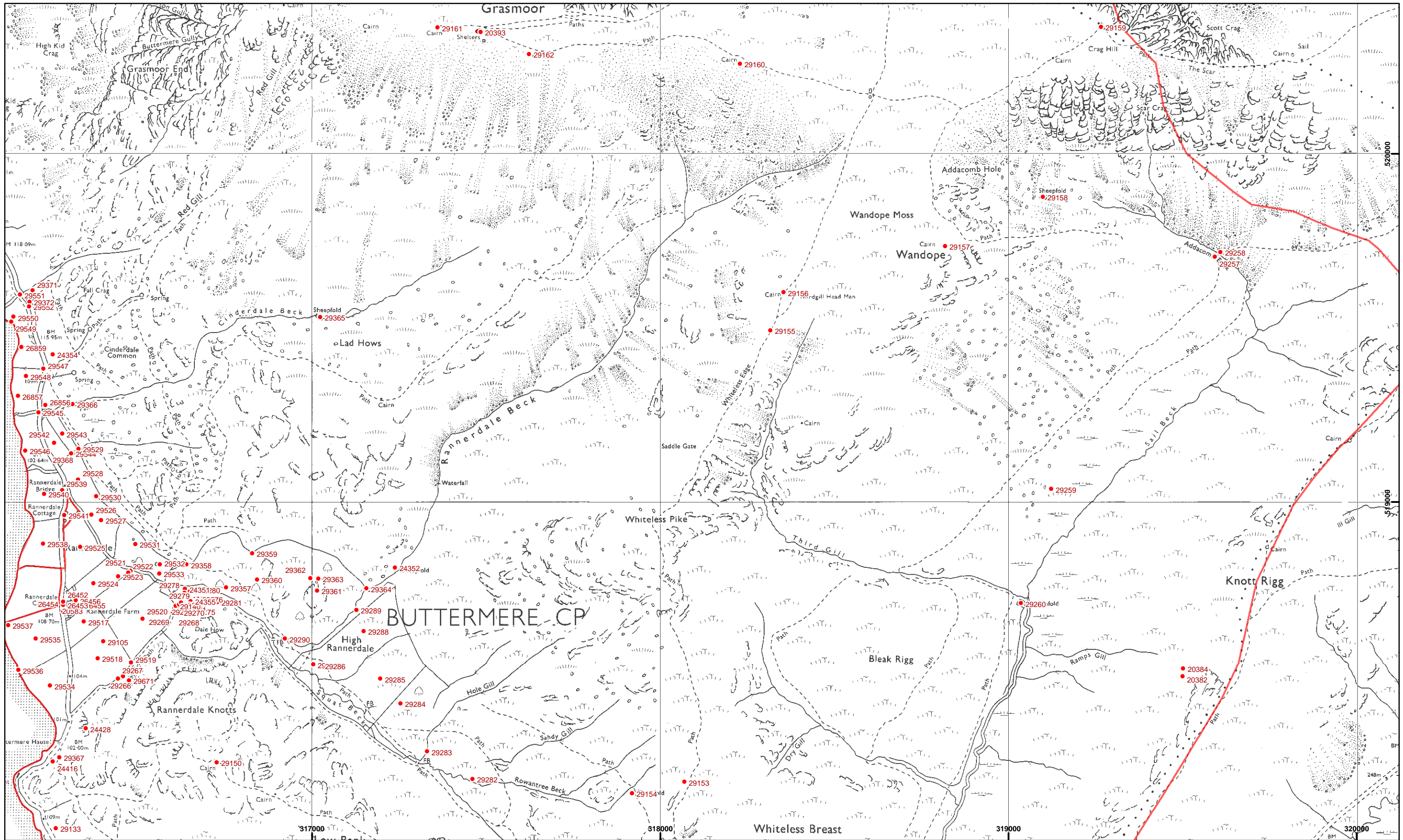
- NTSMR Sites (PRN)
- ▭ Scheduled Monument
- ▭ Study Area

N

0 250 500

Metres

Figure 23: Location map of NTSMR sites



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- NTSMR Sites (PRN)
- ▭ Scheduled Monument
- ▭ Study Area

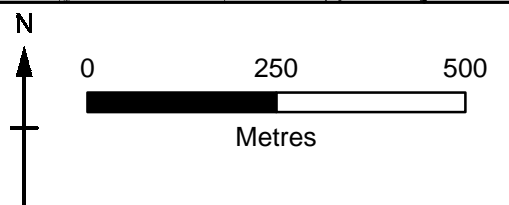
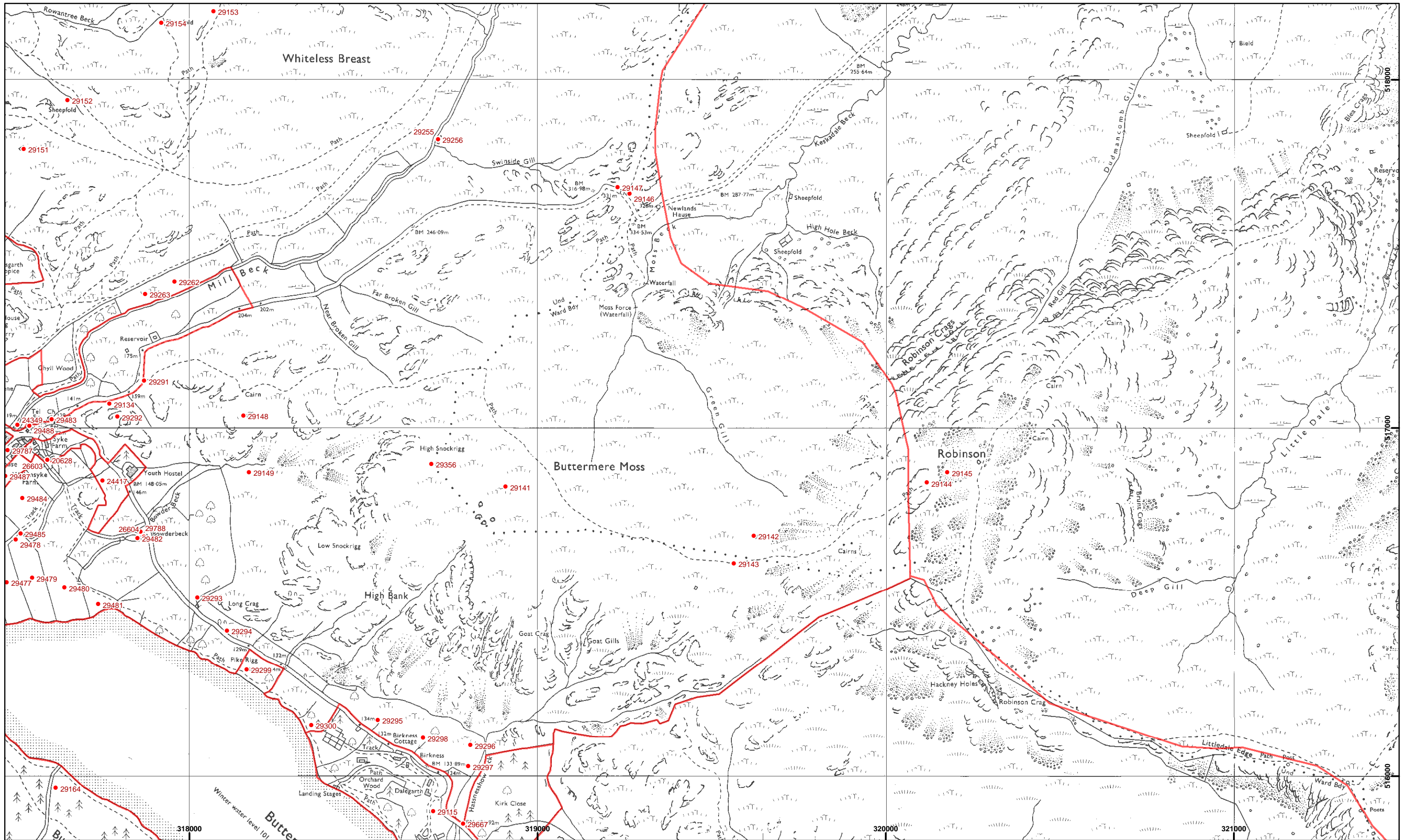


Figure 24: Location map of NTSMR sites



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- NTSMR Sites (PRN)
- ▬ Scheduled Monument
- ▬ Study Area

N
 0 250 500
 Metres

Figure 25: Location map of NTSMR sites



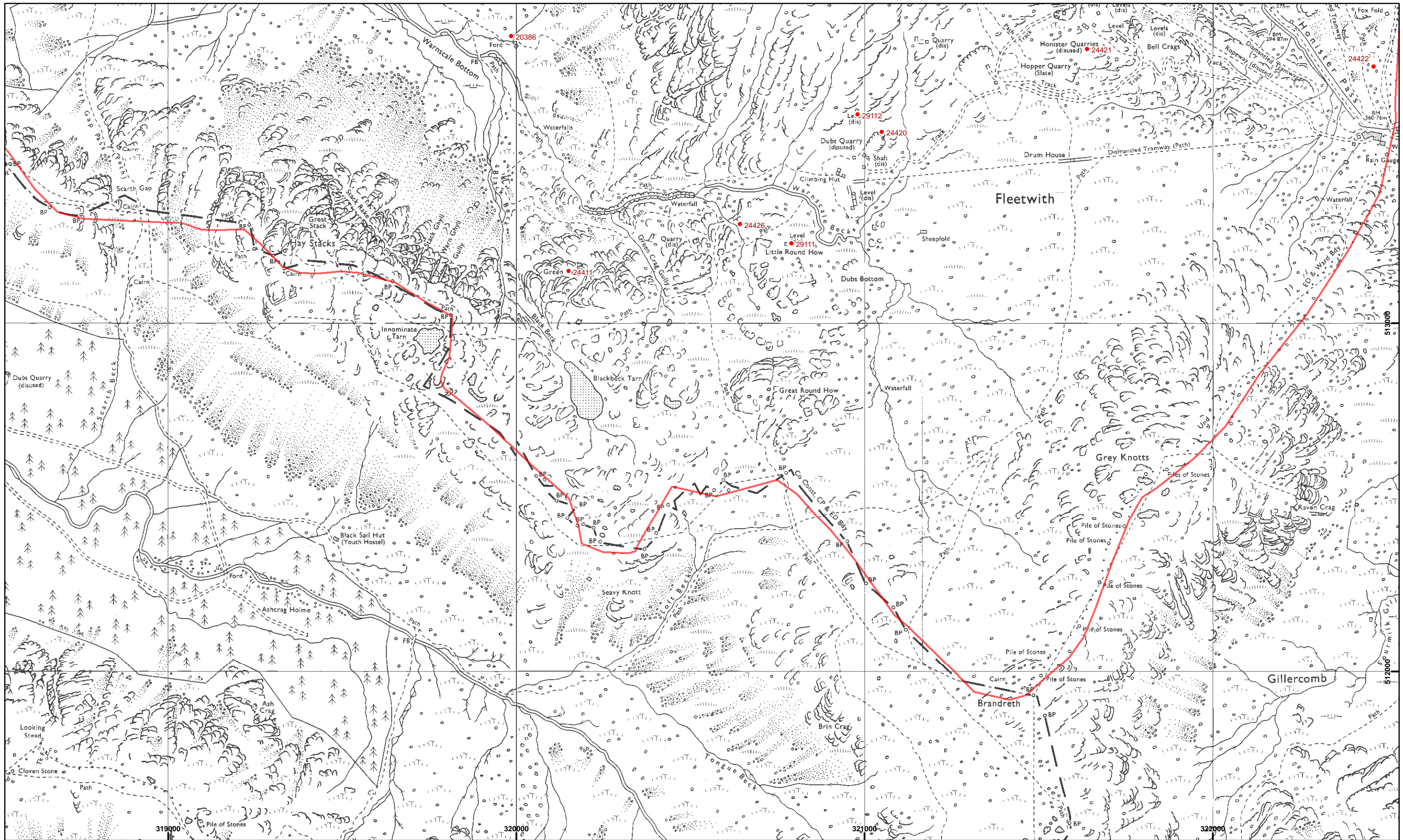
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- NTSMR Sites (PRN)
- ▬ Scheduled Monument
- ▬ Study Area

N

0 250 500
Metres

Figure 26: Location map of NTSMR sites



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- NTSMR Sites (PRN)
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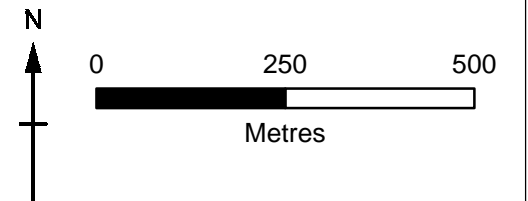
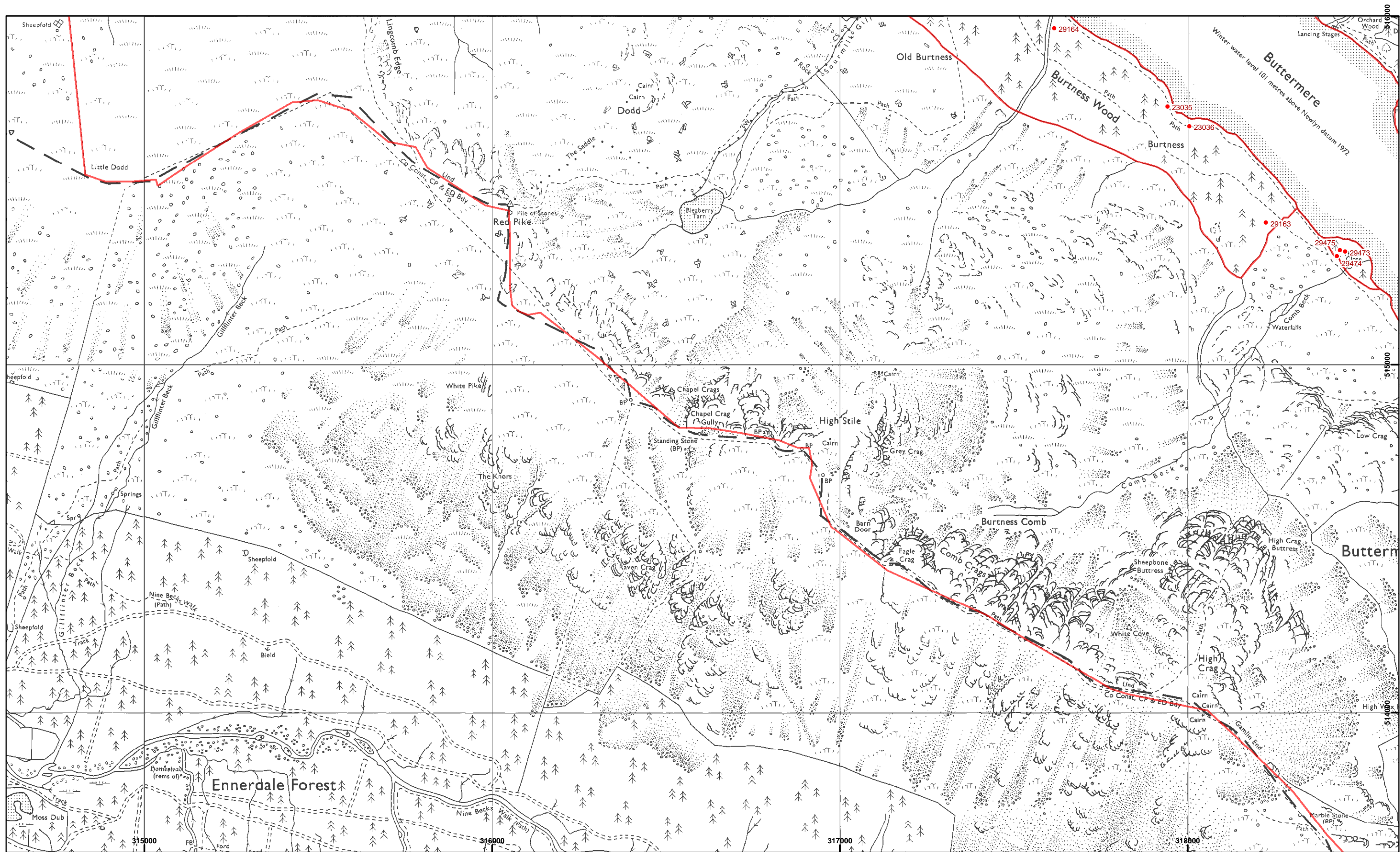


Figure 27: Location map of NTSMR sites



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- ➔ Scheduled Monument
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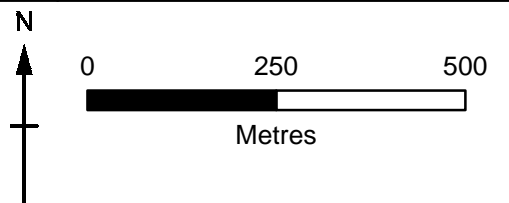
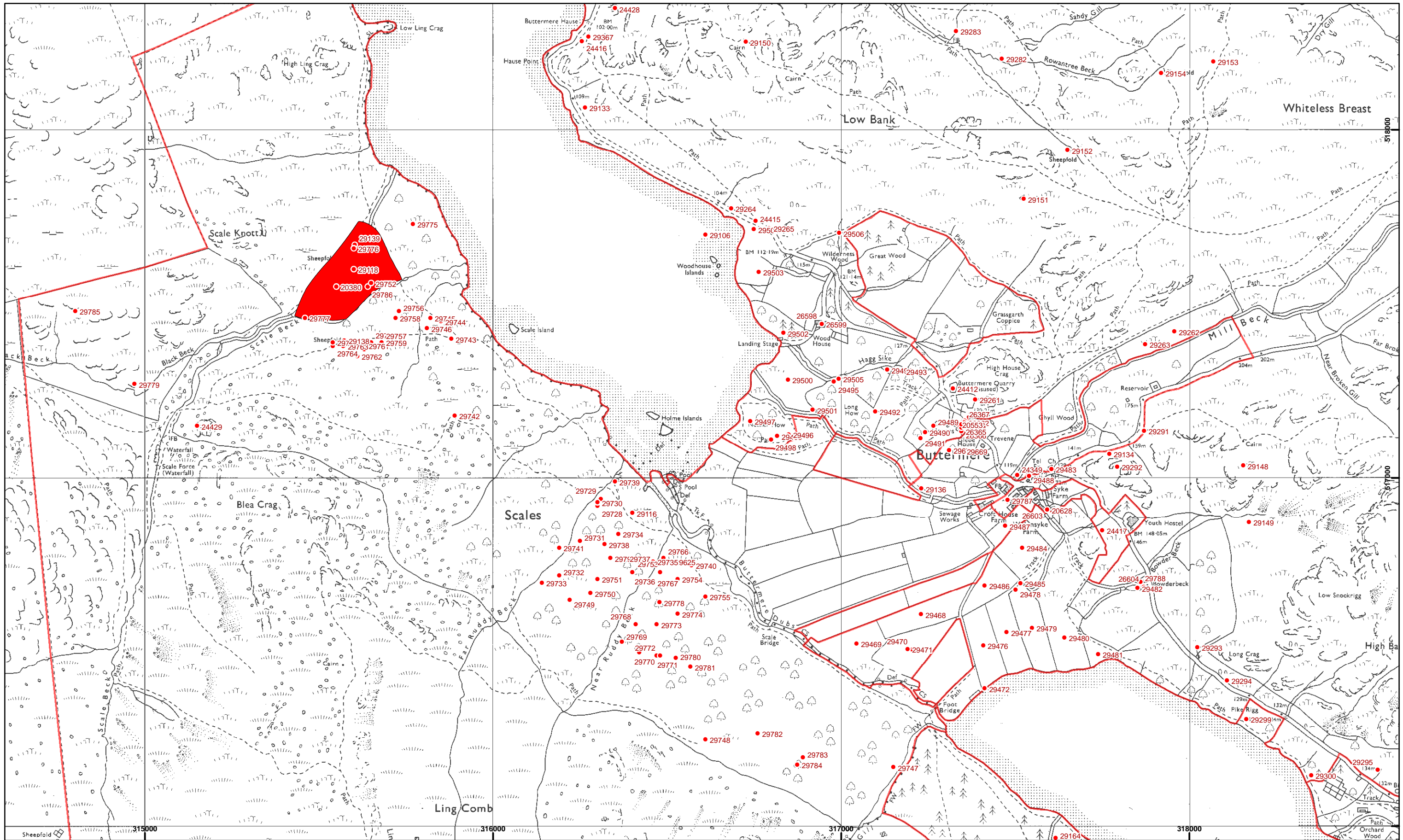


Figure 28: Location map of NTSMR sites



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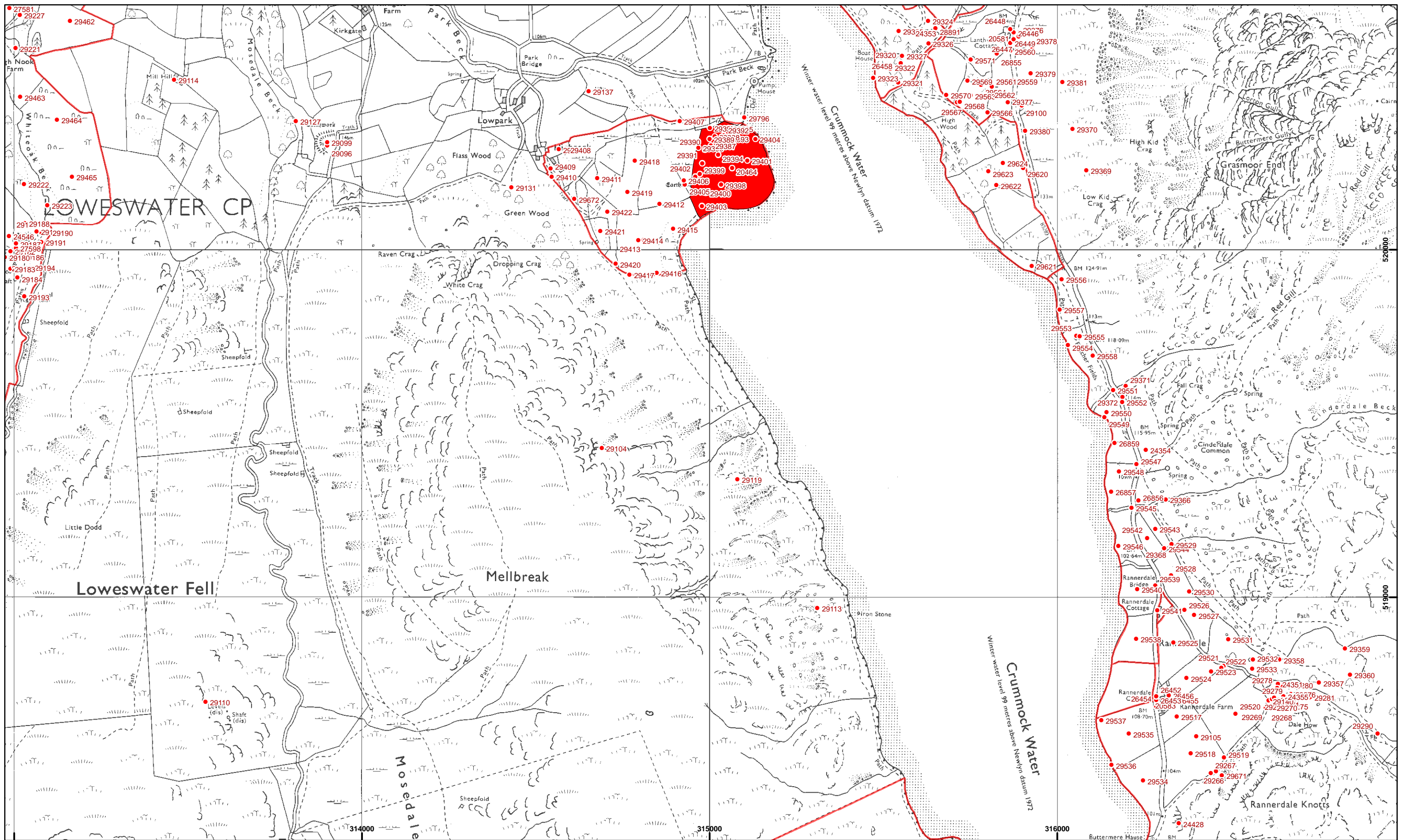
- NTSMR Sites (PRN)
- Scheduled Monument
- ▭ Study Area



N

0 250 500
Metres

Figure 29: Location map of NTSMR sites



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- NTSMR Sites (PRN)
- Scheduled Monument
- ▭ Study Area

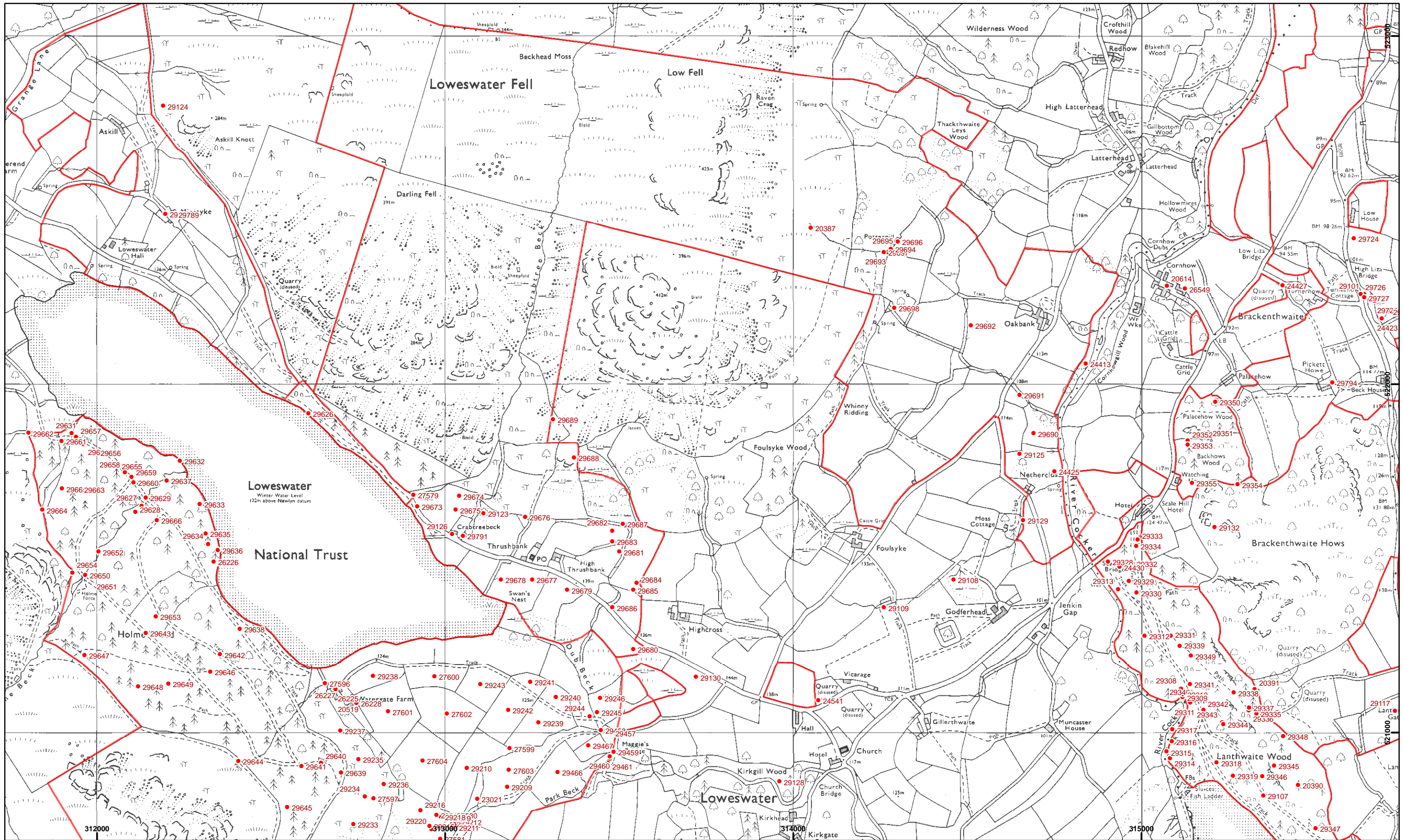


N

0 250 500

Metres

Figure 30: Location map of NTSMR sites



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- ⎓ Study Area

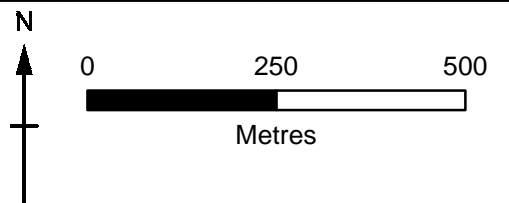


Figure 31: Location map of NTSMR sites

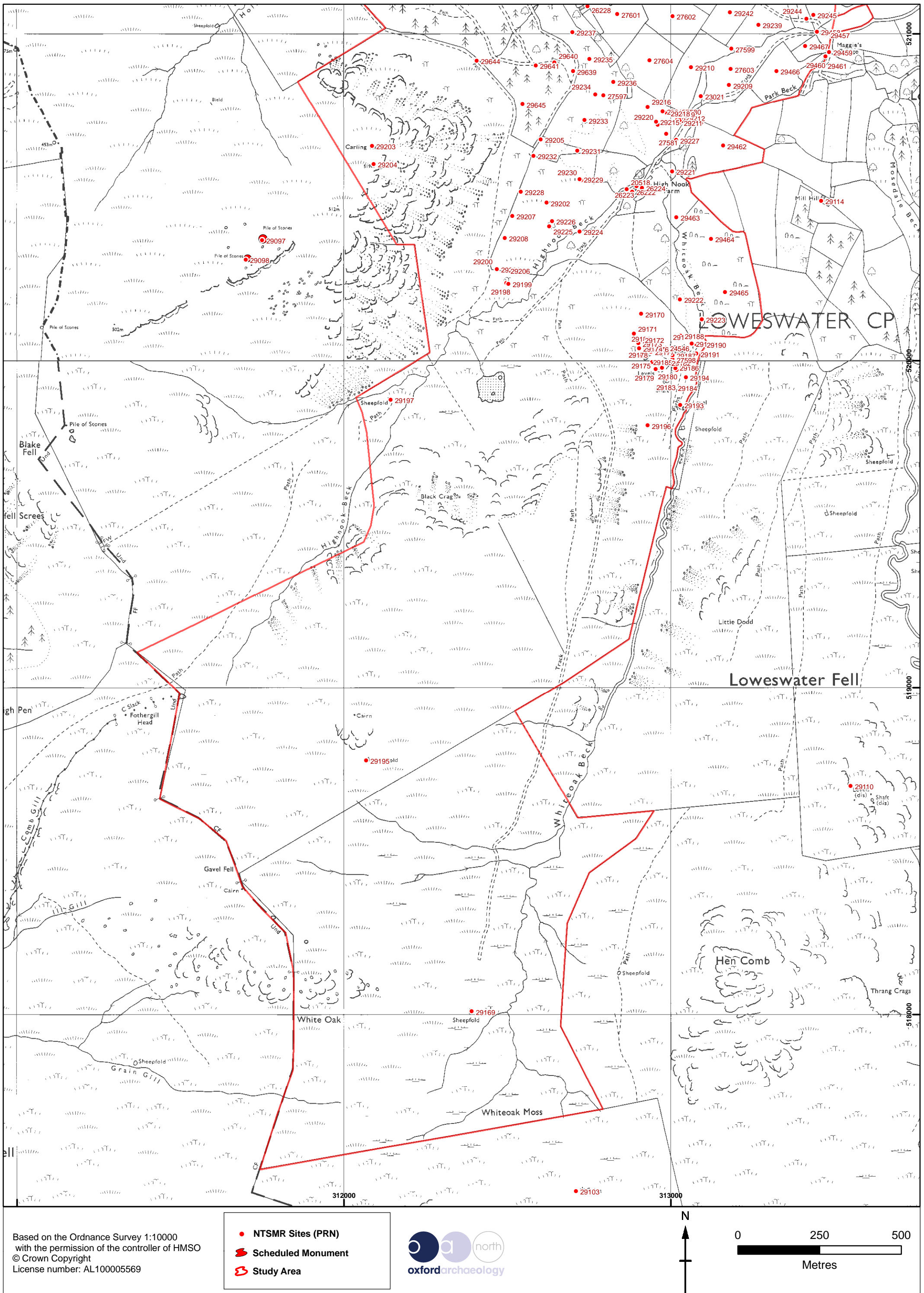


Figure 32: Location map of NTSMR sites

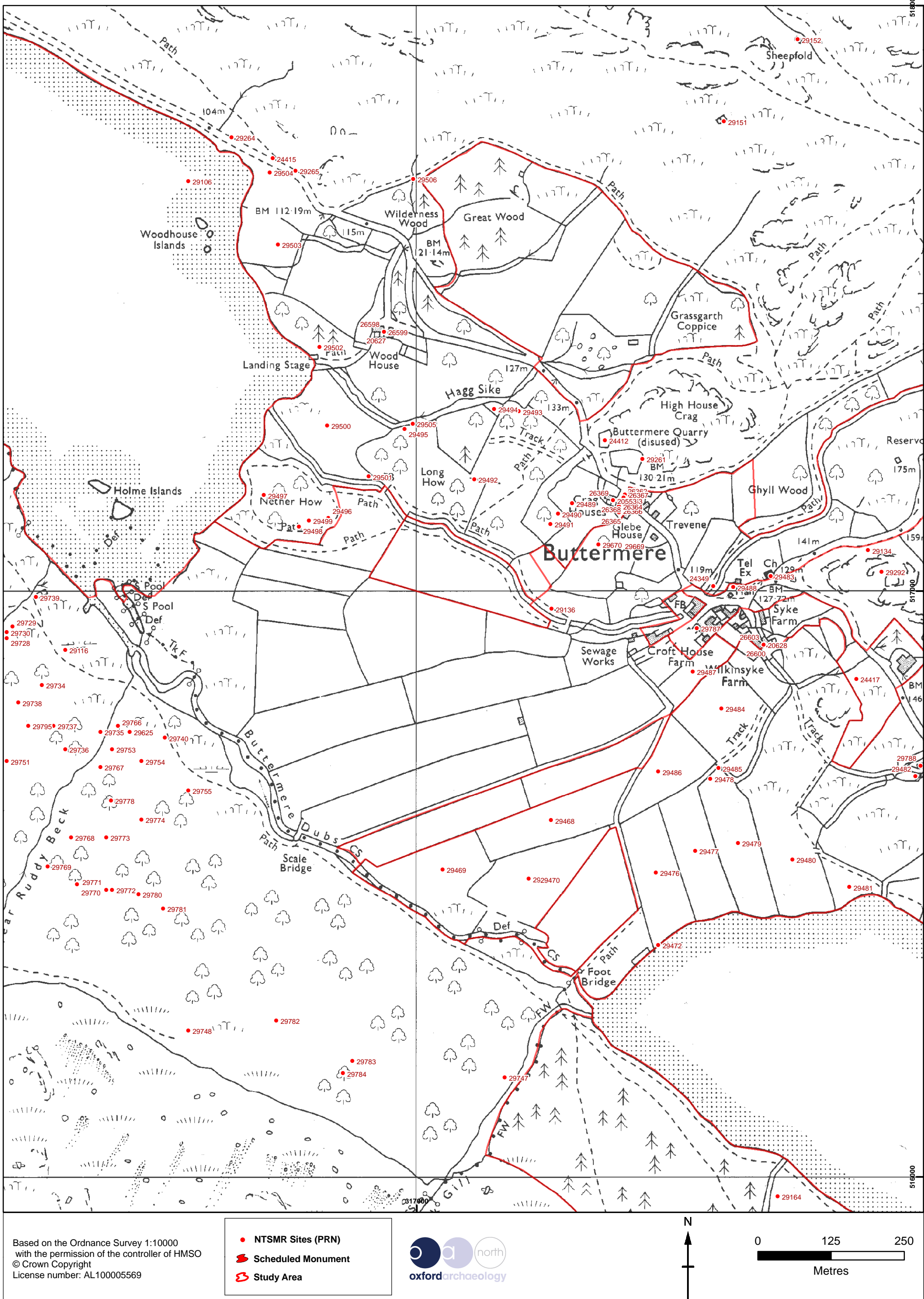


Figure 33: Location map of NTSMR sites

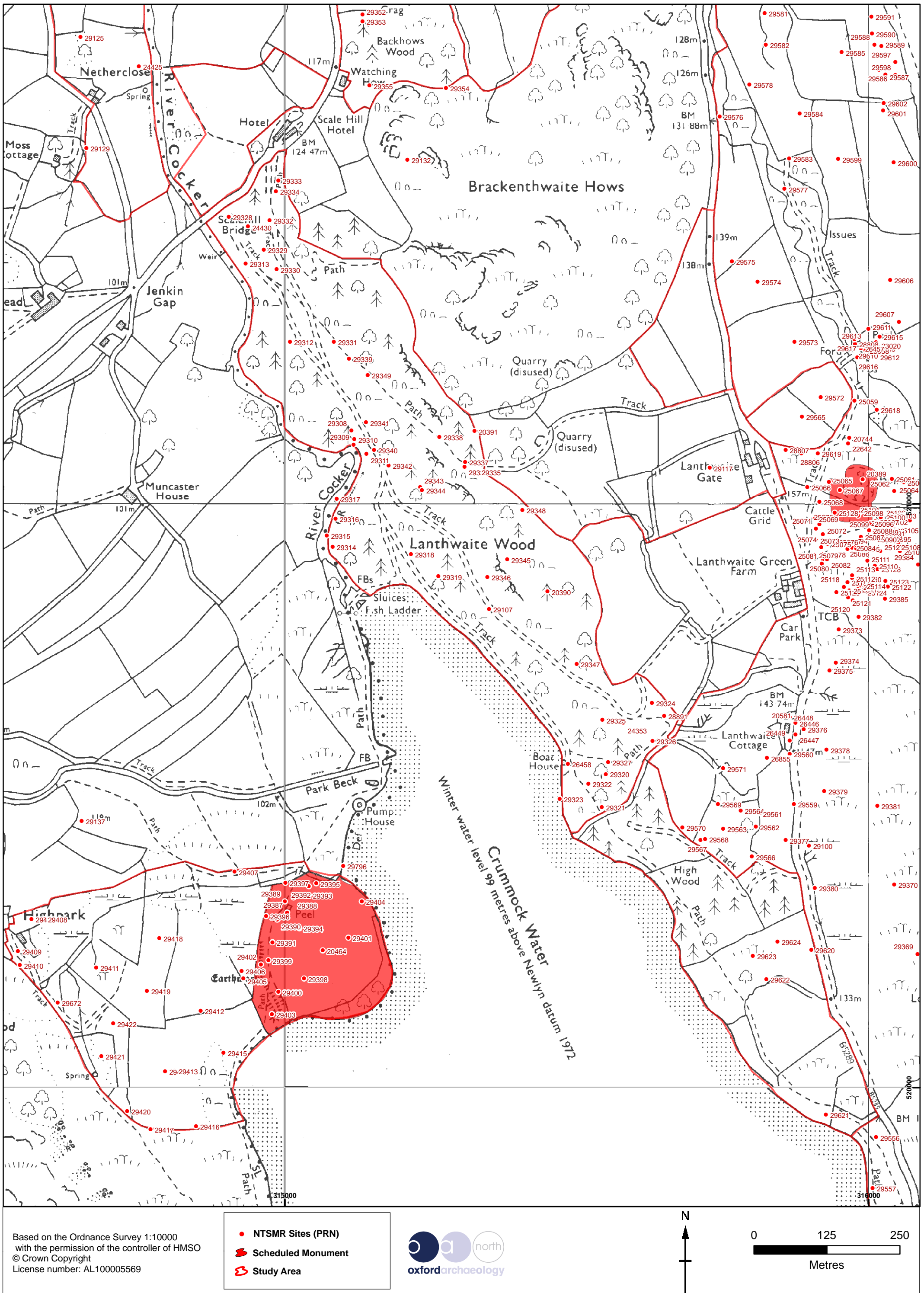


Figure 35: Location map of NTSMR sites