

October 1998

**NORTH WEST WATER HAWESWATER
ESTATE
Cumbria**

Detail Survey Report

Commissioned by:

Lake District National Park Authority
and North West Water Ltd

North West Water Haweswater Estate
Cumbria

Detail Survey Report

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SUMMARY

Following an identification survey of the North West Water Haweswater estate by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), on behalf of the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) and North West Water Ltd (NWW), which was completed in 1997, a further programme of detailed archaeological survey of the more significant sites within the park was recommended. LUAU was commissioned to undertake a detailed survey or documentary study of eleven of these:

- Whelter Beck Cairnfield (H144) - Detail Survey
- Castle Crag Cairnfield (H156) - Detail Survey
- Castle Crag Hillfort (H158) - Detail Survey
- Fordingdale Bottom (H240, 244, 245 and H445) - Detail Survey
- High Loup Huts (H311-316) - Documentary Study
- Pod Net Farm (H345) - Documentary Study
- Naddle Forest Settlement (H534-41) - Detail Survey
- Burnbanks Work Site/Navvy Camp (H547) - Documentary Study
- Naddle Park Settlement (H558) - Documentary Study and Detail Survey
- Tailbert Cairnfield (H605) - Detail Survey
- Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement (H1026) - Detail Survey

The Whelter Beck and Castle Crag cairnfields, which were located near to each other, were both found to incorporate long house type domestic structures. The form of the structures would suggest that they and the associated cairnfields were of a medieval date.

The survey of Castle Crag Hillfort recorded a multi-vallate, but small promontory fort. There were at least eight artificial circular terraces identified both within the inner defences but also between the lines of the inner and outer defences. These terraces would appear to have served as hut platforms.

The survey of Fordingdale Bottom revealed a series of small cairnfields located on natural terraces along a moderately sloped valley side. Associated with one of these was a funerary cist, which had a mound adjacent to it; it is believed that the mound was spoil from an antiquarian excavation which removed the covering cairn and thereby revealed the cist.

The documentary study of the High Loup Huts was intended to identify their function. In this respect it has been able to reinforce the earlier interpretation that they were peat huts, but could not confirm it. The study has shown, however, that at least two of the huts were roofed at the time of the OS 1st edition map (1858).

The documentary study of Pod Net farm demonstrated that the farm and the nearby field system had very different origins and that the farm itself was constructed between 1898 and 1915. Because of its very recent date it was agreed with LDNPA that a more detailed survey would not be required.

The survey of Naddle Forest Settlement revealed a long house associated with a small cairnfield and a localised area of ridge and furrow. The evidence would suggest a small localised medieval upland settlement, that may have had its origins as a shieling.

The documentary study of Burnbanks navvy camp revealed a wealth of original maps and detailed records for the construction village. These broadly correspond with the survey evidence and it was therefore considered that a more detailed archaeological survey would not be required.

Naddle Park settlement was found to comprise two small settlements within an encircling deer park boundary. The northernmost of the two comprised a series of mainly circular huts associated with a partial enclosure; its form is reminiscent of the Romano-British type of enclosed settlements, and yet there are clear linking features between this and the medieval deer park boundary. The southern settlement comprised two long houses within a parallel field system and was evidently of medieval or post-medieval date and possibly abandoned as a result of the creation of the deer park.

The Tailbert Head cairnfield comprised a group of only five cairns on an area of gentle sloping upland. The character was too indeterminate to provide an indication of its date.

The survey of Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement revealed a sub-rectangular shaped enclosure with a series of huts along the western more gentle sloped side of the enclosure and at least one terraced plot on the steeper eastern side. The site has been cut in half by the construction of the modern road through it, but otherwise the settlement is in good condition.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 The Haweswater Estate comprises some 97 km² of a predominantly upland landscape, centred around the Haweswater Reservoir, and is solely owned by North West Water Ltd. (NWW); it is located on the eastern side of the Lake District National Park between the Ullswater and Sleddale valleys (Fig 1). It is primarily managed for the production of raw water although the estate is also subject to agricultural tenancies.
- 1.1.2 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological identification survey of the NWW Haweswater Estate in February 1995 at the request of the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) and NWW. The prime purpose of the survey was to enhance the existing archaeological survey within NWW's Haweswater Estate and to better inform future management decisions with regard to conservation matters relating to the archaeological and historical content of the estate's landscape.
- 1.1.3 The survey identified a significant archaeological resource throughout the estate which comprised 1025 archaeological sites. The survey report established that a limited number of sites were of sufficient import as to warrant further investigation by targeted documentary research and/or detailed topographic survey. At the request of LDNPA, LUAU prepared a project design (*Appendix 2*) for the recording of the following sites by documentary study or surface survey:

Site	Documentary Study	Detail Survey
Whelter Beck Cairnfield (H144)		X
Castle Crag Cairnfield (H156)		X
Castle Crag Hillfort (H158)		X
Fordingdale Bottom (H240, 244, 245 and H445)		X
High Loup Huts (H311-316)	X	
Pods Net Farm (H345)	X	X
Naddle Forest (H534-41)		X
Burnbanks Work Site/Navvy Camp (H547)	X	
Naddle Park Settlement (H558)	X	X
Tailbert Cairnfield (H605)		X
Haweswater Hotel Settlement (H1026)		X

1.2 DESK-BASED STUDY

- 1.2.1 The purpose of the proposed desk-based study was to locate and study more cartographic, aerial photographic, ground-based photographic, and other documentary sources for four specific sites: Burnbanks navvy camp/village (H547); the medieval or post-medieval settlement at Naddle Park (H558); the 'peat-cutting huts' at High Loup (H307-316), beside the Old Corpse Road (H306); and the standing farmstead (H345) and earlier structures (H573-598, 600-602) at Pod Net at Guerness Wood. In each instance, a review of sources already located, and telephone enquiry indicated possibly productive sources. Particular emphasis was given to locating any sources which might reduce the need for ground-based survey work, and this indeed proved possible for Burnbanks village and Pod Net farm.

1.3 DETAIL SURVEY

- 1.3.1 The detail survey followed on from a programme of similar survey undertaken during Phase 3 of the Haweswater survey. It was intended to inform future management decisions with regard to conservation of the selected sites, to provide information for display and interpretation, and to establish the archaeological context and significance of the monuments. The project design required the survey of eight sites:

- Whelter Beck/Castle Crag Cairnfields (H144 and 156)
- Castle Crag Hillfort (H158)
- Fordingdale Bottom Cairnfields (H239-245)
- Pod Net Farm ((H345)
- Naddle Forest Settlement (534-41)
- Naddle Park Settlement (H558)
- Tailbert Head Cairnfield (H605)
- Haweswater Hotel Romano-British Settlement

- 1.3.2 As a result of the documentary study Pod Net farm was found to be of relatively recent date and it was decided that the site was not of sufficient significance to warrant its recording by detail survey. The Burnbanks navvy camp/village was found to be of considerable significance, but numerous original survey records and maps were identified (Figs 12-15) and consequently it was considered unnecessary to undertake a detailed survey record at this stage.

- 1.3.3 The surveyed sites represent a period of occupation, within the confines of the unenclosed upland areas surrounding the current Haweswater reservoir, from the Bronze Age to the Medieval. They each form individual components of a much larger relict landscape and it is the intention of the detailed survey to enhance the understanding of this wider landscape.

1.4 REPORT

- 1.4.1 In this section the survey sites are treated as independent entities and a combined report is presented on each individual site; this incorporates the documentary results, the landscape survey report and a discussion. The gazetteer for each site is presented within *Appendix 3*. The sites are presented in order of site number.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

- 2.1.1 Documentary sources located during Phase 3 of the Haweswater survey (LUAU 1997, 10-15) were reviewed, and selected collections and individual documents that had not previously been seen were targeted. The study examined records held by Cumbria Record Office's Carlisle branch (CROC), which included documents brought by prior arrangement from the Houghton out-store [CRO(H)] - and North West Water's Watchgate Treatment Plant, north of Kendal. Additional material was reviewed at Manchester Central Library (Archives) [MCL], Cumbria Record Office's Kendal branch, and NWW's Title Research Centre [NWW TRC], Chadwick House, Risley, Warrington. With the exception of MCL, whose material was in the form of bound volumes and not considered by the archivists to be copyable, photocopies were obtained of new sources.
- 2.1.2 **Databases:** print-outs obtained from the National Monuments Record (NMR) Monarch database as part of Phase 3 of the Haweswater survey were reviewed for the vicinity of the four specific areas concerned.
- 2.1.3 **Cartographic sources:** a particular problem encountered during the Phase 3 study was the lack, in any local repository, of first or second edition OS (nd, c1858/63 and 1898) 1:2500 map coverage for most of the study area. Indeed, it was previously thought that the relevant sheets, at least for the 1858/63 edition, had never been published. In 1998, however, it was found that these sheets had been printed in very small quantities, and that the CRO had chosen, for cost-saving reasons, not to obtain copies of many sheets from the microfiches held by the British Library [BL] Map Room, London. This edition is specifically referred to by the 1860 field name survey of Shap already located (CROK WDB/35/Box 14/valuations M-Z: Shap), and the newly-located survey accompanying the Lord Lonsdale/Manchester Corporation deed of 1923 (NWW TRC; 1919 drafts in CROH DB/74/Box 148 uncat). Copies were therefore requested from the BL, except where they were available (more cheaply) from the part set held by the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
- 2.1.4 The map and plan collection at NWW's Watchgate Treatment Plant contained second and/or third edition OS 1:2500 maps for most of the study area, which were also copied. Most importantly, their collection contains a series of plans of the Burnbanks village, including specification drawings for the pre-fabricated buildings, and annotation of the dates on which some buildings were eventually removed. The information on these plans can be supplemented by the ground-based photographic archive from the construction period (at Watchgate, see Section 2.1.7, below) and the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Haweswater Works and Estates Sub-Committee minutes (MCL M231/2/2/Box 5; see Section 2.1.8, below). The Watchgate collection includes numerous plans of farms and farm buildings within the Haweswater Estate, but no records were found relating to Pod Net, nor were any plans of this site (other than OS maps) found in the CRO, MCL, or NWW TRC collections.
- 2.1.5 **Aerial photographs:** based on aerial photographic searches commissioned as part of the Phase 3 study of vertical and oblique coverage in the National Monuments Record, Swindon, a small number of laser prints was obtained. Large-scale coverage, especially pre-c1970 coverage, is largely lacking from the NMR cover search, and

- other repositories were checked by telephone and letter. Neither the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography, nor North West Water's own estates (Kendal) or forestry (Thirlmere) offices were able to locate any aerial photography coverage.
- 2.1.6 An oblique aerial view of the dam (in the foreground) and reservoir, when nearing completion, but two months before work was suspended by the Second World War, was published in the *Manchester Guardian* on 27 July 1939 (Anon 1939b in MCL M231/119 Scrapbook, 1934-39, f198). This does not show the Burnbanks village, but it was hoped that the original of this and other photographs from this sortie might survive. An archive relating to the early history of the *Manchester Guardian* is held by the John Rylands University Library of Manchester (Jackie Senn, JRULM, pers comm) but, unfortunately, it is understood that the original negatives of photographs published in UK newspapers were not generally kept until the 1960s (with the exception of the *Daily Mail*). A collection of some early photographs, possibly including some from the pre-WWII period, is held by the *Guardian* and *Observer* offices, in London, but this is uncatalogued and not readily searchable (*Guardian* archive research dept, pers comm).
- 2.1.7 **Ground-based photographs:** at Watchgate there was located a collection in five volumes spanning 1929-31, of excellent dated ground-based photographs of the construction works for the dam, construction village, and access roads. Selected photographs of the Burnbanks village were photocopied. Although the collection includes a handful of photographs of Mardale church, and other subjects such as old doors removed from Swindale Head Farm, for example, there appears to be no contemporary photographic survey of the Haweswater Estate as a whole, nor of specific farms or other buildings. A number of photographs of Mardale church, and the Dun Bull Inn before, during, and after demolition accompany the press-coverage in the Manchester Corporation Waterworks' comprehensive scrapbook (MCL M231/119), but coverage of the specific subjects of the Phase 4 study was not found.
- 2.1.8 **Other published and unpublished sources:** more primary sources were sought and located. Efforts were concentrated on specific collections in the CRO (Houghton store and Carlisle), and the Manchester Central Library which had been identified during Phase 3 of the study. Material from the Manchester Corporation collection in the CRO Houghton out-store (DB/74/Box 148 uncat) was brought to Carlisle for study.
- 2.1.9 The bound volumes of Manchester Corporation Waterworks (MCW) sub-committee minutes relating to the Haweswater Scheme, 1925-30, in Manchester Central Library (Local Studies - Archives M231/2/2/Box 5) were studied, and produced much useful detail for the Burnbanks village. The 1934-9 scrapbook of press cuttings in the same collection (M231/119/between Boxes 8 and 9) produced mostly information of a more general nature, including photographs during the demolition of Mardale. An earlier scrapbook was studied during Phase 3, and later volumes were not requested for lack of time.
- 2.1.10 The NWW Title Research Centre, Chadwick House, Warrington was visited and the Lonsdale Estate and some other deeds, schedules, and correspondence studied. This gave the key to field numbers and names, in the form of a c1890 OS 6": 1 mile map, annotated with the plot numbers from the c1863 first edition OS 1:2500 series.
- 2.1.11 **News Reel:** a news-cutting in the Manchester Corporation waterworks scrapbook (MCL M231/119, 1934-39, f200), from the *Cumberland and Westmorland Herald* of

29 July 1939 indicates that Warner Brothers took motion picture footage for cinema news-bulletins at this time. No information is available as to whether this film was ever shown publicly, nor is the film known to the North West Film Archive (NWFA) at Manchester Metropolitan University, with whom no Warner Brothers material has been deposited or loaned.

- 2.1.12 The NWFA have supplied details of ten films in their collection which include scenes of the Haweswater Reservoir, Haweswater Aqueduct, and Wet Sleddale reservoir and tunnel, dating from 1932-1964. These total over 142 minutes of film, of which around 81 minutes has previously been transferred to videotape, the remainder being in master 35mm or 16mm format only. It is not known how much of the running time might be relevant, though some of the films are exclusively about Haweswater. It is understood (David Ricketts, NWFA, pers comm) that films currently only in master format are in climate-controlled storage and would need to be 'acclimatised' for up to 4 weeks before being copied to videotape. Following this, a viewing of the videotape could be arranged at NWFA's premises. Any subsequent requirement for copying for NWW's/LDNPA's/LUAU's use outside NWFA's premises would require a signed contract.

2.2 DETAIL SURVEY

- 2.2.1 A topographic survey was undertaken of sites identified as of the highest grade during the level 1 identification survey. The level and detail of survey was defined within the project design (Appendix 2) and varied from the more basic Level 2a survey for Fordingdale Bottoms, Naddle Forest and Pod Net to more detailed Level 2b surveys for Whelter Beck, Tailbert Head and Naddle Park and finally Level 3 surveys were undertaken for the Castle Crag Hillfort and the Haweswater Hotel enclosed settlement. The form of the respective levels of survey is defined in Appendix 3.
- 2.2.2 **Survey Control:** The control for the survey was established by the use of a Global Positioning System (GPS) which uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid. The accuracy of the method is +/- 1.0m but this is adequate for the general location of the sites. All the internal survey control within each survey group was undertaken by closed traverse using a total station and was able to maintain an internal control accuracy of better than +/- 0.05m.
- 2.2.3 The archaeological detail and significant topographic detail was surveyed using a Zeiss ELTA 3 total station and data-logger. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system. The archaeological detail was drawn up in the field with respect to field plots of the survey data and these edits were then transferred onto the raw survey data within the CAD system. The archaeological digital data was subsequently superimposed onto base digital topographic data supplied by LDNPA. Where a superimposition between LUAU survey topographic detail and the OS surveyed detail occurred, it was found that the OS error was never worse than +/- 2.5m.

2.3 GAZETTEER

- 2.3.1 The collated site specific information has been presented in the form of a gazetteer in conjunction with annotated maps showing site locations (*Appendix 3*). The sites in the gazetteer are identified by a site number for this report. Locations are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information with references as appropriate.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full archive of the desk-top survey and the field inspection has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition 1991). The archive will be deposited with the Cumbria County Record Office (Carlisle) with a copy of the report given to the Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the archive will also be available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London.

3. PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The sites recorded by the present phase of survey are principally located within the central part of the NWW estate centred on the Haweswater Valley, although the Tailbert Head site is within the Swindale valley to the south. As the Haweswater valley has been drowned by the construction of the reservoir the only area of valley floor above water is to the east of the reservoir and there are two sites, a medieval settlement (H5558) and the navvy camp (H547) within this topographic context. Two of the sites at Fordingdale Bottoms and Whelter Beck are within side valleys out from the Haweswater valley. Three of the sites are on the sloping Haweswater valley side; Haweswater Hotel enclosed settlement, High Loup huts and the Pod Net farm, and two sites are on gentle sloping moorland plateaux: Tailbert Head and Naddle Forest. Finally Castle Crag hillfort is located on a steep sided, craggy promontory on the western side of Haweswater Valley.

3.2 SOLID GEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The solid geology description, defined below, covers the central area of the Haweswater Estate, centred around the Haweswater and Swindale valleys. The solid geology underlying the study area, mapped by the Institute of Geological Sciences (1980) and described by Taylor *et al* (1971) and earlier authors, comprises rocks of five groups: Skiddaw Group sedimentary rocks of Ordovician age, overlain by the Borrowdale Volcanic Group, overlain unconformably by the Conistone Limestone Group and other Silurian rocks and finally overlain by Tournaisian and Visean Carboniferous limestones.
- 3.2.2 In the northern part of Swindale, Ralfland Forest, and the area around Shap Abbey, the rocks are Arenig and Llanvirn age Ordovician conglomerates, comprising the 'Bampton Inlier' (Taylor *et al* 1971, 13-15 and fig 4) of the Skiddaw Group, previously called the Skiddaw Slates by Dakyns *et al* (1897, 5-6) and Marr (1916, 8-13).
- 3.2.3 Stratigraphically later than the Skiddaw Group, though still Ordovician, and probably separated from it by a period of folding, uplift, and erosion, are igneous extrusive tuffs and agglomerates, interbedded with flows of lava, all belonging to the Borrowdale Volcanic Group. These extend from east of Borrowdale to the study area, south to the Furness Fells, and north to Great Dod, an area 20km north-west to south-east by up to 45km north-east to south-west (Marr 1916, 19-22 and fig 5; Taylor *et al* 1971, 13-18). The Borrowdale Volcanics were previously called 'Green Slates and Porphyries' by Sedgwick (1842). Marr (1916, 19-22 and fig 5) assigns the Borrowdale Volcanics Group lavas and tuffs of Shap to the Ullswater and Eycott group, the second oldest sub-division. Detailed petrological and stratigraphic discussions have been published by Millward *et al* (1978, 115) who caution the reader regarding the dating of the vulcanicity, which did not begin simultaneously over the whole region.
- 3.2.4 Unconformably above all the foregoing, and throughout the eastern edge of the study area, there are Dinantian Carboniferous rocks of the Alston Block. These are conglomerates and limestones, overlain by Ashfell sandstones (Taylor *et al* 1971, 49-

51), which form the solid geology of a c10km -15km wide band of country extending from Inglewood to Kirkby Stephen.

3.3 GLACIAL DRIFT AND SOILS

- 3.3.1 The principal glacial effect in this area was erosion, rather than accumulation or deposition. The major ice streams of the Lake District radiated from a centre located around Helvellyn (Taylor *et al* 1971, 86-7 and fig 28), and ice moved north, south, and east from around Shap Fell. This pattern is complicated by the ice sheets from southern Scotland, which affect an area between Stainmore in the east and Carrock Fell in the north, as well as near the north Cumbrian coast.
- 3.3.2 Millward and Robinson (1974, 50-2) describe the appearance of Haweswater, prior to the construction of the dam, as 'a typical U-shaped valley with an over deepened lake'. The feeding headwaters are, as before, from High Street (NY 4400 1100) and Harter Fell (NY 4600 0900), and the marshy head of the valley simply at a higher level than previously. However, the rise in water level has drowned the 'great torrent spread of gravel and boulders' at the head of the hanging valley of Measand Beck, which projected well into the lake, and supported Measand Hall, the endowed school of 1713, and two farms (photo, Berry 1984, 16).
- 3.3.3 The soils (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1983) of the study area fall into two categories. Those in Swindale and Haweswater valleys belong to the Malvern association [611a] (Jarvis *et al* 1984, 235-7), comprising well-drained, very stony, loamy soils with extensive scree typical of an igneous rock geology source. Those in Ralfland Forest (Tailbert Site) are very shallow, very acid, peaty-topped upland soils of the Bangor Association [311e] (Jarvis *et al* 1984, 101-4).

4. CASTLE CRAG AND WHELTER BECK CAIRNFIELDS (SITES 144 AND 156)

4.1 CASTLE CRAG CAIRNFIELD (H144) SURVEY

- 4.1.1 The cairnfield is located at the base of Castle Crag on an area of moorland above Haweswater Reservoir. It is on a broad natural terrace which is generally well-drained; although, the northern most part of this terrace is poorly drained. It comprises a small group of fairly prominent cairns, a section of stone bank and a possible long house.
- 4.1.2 The site group is immediately adjacent to an enclosed woodland plot which is edged by an intact dry-stone wall that, by virtue of its constructional design, was probably built in the nineteenth century. There is no evidence of a spread of cairns into the wood and it is not evident to what extent the cairnfield has been affected by the construction of the adjacent enclosure.
- 4.1.3 **Long House:** the hut (H144.6) survives as a very ill-defined earthwork; there are only occasional stones protruding through the turf and only the southern side of the feature is demonstrably a decayed wall. The hut is 12m x 5m in size and has an internal partition diagonally across its centre. The internal surface of hut is fairly level and may have been internally terraced, however, the general slope of the natural terrace in this area is also fairly level. The southern side of the hut is discontinuous and there is a gap at its eastern end which possibly corresponds with an entrance.
- 4.1.4 Extending from the eastern end of the hut is the southern part of a circular feature; the northern side of which is only very erratically defined. The interior of the circular feature is approximately level.
- 4.1.5 To the south of the hut is what appears to be an artificial platform, which is edged by a fairly prominent break of slope. This was potentially a erratically defined small agricultural plot associated with the hut.
- 4.1.6 **Cairns:** Only five cairns and a section of stone bank were identified and were distributed to the west and north of the hut. They are varied in size, shape and orientation, but are generally fairly prominent. The largest of the cairns (H144.2 and 3) are to the west of the hut and within c4m of the wooded enclosure. They comprise a significant number of very large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (c0.3m-0.5m across) overlain by very much smaller stone material; the implication being that they were the product of two phases of stone clearance. Cairn H144.1 is located to the south of these two and is noticeably smaller and less prominent.
- 4.1.7 Cairns H144.4 and H144.5 are situated to the north of the hut, they are predominantly earthfast but have occasional sub-rounded stones protruding through the turf; both are about 0.3-0.4m in height. Cairn H144.4 is within an area of slightly ill-drained ground which may reflect that clearance stone was deposited on unusable ground or that the drainage of the locale has deteriorated since its construction. An ill-defined low lying section of stone bank (H144.7) was identified to the north-east of the group.
- 4.1.8 The stone bank is aligned with cairns 144.3 and 144.4 and may reflect the line of a former boundary, but otherwise the cairns appear to have a broadly random distribution.

4.2 WHELTER BECK (H156) SURVEY

- 4.2.1 A scattered cairnfield group on an area of slightly undulating moorland near to the line of Whelter Beck. The local terrain generally has a low gradient and is well-drained. The group comprises five loosely scattered cairns and a possible hut with an associated plot on the northern side of Whelter Beck.
- 4.2.2 **Hut Structure:** the putative hut is located immediately north of Whelter Beck and has been truncated by stream erosion, hence only the northern end of the structure survives. It comprises a very prominent non-earthfast stony bank on the eastern side and a fairly prominent earthfast bank on the western side, the interior is a rounded hollow between these two elements. There is no obvious entrance and the internal area does not display evidence of terracing. The observed dimensions of the hut are 7.6m x 5m, although prior to its truncation it may have been substantially longer. To the east of the hut is a rectilinear plot which is edged to the west by a very prominent stony bank, similar in form and height to that forming the eastern edge of the hut. The southern edge of the plot is a prominent earthen bank which is up to 0.4m high. The interior of the plot is fairly level terraced ground, which is edged to the north by a break of slope. The surface of the feature is noticeably level by comparison with the adjacent terrain and it is probable that it was the product of artificial terracing.
- 4.2.3 **Cairns:** this comprises a group of loosely scattered cairns, which are generally non-prominent and ill-defined. For the most part they are earthfast mounds with only occasional sub-rounded stones protruding from the turf. One of the cairns (H156.3) had two medium sub-rounded boulders protruding from the summit, which may relate to a later enhancement. The only cairn of any definition and size was H 156.5, which is at the eastern edge of the group and is elongated east/west towards the others of the group.
- 4.2.4 The distribution of the cairns is generally random although there is a possible alignment linking cairns H156.2, H156.4 and H156.5.

4.3 DISCUSSION

- 4.3.1 These two sites are very similar in overall character, each comprising a stone founded rectilinear hut, an associated plot and scattered cairns in the locale. They are both at a similar altitude (*c* 280m AOD) and are on gentle sloping ground; it is probable that they were broadly contemporary. The form of the huts is comparable to examples found in other parts of Cumbria which have been dated to the medieval or post-medieval periods, notably from Ennerdale valley (LUAU 1998b). There is no evidence of any field system associated with either settlement; however, the Castle Crag site is immediately adjacent to a post-medieval wooded enclosure, which may be entirely coincidental, or alternatively could reflect the later adaptation of an earlier field plot or field system. The absence of observed field systems may suggest that they were not permanently occupied settlements and may imply a predominantly non-intensive pastoral usage. Such a structure in this upland context being remote from any enclosed land could potentially reflect a transhumant occupation (shieling). Examples of shielings have been identified from areas of Cumbria such as Bewcastle, Eskdale, Ennerdale and Patterdale (Ramm 1970). The majority are rectilinear in shape, but are extremely variable in size. They typically are simple two-celled structures and are either isolated huts, but can be within groups of similar huts. There is a comparable example from Ennerdale (LUAU 1998, EF 521) which is *c*16m x 8m and therefore substantially larger than either of the Castle Crag/Whelter Beck examples, but it is similarly remote from any field system on an upland plateau and is spatially associated

with a small cairnfield. The presence of a sub-circular annex butted onto the end of H144.6 is also very similar to examples of shielings encountered at Askerton North Moor, in Bewcastle (Ramm 1970; huts 16, 17, 26). Although there is no place-name evidence indicating that these were transhumant sites, such place names do not necessarily survive through to the present.

- 4.3.2 The character, condition, relative isolation and upland context of the huts may suggest that they were shielings, which are typically of medieval date. However, there are other non-transhumant associated huts found in these situations, such as shepherds huts and it can not be confirmed that they were shielings on the physical evidence alone. Irrespective of the function this form of rectangular hut is typically of medieval or early post-medieval date. The spatial association between the huts and the small cairnfields would further imply that the cairnfields were broadly contemporary and thus also of medieval date.

5. CASTLE CRAG HILLFORT (SITE 158)

5.1 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTEXT AND BASIC FORM

- 5.1.1 Castle Crag is a multivallate hillfort, located on a small natural craggy promontory overlooking the Haweswater valley; it has very sheer sides to the north and east, but a relatively gentle sloping approach from the south-west. To the west of the promontory the natural peak (a foothill of Low Raise mountain) rises to a height of 450m AOD (*c* 50m above the hillfort) and overlooks the hillfort. The hillforts rampart defences are ranged along the natural weakly defended south-western side of the promontory. The defences comprise an outer wide rock-cut, but partly natural ditch and then an inner rock cut ditch, followed immediately to the east by a very substantial rampart. Both rock cut ditches straddle across the narrowest part of the hause that separates the promontory from adjacent peak. There are artificially levelled terraces within the inner rampart and also on the undulating ground between the two rock cut ditches. Overall the site measures *c* 82m x 67m and covers an area of *c* 0.41ha; it is at an altitude of *c* 405m AOD.

5.2 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - FIG 5

- 5.2.1 ***Outer Rock Cut Ditch (H158.13/14):*** the outer defence of the hillfort is a broad flat bottomed ditch, edged to the south-west and north-east by steep sided or vertical sides which are in places clearly rock cut. At the north-west end of the ditch it is 10.2m, but this narrows to only 4.2m at the south-eastern end. The line of the ditch edge is very erratic, as is the profile of the ditch, in particular the south-west side of the ditch (H158.14) has for the most part the slope and characteristics of a natural slope. This contrasts with the north-eastern edge of the ditch (H158.13) which has in places shear straight and vertical crag faces, and would appear to be of artificial origin. The overall character of the ditch would suggest that it was formerly a broad natural feature extending in part across the line of the natural hause, and which has been enhanced and in places deepened, to create the defensive ditch. In particular the north-eastern side has been cut back, for much of its length, to a depth of 1.9m in places. The floor of the natural ditch was cleared and may have been deepened, however, it is significant that the floor is flat bottomed, and therefore inappropriate for defence, consequently it is probable that if it was deepened it was not to any great extent. There are indications that the south-western edge has been cut back, particularly at the narrower south-eastern end, but for the most part this would appear to reflect the original shape of the natural ditch. There are no upstanding earthworks along the line of the ditch, which would suggest that all spoil excavated from the ditch was incorporated into the large rampart 158.6.
- 5.2.2 What appears to be an artificial access route leading from this defensive ditch onto the plateau occurs between the rock cut ditches. It survives as a gentle sloped ramp extending diagonally across the line of the crag edge ((H158.13) and leads towards an entrance into terrace H158.11 (Section 5.2.7). This is the only point of unrestricted access onto the plateau.
- 5.2.3 ***Inner Rampart and Rock Cut Ditch:*** the south-west side of the rock cut ditch (158.10) comprises a series of rock cut crags extending in an erratic line across the

line of the hause that separates the promontory from the main mountain ridge. The crags are clearly rock cut, however, their erratic line may reflect that of a natural feature, which was enhanced. The north-east side of the ditch comprises the large entirely artificial rampart H158.6. This south-western side of this rampart has a gradient of $c 50^\circ$ and where the rampart meets the south-western rock cut edge, the resultant ditch has an essentially 'V' shaped profile. At the south-eastern end of the feature the line of the rock cut edge is slightly removed to the south-west, and consequently the ditch here has a broadly 'U' shaped profile. The deepest section of ditch is at the north-western end where there is a depth that is as much as 3.1m above the plateau to the south-west, however, with respect to the top of the adjacent rampart there is a height differential of $c 6.8\text{m}$.

- 5.2.4 The main rampart (H158.6) is a prominent, well-defined steep sided bank aligned north-west / south-east in a roughly linear pattern, although it broadens out at the south-eastern end. It is up to 2-3m above the base of the fort interior but is much higher with respect to the exterior; the fall to the bottom of the rock-cut ditch on the north side is $c 6.8\text{m}$. It is composed mainly of stone material reflecting its source from the two rock cut ditches. The stone is mainly small to medium in size, although there is also some medium to large material. This provides an indication of the quarrying technique; the stone was clearly broken up or extracted as fairly small material which could then be easily transported to the top of the rampart for tipping.
- 5.2.5 There is a slightly more prominent ridge (H158.7) on top of the main rampart. This is not clearly defined and it is not evident if this was a deliberately constructed feature, or if it was an incidental product of differential tipping during the construction of the rampart.
- 5.2.6 **Approach:** the bastion interior of the fort is extremely well-defended by the natural crag defence to the north-east and to the south and west by the main rampart, consequently the only points of access to the fort are those nebulous areas between the rampart and the crag edge. The primary approach to the hillfort follows a route beyond the north-western end of the rampart and leads via a trackway (158.8) terraced into the side of the main rampart (H158.6). The main entrance to the fort interior is between this rampart and the steep crag edge of the promontory and is well protected by the rampart looming up above it to the immediate south. The only weak point of the defences is at the southern end of the rampart where there is a sloping but usable route between the rampart and crag edge; it is perhaps significant that this rampart terminal is particularly broad and would have afforded a more extended and hence better defended corridor into the fort interior.
- 5.2.7 **Outer Fort Interior:** the terrain of the land between the two rock-cut ditches is slightly undulating but essentially flat and well-drained; it therefore had the potential for domestic settlement even though it was beyond the main ring of defence. The ground is on an artificially raised plateau, in part because of the ditches excavated around it, but also because of the natural scarp edges, notably to the south-east. The north-eastern part of the plateau is a large area of relatively gentle sloping well-drained ground and has the potential of supporting a number of domestic structure, however, there is no evidence of any earthwork features indicative of huts or platforms. By contrast at the south-eastern end of the plateau are three areas of distinct level ground, of which two have clearly been artificially terraced. The largest area (H158.16) is irregularly defined and is set into the slope to the south and is raised above the ground to the north, hence it has the broad profile of a terrace.

However, it is not evident from the surface evidence if it was a natural or artificially cut terrace. Even if an entirely natural feature it has the potential to have supported a domestic structure. Terrace H158.11 is one of the most pronounced artificial terraces within the extent of the fort. It comprises a rock-cut levelled area, with a basic rectilinear shape. It is not defined by an associated annular bank, but has a hollow central area, that is devoid of stone and is defined by a break of slope around three edges and a series of prominent boulders. The level area has been internally terraced and has a single entrance way on the western side, hence there is a very good case for arguing that this was an artificially created hut platform.

- 5.2.8 The other terrace is significantly larger but not as clearly defined. It comprises a level terraced area which is now slightly boggy, but is largely stone free and has a single entrance way on the southern side defined by very prominent orthostats on either side. It is edged to the west by an area of crag and is defined by an annular bank which has a height of 0.25m with respect to the interior but a height of only 0.05m externally. It is adjacent to the access route leading onto the plateau from the outer defensive ditch (H158.13). It was probably an artificially created hut platform, however, there is no evidence for internal structures.
- 5.2.9 **Inner Fort:** the inner fort covers only a very limited area, defined as the space between the main rampart and the crag edge of the promontory; however, there are a series of artificial terraces (H158.1-5 and 9) within this restricted area that may have accommodated domestic structures. The largest and most irregularly defined is H158.1, which is an approximately level area that is edged to the west by a rock-cut crag. The ground is well-drained and the level terrace is in part created by the construction of an artificially raised apron mound. There are some evidently artificial aspects to the terrace, and it was possibly created to provide a platform for a structure. By contrast site H158.2 is a small, somewhat amorphous hollow edged hollow containing a substantial amount of surface stone which has probably fallen in from the rampart above. Its interpretation as a domestic platform is somewhat uncertain because of its relatively ill-defined form. Site H158.3 is an artificially created semi-circular terrace cut into the slope, with an entrance to the east. The terrace base is relatively small (2m x 4m), however, and therefore could have accommodated only a small structure. The most clearly artificial terrace within the fort is H158.5, which is partially rock-cut to the west and has very clear edges. The excavated material has been deposited to the east to form a very obvious apron. It has a very level, but small interior and almost certainly accommodated a structure. Sites H158.4 and 9 are two further possible structures, but are insufficiently well-defined to be securely interpreted as hut platforms.
- 5.2.10 Perhaps one of the more curious features in the fort interior is a narrow, mire filled channel leading out from the base of a crag / erratic block to the top of the main crag. Although the ground was relatively dry at the time of the survey, it has the superficial appearance of a spring, which potentially arose from the base of the block, and formed the associated mire. It is unusual, however, to have a spring outfalling from the near the top of a very exposed promontory. But if it was a spring it would have provided an important water supply during any period of occupation.

5.3 DISCUSSION

- 5.3.1 **Chronology:** none of the hillforts found within northern Cumbria have been subjected to more than antiquarian excavation and as a result their presumed Iron

Age date is derived from indirect comparison with excavated examples from other regions such as Skelmore Heads, near Ulverston (Powell 1963) and Portfield, near Blackburn, Lancashire (Beswick and Coombs 1986). However, there is at least one hillfort (Castle Crag, Borrowdale) which has produced Roman ceramics and there is another (Castle How hillfort, nr Bassenthwaite) which has produced worked sandstone that has a tooling pattern comparable to Roman masonry (Collingwood 1924). Although these artefacts suggest possible Roman occupation of the sites they do not necessarily indicate a Roman foundation, indeed it is more likely that these forts were established prior to the Roman invasion. The dating of these generic forms will remain insecure until large-scale excavations are attempted within the interior of such enclosures in order to clarify the precise date and character of the occupation.

- 5.3.2 **Function:** There is a relative paucity of hill forts within Cumbria, particularly by comparison with those found in some parts of southern England or southern Scotland (Feachem 1966, 64). The Lake District examples tend to be characterised by their small internal area, and are often promontory forts whereby the emphasis of the defence is on the natural topography. Castle Crag certainly has very effective natural defences which provide considerable defensive protection from three sides, but it also has prominent multivallate man-made defences to protect the south-western neck of the promontory. These defences comprise two rock cut ditches and a very substantial and prominent rampart.
- 5.3.3 There are seemingly conflicting arguments as to the possibility that the hillfort was constructed as a permanent settlement or was a refuge in times of crisis. Although the area of the fort covers 0.45ha, the actual area within the defences which could have accommodated any settlement is relatively small (0.11ha), which coincidentally is similar to the available area (0.17ha) on Shoulthwaite hillfort in Thirlmere (LUAU 1997). Certainly by comparison with demonstrably permanent settled hillforts (eg Castlesteads or Ingleborough) this is an unusually small extent. The fort has up to nine terraces where structures could have been built and despite the small size there is a possibility that the fort accommodated a small to moderate population. Such a population may have been large enough to have constructed these relatively large defences
- 5.3.4 The fort would have been a hostile environment to live, considering that it is a very exposed hill at an altitude of 405m (1328') AOD, particularly during the Iron Age which was a period of wet climatic conditions (Lamb 1981, 55). However, Ingleborough hillfort in the Yorkshire Dales, is located at a greater altitude (731m AOD), but has a substantial number of hut-circles within its extent testifying to a permanent occupation.
- 5.3.5 If the site was used as a refuge then there is likely to have been a Principal settlement in the region, from which they would have retreated in times of crisis. The area is relatively well endowed with Iron Age lowland settlements, there is Site H10 in Heltondale to the north, there is a defended settlement (Castlesteads) in Lowther Park and there is Towtop Kirk in Cawdale to the north-east. There is also the possibility that some of the Romano-British settlements within the region had Iron Age antecedents, in which case there are two further settlements closer to home. The Measand Bridge settlement is now drowned beneath Haweswater Reservoir (RCHM 1936, 33) and on the opposite side of the Haweswater valley from Castle Crag lies the Haweswater enclosed settlement (*Section 13*).

- 5.3.6 In general the available evidence does not provide a reliable indication of whether the site was permanently occupied or was a refuge, but the presence of so many artificially created terraces within the limited extent of the fort would tend to favour a more continuous occupation.
- 5.3.7 **Economy:** the majority of the hillforts are located within isolated areas of the region and tend to exist as sole examples with little or no associated grouping of other contemporary features. This is, perhaps, a result of farming practise within the region where the high level of rainfall (over 1000mm per annum) exceeds the preferred rate for barley and wheat (Higham 1986); suggesting that animal husbandry was the significant form of subsistence farming with a resultant fall in the level of population that was viable within upland areas during the Iron Age. Certainly there is no evidence for any arable activity associated with the Castle Crag hillfort, and although there is a cairnfield at the base of the hill (Site H144) this probably post-dates the fort (*Section 4.1*).
- 5.3.8 **Regional Characteristics:** Castle Crag hillfort is similar in size and sophistication of construction to other examples encountered within the upland terrain of the Cumbrian fells. This is particularly the case with Shoulthwaite Hillfort in Thirlmere, which was also a multivallate promontory hillfort. It had a similar internal extent (0.17ha) and also contained a series of terraced platforms that may have accommodated huts. It similarly had two occupation areas, an inner more highly defended bastion, with a secondary area outside it. Castle How, Bassenthwaite (NY 202308) (Collingwood 1924) is similarly built around enhancements to natural terrain and is, at 0.5ha, of similar size to Castle Crag (0.45ha). Enhancements at Castle How include artificial scarping to the adjacent hillside and the construction of up to four ditches. This basic form of fort contrasts somewhat with the Carrock Fell hillfort at Mungrisdale (NY 343337) (Turner 1987), which has a larger internal area but is characterised by only a simple defensive enhancement to the natural topography.
- 5.3.9 The generic form of the Castle Crag and Shoulthwaite forts reflects the characteristics of the topography; the sites of the hillforts in this mountainous area incorporate impressive natural defences and thereby negate the need for full encircling artificial defences. There are often only limited areas of vulnerability within the natural defences and these 'holes' are invariably strengthened by substantial multivallate but incomplete ramparts. They can afford to be 'multivallate' as there is only a need to defend part of the sites circumference. To an extent this is reinforced by the example of a very different type of hillfort at Castlesteads, Lowther (NY 518252) (LUAU 1997b) where there is an enclosure that is large by comparison with local hillforts, being c1ha in extent and is defended by three complete concentric banks and two ditches. This example differs in that its location is at a lower altitude and on gentler slopes, consequently the reliance on more substantial fully enclosing ramparts and also the potential for both pastoral and arable agriculture.
- 5.3.10 Within the North-West region but beyond the Lake District there is a tendency to a more substantial form of hillfort, as characterised by Ingleborough, North Yorks and Warton Crag, Carnforth which enclose a large area, are very well defended with stone walls in place and, on the present evidence, were more evidently permanently occupied. The latter example is up to c 6.1ha in extent, has a relatively flat settlement area and was defended by three long ramparts (Haselgrove 1996) defining two sides

of a promontory fort. The other forts of Lancashire (eg Portfield Camp and Caster Cliff) for the most part reinforce this tendency to larger forts.

6. FORDINGDALE BOTTOM CAIRNFIELD (SITES 239-245)

6.1 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

- 6.1.1 This scatter of sites is located on the northern side of Fordingdale valley, the stream of which feeds into Haweswater Reservoir. The Fordingdale valley is glacially cut; it has a flat base and relatively steep sides, particularly to the north-west. The sites are, however, for the most part positioned on the line of a natural terrace, at an altitude of *c* 400m AOD. This terrace extends north-east to Great and Little Birkhouse Hill, an area of extensive cairnfield and associated settlement (Turner 1991). Its western end is generally well-drained and has a gentle to moderate slope.

6.2 CAIRNFIELD H240 AND 241

- 6.2.1 The site group comprises a series of small, well-defined clearance cairns on small natural terraces of limited extent within the hillside. In this immediate locality almost all usable natural terraces contain one or two cairns, and the implication is that all available terraced areas were cleared of unwanted stone for agricultural purposes. The notable exception is site H240.1, which is a disturbed round cairn. It survives as a small ring feature, a line of prominent upright stones around the eastern edge are probably the extant elements of a kerb, which is around an empty rectangular cist (1.4m x 0.6m in size) defined by upright medium sized stones. There are clear indications that the site has been disturbed and there is a modern stone spoil mound which was probably the result of an antiquarian excavation of the cairn. The original size of the round cairn was probably no larger than 4.2m in diameter, but, as evidenced by the cist and kerb, was clearly a funerary monument and demonstrates that such funerary monuments can be of limited size.

6.3 CAIRNFIELD H544

- 6.3.1 A very scattered group of four cairns on an area of gentle to moderate sloped moorland. The cairns are generally small, well-defined and comprise a rounded mound with small to medium stones protruding from the turf. The cairns are loosely associated with areas of well-drained ground, which may potentially have been improved for agricultural purposes.

6.4 FIELD SYSTEM H244

- 6.4.1 A series of linear banks associated with a large well-defined stock enclosure (H244.1), which is located on a broad natural well-drained terrace. The stock enclosure comprised a broadly sub-circular primary enclosure with an entrance to the south via a much smaller cell which had entrances at both the north and south ends. It was bordered by banks of rounded medium and small stones protruding from turf and are the decayed remains of dry-stone walling.
- 6.4.2 These banks are highly degraded and partially earthfast, with mainly medium stones protruding. They would appear to be discontinuous remains of a field system which has a broad north/south alignment across the main terrace and continues onto a similar, but higher natural terrace. Although there are considerable gaps between the

bank sections, they do appear to be linked. Bank H244.7 is aligned with the eastern terminal of bank H244.4 and similarly bank H244.5 is aligned with the western terminal of H244.4. H244.5 is also aligned with the western terminal of H244.6. A further section (H244.2) was isolated from the main group and could represent an extension to the west.

6.5 DISCUSSION

- 6.5.1 **Funerary Cairn:** the exposed cist (H240.1) and associated, possibly kerbed bank, is probably indicative of a disturbed round cairn, the lack of stone material within the cist, alongside an adjacent mound, would tend to support this. Although the cist is exposed there is a possibility that sub-surface remains survive in situ.
- 6.5.2 The location of this funerary cairn is potentially of significance in so much as that it defines a typological form. There are two distinct characteristic locations for round cairns; the first are typically remote from surrounding areas of clearance activity and tend to be placed in prominent positions. These are very often very large and prominent, such as those at Kettle Crag (H19) and at Seat Robert (H706) (LUAU 1997). The other form of location is typically in non-prominent, unspectacular locations, either at the edge of areas of cleared ground or are in the vicinity of cairnfields (eg Sites 57 and 58 at Greystone on Torver Low Common (LUAU 1995)). Although it is difficult to generalise these cairns are for the most part smaller in size, than those located on hill summits. This funerary monument (H240.1) is located at the base of an area of crag and in the vicinity of a small clearance cairnfield (H240); it would therefore clearly fall within the latter locational type.
- 6.5.3 Although cairnfields are a common feature of upland landscapes, their basic construction form, means that typological dating is normally by association with other monuments. Such associations, particularly with funerary round cairns, are found throughout the Cumbrian Fells and hence the cairnfields are often dated to the Bronze Age. In this instance the cairnfield is spatially associated with a cist, which was probably covered by a round cairn, and would therefore suggest a tentative second millennium or early first millennium date for the clearance activity.
- 6.5.4 **Field System:** fields are a common component of any landscape, although generally they are confined, within the Cumbrian Fells to valley bottoms and lowland areas. Upland field systems such as the example at Fordingdale Bottoms are commonly found in poor condition, and ill defined. They are often a product of stone clearance and to an extent their discontinuous survival reflects the erratic practice of such activities. Field system H244 is typical of such remains making use of a natural terrace and serving as a simple enhancement to the surrounding topography. It has an entirely different character to those further upslope and the two forms of agricultural practice are unlikely to have been contemporary. The character of the stock enclosure and the associated field system would tend to suggest a medieval or even post-medieval date.

7. PEAT-CUTTING HUTS AT HIGH LOUP (H307-316)

7.1 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

- 7.1.1 Very little information has been gained about these from documentary sources, which is undoubtedly a result of their location on Mardale Common, rather than in an estate's demesne or tenanted lands. Apart from cartographic sources, the only located mention of the buildings is in Wainwright's (1985, 33) *Old roads of Eastern Lakeland*, where a sketch drawing of one of the huts is included, and it is stated that:

'In its initial stages the Corpse Road used a peat 'road' climbing steeply from the hamlet in zigzags up the fellside to the east. The lower part of the route is now submerged, and above the water level is interrupted by the motor road to Mardale Head. At this point a roadside signpost (to Swindale) marks the continuation of the zigzags, rising sharply to the ruins of stone huts formerly used for the storing and drying of peat cut from the upland mosses. Then the route goes on as a narrow track across Mardale Common, still rising to reach 1600 feet at its highest point.'

- 7.1.2 Wainwright's plan on the same page, showing two ruined buildings on the Corpse Road, is taken from his *Far eastern Fells* (Wainwright 1957, Selside Pike 3).
- 7.1.3 **Aerial photographs:** the buildings are not easily discerned on a dim vertical sortie of 30 July 1951 (NMR film no. 540/570, frame 4079). The Corpse Road is shown, including its descent into Mardale, on two oblique sorties taken during the drought of 1984, and again the buildings can only be discerned with the eye of faith (NMR film no. 2171/0186, index 2171, 26 July 1984; film no. 2178/3048, index NY 471/10, 6 Sept 1984).
- 7.1.4 **Cartographic evidence:** it can be reliably asserted that two buildings (H309 and H311) were still roofed at the time of the OS 1st edition 1:2500 survey in 1858 (published c1863 (OS 1858/63, sheets 20.6, 20.7). None of the other ruined huts are shown on this or later editions. It is not possible to determine on the 1915 OS 1:2500 edition whether the buildings were still roofed c70 years later, but the western structure (H309) is shown to have two rooms on this map, although it clearly had not extended in size since the 1st edition map (1858/63). The nature or function of the huts was not indicated on any of the early maps.

8. POD NET, GUERNESS (SITE H345)

8.1 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

- 8.1.1 Cartographic evidence for the recently-ruined farmstead at Pod Net (this is a topographical name and may not have been the name of the farmstead) shows it to be of twentieth century date (post-1898, pre-1915 (*Sections 8.1.3-5*)). Within the area, however, there are six mentions of the settlement *Girnishe* [Guerness] in the Shap parish registers from 1593/4 to 1727, associated with the families of Jackson, Bowman, and Mills (Smith 1967, 2, 167; Hopkins 1990; Noble 1912, 37), and secondary references to earlier buildings, indicate that settlement in the area is of older origin. The name *Pod Net* is not present at all in the published parish registers (i.e. to 1830), and there are no references to Guerness after 1727 (Noble 1912, 197), though it should be remembered that registration of births was not obligatory and that some Guerness residents may be entered as simply ‘of this parish’. Secondary sources suggest that settlement continued at Guerness until at least the mid-nineteenth century:

‘In the forest [Naddle] are hundreds of charcoal pits, and at Guerness the ruins of old buildings. The beerhouse there was for the convenience of a settlement of burners.’ (Whiteside 1904, 90)

- 8.1.2 The twentieth century farmstead at Pod Net (H345) is c2.7km south-west of Naddle Bridge. No buildings are shown on Hodgson’s (1828) map at Guerness, and the various eighteenth and early nineteenth-century estate maps of Thornthwaite Hall and Manor only extend as far as Naddle Beck (e.g. CRO(C) D/Lons/L5/2/10 and D/Lons/Plans/Bampton 27). The buildings mentioned by Whiteside are not shown by the OS in 1858/63, and must therefore already have been very ruinous by that date; indeed the OS show no buildings whatsoever at Guerness in 1858/63 or 1898. Hay and Hay (1976, 61), quoting oral history sources extending back to the mid-nineteenth century or earlier, say:

‘But it was at the Mardale Banks end of Naddle, round Guerness Wood and Guerness Nib, a promontory jutting out into the lake, that most of the activity and hence the ruins lay. At one time there must have been a considerable colony clustered round the copper mine. There used to be a great trade with Kendal and the surrounding villages, over Gate Scarth pass and on down Sleddale.’

- 8.1.3 The Guerness Gill copper mine (now below water: NY 4800 1340) ‘is a shaft working, sunk directly on the vein of copper and pyrite. This operation is supposed to have been carried out 1836-52, but the work done would only be a year’s working for a couple of men’ (Tyler, pers comm; LUAU 1997, 48, para 4.6.8). In view of Tyler’s comments about the limited size of the mining operation, it is probable that this settlement predates any nineteenth century mining. Hay and Hay (1976, 61) continue:

‘A number of these ruins and old walls seem, nowadays, to have had little obvious purpose for their being and many have almost disappeared from sight. Boundaries start off up the hillside and then simply give up and evaporate. I remember a set of hut circles that looked not unlike those of the

Bronze age, huddled together in a sort of rough village pattern. They lay a couple of hundred yards from the lake and North of Guerness Point, or Nib ...

'The ruin that was most fun of all was, of course, the old Beer House or Jerry that had been built for the needs of the thirsty miners. ... it was only pulled down within living memory, last century. ... The Jerry stood on the banks of Guerness Gill ...'

- 8.1.4 The only candidate for the *Jerry* from the 1997 survey is site H343, a 6 x 3m structure at NY 48396 13288. Hay and Hay (1976, 60 and 79) also describe Naddle House, and transcribe the inventory of Thomas Stewardson, who died there in 1719.
- 8.1.5 The Thomas Goodwin survey of Lord William Howard's Manor of Thornthwaite in 1612 (CRO(C) D/Lons/L5/2/20/11), is devoted to Mardale and *Gurnes*, which between them contained 20 tenements. Among these, William Hayton paid 13s 6d per year for a homestead, *The Thronge*, 1 rood 23 perches, *Gurness Close* 3 acres, and other lands, Henry Jackson of Gurnes paid 3s 4d per year for a homestead of 24 acres, and Thomas Jackson paid 6s 8d for *Gurness ground next the park wall cont[aining] 47 acres 2 roods*. If the major boundary to the north is the 'park wall' (see references to the deer park at Naddle Bridge below (11.1.1), this is perhaps the best candidate for the pre-twentieth century settlement in this area, the field system of which is shown on the OS 1st edition maps. The Mardale and Guerness wastes included 1400 acres '*from against the lower forest wall to Gatescarth*'. Others among the Mardale and Guerness tenants in the survey may have held land in Guerness, but the level of detail, and lack of field names with continued use, prevents their identification. A less detailed survey of c1774, includes only 12 Mardale properties, and none specifically for Guerness, though it is probable that these included whatever Guerness land was still in use.
- 8.1.6 **Place-names:** the place-name Guerness probably means 'fishing trap headland', from the Old English *grin* 'trap', from which the later forms *giren* or *geren* are derived (Smith 1967, 2, 167). Whiteside's (1904, 318) suggested derivation from either the Icelandic *gör* 'flock of birds', or Old English *gyr* 'fir tree' are less plausible and are not considered by Smith. However, Whiteside rightly points out that Guerness Nib or Neb is tautological, Nib and Ness having the same meaning, 'headland'.
- 8.1.7 Naddle means 'pointed valley', from the Old Norse *naddr* and *dalr*, or Old English *dael*. Smith (1967, 2, 169) points out that *naddi* is Shetland dialect Norn for the 'codling' variety of fish, and suggests a similar derivation here. Whiteside's (1904, 324) derivation of the name from the modern Danish *nöd*, 'cattle', giving 'grazing dale', cannot be supported.
- 8.1.8 The place-name Pod Net is mentioned by Smith (1967, 2, 176), but not defined. The variant Pod *Nest*, mentioned by him, has not been found by the present writer.
- 8.1.9 **Cartographic Evidence:** the topographical feature known as Pod Net is shown on the c1863 (surveyed 1858) editions of the OS 6": 1 mile (sheet 20) and 1:2500 (sheet 20.3) maps. It is the name given to a right-angled meander in an un-named gill, north of Guerness Gill, some 800m from the gill's source as a spring and small tarn on the lower slopes of Hare Shaw (meaning 'hare copse', from Old English *hara* and *sceaga*). In plan, the feature could be taken to resemble the closed end of a net. There is a waterfall on the beck, about 315m closer to the tarn, and around 90m from Pod

Net farm. In 1858/63 the only man-made features shown in the vicinity was a large enclosure (c460m east/west by 170m north-south) demarcated by walls, including one close to the north bank of the un-named beck as its southern boundary. This enclosure is No. 1192 on the 1858/63 OS 1:2500 map, identified as Guerness Top (area 30 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches) in the 1860 MSS valuation survey (CRO(K) WDB/35/Box 14/Shap), and in the 1919 typescript schedule as Guerness Nib (CRO(H) DB 74/Box 150/1, f5). The 1858/63, 1898, and 1915 OS 1:250 maps also show a number of circular and rectilinear rocky outcrops, which may potentially have been artificially altered. A barrier (fence or bridge) across the beck at Pod Net is shown on all three map editions.

- 8.1.10 Within the north-west corner of Field 1192, is a c230m north-south x 100m east/west enclosure (No. 1191, area 4a 3r 27p) called Guerness Wood on both surveys. A further large enclosure by this name (No. 1190, area 57a 1r 28p) extended for c500m west to the former High Water mark. The northern boundary of all three enclosures is formed by a field wall, probably marking the northern boundary of Swindale Common, southern boundary of Naddle Forest, and further east the western boundary of Rosgill Moor. A c300m wide section of this last enclosure is now above water level. In 1860 these enclosures were part of Lord Lonsdales estate, and were occupied by Thomas Abbott, whose residence was Naddle House (No. 657).
- 8.1.11 On the 1898 edition of OS sheet 20.3 no change was shown to these boundaries, and no farmstead is indicated. The Pod Net farmstead is first shown on the 1915 edition, the next to be published. The southern boundary of the smaller enclosure, formerly No. 1191 (No. 304 in 1915) was extended eastwards and then southwards to form the limit of a new enclosure, No. 303, in the south-west corner of and entirely within No. 305 (the former No. 1192), and measuring up to 330m east-west by 150m. The farmstead (No. 306) is at the eastern side of the enclosure, and in 1915 seems to have comprised three buildings, though the lack of shading to differentiate buildings and enclosures on this OS edition causes some confusion. To the south was a building c7 x 4m, with an 18 x 4m rectangular enclosure to the south-east of it. c20m north-north-east of the building was a pair of smaller structures, totalling 9.5 x 3m. A further small, irregular enclosure lies to the south-east of these buildings, and a 50m long, north/south, roughly triangular enclosure extends south to the beck boundary wall from the southern building.
- 8.1.12 In 1919 these fields are described as part of Thornthwaite Hall Farm, in the parishes of Bampton and Shap, tenanted by John Dargue. Because of the use of the first rather than current (1915) edition of the OS 1:2500 map in the 1919 valuation, the name given to farmstead H345 is not known. No post-1915 OS editions have been located. A William Dargue was tenant of Thornthwaite Hall in 1904 (Whiteside 1904, 383), but Curwen (1907) does not list tenants of the Hall in his description of it.

8.2 CONCLUSION

- 8.2.1 The documentary study has shown that the field system to the north-west of Pod Net Farm and the farm were not related in origin and that the farm was of early twentieth century date (between 1898 and 1915). However, the later farm is linked by field boundaries to the earlier field system, which was evidently re-used at that stage. Despite the recent date of the Pod Net farm, no documentary records were identified for the farm, but there is the potential that records exist within the Largely uncatalogued Lonsdale archive at CRO (Carlisle).

- 8.2.2 Cartographic records do not show the original settlement which farmed the northern field system, but there is a reference from 1612 (CRO(C) D/Lons/L5/2/20/11) to a possible homestead called Guerness ground which could relate to these lands.

9. NADDLE FOREST SETTLEMENT (SITES 536-41)

9.1 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

- 9.1.1 The Naddle Forest settlement is located within an area of gently sloping, but gently undulating moorland on the north side of Naddle Beck valley, which leads into Haweswater Reservoir.
- 9.1.2 The sites form into two spatial groups that to the north of the area, on the north side of a dry, former stream flood plain (H536-539) and the second is on either side of a broad natural ridge to the south of the site group (H540 and 541)./

9.2 RIDGE AND FURROW / ASSOCIATED CAIRNS (H536 - 539)

- 9.2.1 An area of ridge and furrow (H538.1) to the north of the detail study area was aligned north-west / south-east directly down an area of gently sloping ground. The extent of the cultivated ground was limited by the local topography, but this area appears to have been extended to the south-east by the construction of a prominent terrace edge. The ridge and furrow was formed broadly straight lines and there was no evidence of a headland to the north; the width of the ridge and furrow was *c* 4m.
- 9.2.2 A line of three cairns were encountered in the area of the ridge and furrow; one (H538.2) is within the cultivated area, one (H538.3) is at the northern edge of the ridge and furrow and the third (H538.4) is beyond and to the south of the cultivated ground. The relevant ridges stop short of cairns H538.2 and 3 and therefore appear to respect them. The two cairns associated with the ridge and furrow are very prominent and relatively large, whereas the cairn beyond the cultivated ground is relatively small and non-prominent; the implication is that the two north-easternmost cairns incorporate stone brought up by the plough.
- 9.2.3 A further cairn (H536) and stone bank (H537) were recorded to the west of the ridge and furrow, but there is no direct association with the three H538 cairns. In the centre of a gentle sloped natural terrace, between the ridge and furrow plateau and the H540 cairnfield and settlement, is a degraded annular feature which has a prominent hollow, defined by a prominent bank to the north. It has been heavily degraded by stock erosion as there is feeding trough in the centre, however, there is a possibility that this was a circular structural feature.

9.3 CAIRNFIELD AND SETTLEMENT (H540 AND 541)

- 9.3.1 At the northern side of a broad natural ridge, and at the top part of a dry-gully was a rectilinear decayed drystone structure (H540.1). It has earthen banks with mainly medium stones protruding. It is orientated east/west and has an entrance in its southern face. It has the shape and broad dimensions typical of a long house and was probably a domestic structure. Adjacent to it is an oval, annular, terraced structure which has a marked hollowed area in the centre, and is up to 0.3m below the top of the adjacent bank.

- 9.3.2 On the opposite, southern side of the broad ridge was a further rectangular structure (H541.11), which was in part set into the slope. It was edged by a number of medium to large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones protruding from the turf. It was internally terraced and has an open side to the south. Although not as well-defined as the putative hut H540.1, it displays similar characteristics and may be a further hut.
- 9.3.3 On an area of very gentle sloped ground, at the base of the broad ridge, is a cairnfield comprising 10 cairns, which are typically well defined but small in size, although there are two much larger cairns adjacent to putative structure H541.11 at the immediate base of the ridge. The smaller cairns are arranged in a broad north-east/south-west band, which is broadly parallel to the line of the ridge. The line of cairns is at the edge of an area of level, fairly flat stoneless ground which appears to have been improved. The seemingly deliberate alignment of the cairns may either reflect clearance along the line of a former field boundary or against the straight edge of cultivated ground.

9.4 DISCUSSION

- 9.4.1 The three cairns H538.2-4 are in line and appear to be related, two of them are spatially associated with an area of ridge and furrow, but the third is beyond the cultivation and much smaller. The cairns appear to reflect activity that pre-dates the cultivation, although cairns H538.2 and 3 have been built up by additional stone from the ridge and furrow ploughing.
- 9.4.2 The form of hut H540.1 is similar to long houses encountered at Castle Crag cairnfield and elsewhere in the Lake District. The hut is, however, generally smaller than the examples recorded from Ennerdale, which has a remarkably large number of long houses. The smaller Ennerdale huts were typically 10m x 6m in size whereas H540.1 was 6m x 4m in size (LUAU 1997). As has been discussed above (*Section 4.3.1*) the character, condition and relative isolation of the hut may suggest that this was a shieling; however, there is no place name evidence or documentary evidence to demonstrate transhumant activity at the site.
- 9.4.3 The structure H541.11 on the opposite side of the ridge was, by association, probably contemporary. This in itself is directly associated with a small cairnfield and an area of improved land. These domestic structures coupled with the cairnfield and the nearby ridge and furrow were probably elements of a small agricultural settlement, which to judge by its undeveloped state was potentially short lived. The presence of a line of cairns (H538.2-4) superseded by ridge and furrow cultivation, may suggest, however, either an earlier period of activity on the site or a non-intensive site settlement over a longer period, allowing a phased development of the site.

10. BURNBANKS CONSTRUCTION CAMP (H547) DOCUMENTARY STUDY

10.1 PRE-DAM FEATURES

- 10.1.1 The identification survey (LUAU 1997, v2, Sites 550, 557) recorded extensive remains of the navy camp at Burnbanks to the east of the dam. Although there were antiquarian reports of the 'Giants' Graves' (Site 557) in the same area no physical remains of them were recorded by the survey. The OS revision of their published survey states at least three mounds had been destroyed by afforestation, although the RCHM(E) (1936) records that mounds had been 'destroyed by building operations about 1930' which would relate to the earliest dam building episode. There is a description from an OS Field Inspector's report, prior to their destruction, which is quoted by the NMR: *'they average 16.0m in length and are 0.6m high, and situated at the foot of natural slopes. Their form and construction , i.e. long mounds of unconsolidated earth, suggest them to be pillow mounds.'*
- 10.1.2 The southern half of the construction village lies in an area of former farm land, while the northern half was in unenclosed common (no. 923 on 1858/63 OS). Field numbers (taken from the OS 1858/63 1:2500 maps, sheet 13.11 and 12 Shap), and names, taken from the c1810 estate plan (CRO(C) D/Lons/Plans/L /Westmorland /23/Box 6 rolled), and 1919 typescript schedule (CRO(H) DB 74/Box 150/1) are as follows, working west to east from the 'staff bungalows' at Naddle Gate: Grindstone Close (1069), Mill How (1068), Thornthwaite Mill, barn and garden (1071), Mill Hill (1073 ,site of pre-1858 mill), Oaks (1066, hence name of one of the construction village buildings), Hoghouse Close (1064), Little Ing (1065), outbuildings and garth (1063), Long Close (965), Long Ing (966), Stoney Close (963, 964), and Waterfoot Close (962). In 1919 these were tenanted from Lord Lonsdale by John Dargue of Thornthwaite Hall Farm, as were the Pod Net and the Naddle Low Forest settlement sites.

10.2 THE NAVVY CAMP

- 10.2.1 The construction of the camp was begun in the Autumn of 1929. The NWW Watchgate Treatment Plant plan collection includes plans (4152/2) of the village in its final form (undated, but redrawn later in c1939), and a further plan (4152/2A) annotated showing the removal of huts in 1941. Later specification plans show a proposed new office for a resident inspector in July 1959 (4152/15), and a new blacksmith's shop in August 1959 (4152/16). The reduced village, as shown by the OS in 1977, is on an undated plan (4152/1). Vertical aerial photographs of 30 July 1951 (NMR film no. 540/570, frame 3073) and 12 June 1967 (NMR film no. MAL/67052, frame 083) show the village clearly.
- 10.2.2 In its final form, by c1939, the navy camp comprised 40, mostly pre-fabricated metal, buildings, and eight wooden 'staff bungalows' (construction photos, NWW Watchgate v1, no 21-2, 36, dated 11.9 and 9.10.1929), these latter are located south-west of the rest of the complex, at Naddle Gate. Most of the 40 building were divided into two, three, or four, giving 66 habitations, a mission hall, recreation hall with a stage (photos, v1, no. 113-14, 11.9.1930), a canteen (photo, v1, no. 93, 12.6.1930; interior no. 115, 19.9.1930), a joiner's and general workshops. The general stores

- and dispensary (photo, v1, no. 103, 10.7.1930) are numbered as habitations on the plan. There was also a garage and small shop at the west end of the settlement, with stables beside the staff bungalows. A sewage treatment plant was completed near the staff bungalows by November 1929 (photo, NWW Watchgate, v1, no. 41, 18.11.1929). For the re-commenced scheme (i.e. from around April 1935), 200 workmen and their families, a total population of around 400, were housed at Burnbanks (Anon 1936). All the religions represented by the workforce (Anglican, Roman Catholic, Nonconformist) worshipped in the same Mission Hall (Anon 1936).
- 10.2.3 Much of the camp was removed in c1940-1, leaving in c1977 (plan 4152/1), 11 buildings, a works yard, the staff bungalows. Huts were sold off to a variety of organisations including the Agricultural Committee, YMCA Walney Island, and Kendal Institution.
- 10.2.4 **Works buildings beside the dam:** there were a further seven buildings close to the dam in c1977, about which few details are available. These may have included some of the 1929-30 works yard buildings, which were photographed at an early stage of construction in June 1930 (photo v1, no. 95, 12.6.1930), and apparently completed in November 1930 (v2, nos 133-4, 13.11.1930). The interior of the fitting shop is shown in Sept 1930 (v1, no. 118, 19.9.1930). Views from the top of the dam in Feb 1938 (v4, no. 394) and in January 1939 (v4, no. 440) show both the works buildings and village. A temporary, but stone-built, bridge was constructed over Haweswater Beck, 'below the site of the dam', and is shown during construction in March and June 1930 (v1, no. 71, 12.3.1930, no. 92, 12.6.1930).
- 10.2.5 **Suspension and re-commencement of works:** from the press coverage in the Manchester Corporation Waterworks scrapbooks, it is known that work on the dam was suspended from some time in 1931 until 6 April 1935, due to a combination of the recession and a review of the need for the project. In 1934 a smaller scheme was proposed (no details available), but when work was re-started it was decided to revert to the original scheme (Anon 1935a and b). Work was again suspended during the Second World war; press coverage (Anon 1939c and d) indicates that there was an 'indefinite postponement of work due to the national emergency' before 22 September 1939. Following this the opportunity was also taken to conduct a 12 month special survey to review the final implementation of the scheme, including the link to the existing Thirlmere aqueduct. The dam and aqueduct joining the Thirlmere aqueduct at Garnett Bridge were opened in October 1941. An entirely separate aqueduct, though still utilising the Watchgate Treatment Plant near Kendal, was opened in June 1955 (MCW 1955; Hoyte 1996, 13).
- 10.2.6 **The Manchester Corporation Waterworks Haweswater Sub-Committee minutes:** we learn from the 1925-30 minutes of this committee (MCL M231/2/2/Box 5) that construction workers' accommodation, and other facilities were being discussed and ordered from 1925. On 14 July 1925, the committee discussed portable offices for engineers for the works railway from Shap to Haweswater (*ibid*, f5); the lowest tender was from Mr John Holmes, Brooklands Works, Darley Dale, who was awarded the contract. The location of these 1925 offices are not known, and the office building at Burnbanks does not seem to have been begun until 1929, being shown not yet roofed in September of that year (NWW Watchgate photo, v1, no. 14, 11.9.1929).
- 10.2.7 **Works huts at Burnbanks:** on 13 Nov 1929, a report was read to the sub-committee on tenders for workmen's huts (*ibid*, f62). Reference was made to the 25 June

resolution by the Thirlmere and Haweswater Sub-Committee [not seen] authorising acceptance of a tender from Messrs Newton, Chambers & Co. Ltd. of Thorncliffe Ironworks, near Sheffield for 3 'A' Type, and 3 'B' Type workmen's huts, and subject to being satisfactory, six more of each type. It appears that three Type A and four Type B were already occupied by the date of the report, the remainder being well in hand. The completed huts (nos 63-66) were photographed on 13 Dec 1929 (NWW Watchgate, v1, no. 50). The chief engineer recommended a further order for three more of each type, making 12 of each, at a total cost £23,400. The report is signed 'L Holme Lewis, engineer'. A photograph of the village from a distance on 12 Feb 1930 shows 19 buildings, though some were not yet completed (NWW Watchgate, v1, nos. 63, 65); at least 31 buildings were completed or being built on 9 Oct 1930 (photo v1, no. 125, v2, no 126).

- 10.2.8 **Power station:** on 22 Nov 1929 (*ibid*, f64-6), a report was read to the sub-committee by the engineer, considering four alternative sites for hydro-electric power (to have a maximum output of 650 HP, and an average of 450 HP), combining Thornthwaite, Measand, and Swindale Falls.
- 10.2.9 However, the engineer recommended that none of these should be adopted, and instead an oil fired plant of 750 HP should be placed near the dam, so that cooling water was available. This scheme had lower capital and running costs (£7,401), and higher scrap value at the end of the project. There are photographs of the power station at various stages in its construction (v1, no. 95, 12.6.103; no. 111, 15.8.1930; no. 117, 19.9.1930;
- 10.2.11 **General store, hospital, recreation hall, etc:** tenders were received before the meeting on 22 Nov 1929 (*ibid*, f68) for construction of a general store in the works village, with accommodation for a manager or tenant. The tender of £694 from Messrs Speirs of Glasgow was accepted.
- 10.2.12 On 27 Nov 1929 a report was read to the sub-committee on Hospital Arrangements (*ibid*, f69), stating that arrangement would have to be made with Carlisle Hospital 30 miles away, Penrith Hospital being too small to deal with accidents or illness at the dam construction site. There would therefore be a need therefore only for a small Dispensary on site at Burnbanks, and to retain the services of Dr Prentice of Shap, probably for an outlay of about £50 per annum.
- 10.2.13 At the Works and Estate Executive Sub-committee meeting on 2 June 1930 (*ibid*, f71) it was agreed to accept the following tenders for buildings:
 - Speirs Ltd., Glasgow, for the Recreation Hall, £1908 and the same company for the Canteen, £1699.
 - Newton Chambers, Sheffield, for the Dispensary, £617, and the same for the Mission Hall, £951.
- 10.2.14 Also on 2 June 1930 it was agreed that a further Type B hut needed to be ordered, for the use of an additional police constable (at the Chief Constable of Cumberland's recommendation), and for the foreman of the Generating Station (*ibid*, f72).
- 10.2.15 A report of 6 Aug 1930 to the 12 Aug committee meeting stated the current situation regarding Type C huts: two blocks (8) were in the course of erection, and were already let. Applications had been received for eight more huts. Each consisted of a living room, kitchen, one bedroom, and a scullery. They cost £940 each, and would be rented for 29s per week, giving a return of 7.5% on outlay. The report stated that

it might be necessary to erect two more Type B (semi-detached) huts at a cost of £825 (*ibid*, f76). At the same meeting it was agreed that the village Stores should have an extra bedroom added, costing £69 (*ibid*, f77).

11. NADDLE PARK SETTLEMENT (H558)

11.1 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

11.1.1 Hay and Hay (1976, 61) give the following description:

‘There was also a village settlement of sorts about a third of a mile south-west of Naddle bridge. I remember my father doing a bit of investigation though I am afraid I forget what decisions, if any, he came to. Probably none, or they would have been recorded in the Royal Commission’s findings published in 1936. There were certainly definite traces of a wall encircling about half an acre and some indistinct cross-walls as well as the hut circles.’

- 11.1.2 The village referred to by Hay and Hay could be any of a number of sites, but most probably H558, which was identified by the RCHME (1936, 211 site 73; NMR NY 51 NW 4; Unique Identifier 11818). This reference comprises *two* well-preserved settlements, thought by the NMR to be of Iron Age/Romano British date (Scheduled Monuments Nos. CU 206a, 206b, 207), centred at NY 5070 1570, 370m south-west of Naddle Bridge (this is described by the RCHME 1936), and NY 509158, 230m south of Naddle Bridge, *‘joined by a field system of small enclosures based on two major east-west field walls. All walls are of boulder construction. On the north the field system and settlements are defined approximately by the 700ft contour, and on the south by farmland in which the field system continues but is less well preserved.’* (NMR UId 11818). The sites are mentioned by Higham and Jones (1975, 52). A further site of similar supposed date is noted by these authorities at NY 4990 1530 (NMR NY 41 NE 22; UId 11021).
- 11.1.3 **Aerial photographs:** vertical aerial photographs of 30 July 1951 (NMR film no. 540/570, frame 3073) and 12 June 1967 (NMR film no. MAL/67052, frame 083) show the location of this site, but tree cover is too dense for these sorties to be of much archaeological value.
- 11.1.4 **Cartographic and survey evidence:** this area is well served by OS and manuscript estate map coverage, and field names are identifiable from the 1860 MSS valuation survey (CRO(K) WDB/35/Box 14/Shap), and in the 1919 typescript schedule (CRO(H) DB 74/Box 150/1; NWW TRC M1/466, Box 116).
- 11.1.5 These sources confirm that the main sub-circular enclosure (OS number 645), measuring c200m east-west, by c180m north-south, is a *deer park*, specifically called ‘Naddle Deer park’ in the surveys. It is unclear whether this is the same site being referred to by the NMR, or a later feature overlying/embodying parts of it. The adjacent small field to the south-east (650) is Copy Wood, and the large field (651) to the east, between the deer park and Naddle Forest farm (657) is Naddle Field. To the north, between the deer park and Gill Dubs on Haweswater Beck is Dub Mire (185), and west of this are Low Forest (648) and the un-named field number 643 adjacent to the Low water part of Haweswater (now below water). In 1860 the fields were tenanted from Lord Lonsdale by Thomas Abbott, and in 1919 by John Dargue, of Thornthwaite Hall Farm, who in both cases also held Pod Net.
- 11.1.6 An undated but early nineteenth-century sketch plan of the Naddle estate (CRO(C) D/Lons/Plans Box 1/Bampton /27) by James Parnell (author of another Bampton plan dated 1806) confirms these field names. Both this plan and the OS 1st edition

1:2500 show a small enclosure within the deer park at its southern end, abutting the boundary with Copy Wood.

- 11.1.6 A manuscript written survey of 26 April 1786 of the lands (c900 acres) tenanted by Thomas Wilson at £70 per year, again confirms the field names, and deer park (CRO(C) D/Lons/L5/2/20/10), it being one of 23 fields in Naddle, Mosdale, and Mardale, plus three 'parcels in Mardale Common Fields' tenanted by Wilson.
- 11.1.7 An earlier survey of 1612 by Thomas Goodwin of the lands of Lord William Howard of Naworth (CRO(C) D/Lons/L5/2/20/11), also refers to parks associated with Naddle lands:

'The seate of the mann's with the Hening and Horse Close, Kennell Mire, in the oulde parke the Bornes [total 37a 13r], and the Berketmire ... the inclosed ground in Naddle late tenented lands ... the oulde parke with the High Land ... the Lowe fforest ... the High fforest ... Mossdale ...

However, as there are two other parks documented within this area, there is a problem of identification. Thornthwaite Hall, which is of similar date (NMR NY 51 NW 39, UId 11867) had its own deer park immediately south-east of the hall and only c900m to the north-east of the Naddle deer park (centre to centre). There was also the much larger Low Park to the north-east of Thornthwaite hall (CRO(C) D/Lons/Plans Box 5/Bampton 31; centred NGR NY 5145 1640; LUAU 1997, v1, 31, paras 4.2.26-7).

- 11.1.8 The fields Low and High Henning, and Kenel Mire from the 1612 survey are at least identifiable, and are adjacent to the Thornthwaite deer park. The 'Naddle late tenanted lands' are presumably those from which Sir Henry Curwen had expelled twelve tenants in 1576, and taken the land into his demesne. His grandson, another Sir Henry, sold the manor to Howard in c1604 (Curwen 1907, 141-2).
- 11.1.9 **Deer Park Chronology:** the cartographic evidence indicates that by the nineteenth century the Naddle deer park was a part of Naddle House Farm (or Naddle Forest as it is called on the OS 1858/63) which is of late sixteenth century foundation (RCHME 1936, 210, no. 44). It is probable that the deer park was always associated with Naddle House and may therefore have a similar date of foundation.
- 11.1.10 Nearby Thornthwaite is known to have been Lord William Howard's favourite 'hunting box', which served the adjoining forest of Naddle, and where he resided while his castle at Naworth was undergoing repair (Noble 1901, 152). It is probable that the Curwens also built Naddle Forest house, and that it, and the nearby Naddle deer park, were parts of the variety of hunting provision that Howard had amassed for himself by 1612.

11.2 SURVEY RESULTS

- 11.2.1 The site comprises a large sub-circular enclosure (the deer park) which is cut by the modern high level Haweswater road. Within the deer park boundary are two very contrasting settlements, the first semi-enclosed to the north of the modern road (*Section 11.2.2*) and the other more dispersed but essentially to the south of the road (*Section 11.2.8*). Erratic boundaries and tracks extend throughout the deer park (*Section 11.2.13*).

- 11.2.2 **Northern Settlement (H558.1-11):** The northernmost of the two settlements comprises a partial enclosure containing a series of plots and putative hut structures. The outer enclosure banks have a very varied character: Bank H558.5 at its eastern end is a relatively narrow, but prominent bank. It is higher with respect to the external level than with respect to the internal level and has the characteristics of a revetted bank or rampart. To the west it broadens out into a large and massive bank and although well-defined externally is particularly ill-defined internally. This broad bank terminates at a cross boundary (H558.7), although the junction is too ill-defined and amorphous to be able to establish a relationship. To the west of H558.7 the enclosure boundary (H558.5) reverts to a narrow but prominent bank, which has some extremely prominent boulders extending through the surface of the bank. There is a noticeable gap through this section which is defined to the west by a very prominent orthostat. The implication is that this was a formal entrance into the enclosure. The western end of the bank is defined by an obvious broadened terminal which defined one side of a further gap/entrance the other side being a small 'L' shaped section of bank linked to a putative hut (Section 11.2.5: Site H558.11).
- 11.2.3 Beyond the hut is a marked (25m) gap before the enclosure boundary continues in the form of narrow revetted bank. The gap broadly corresponds with the line of a later track/road (H558.19) and it is possible that its construction has obscured / destroyed any evidence for the enclosing boundary in this area. H558.9 is a very diffuse feature, which in part survives as a dry-stone boundary, but broadens out into a wide bank to the north-east. The line of the external boundary is continued by H558.3 which is a broad, fairly prominent, but relatively ill-defined stone bank. It broadens out into a wide terminal, forming a complex entrance with sites H558.4 and 5; Bank H558.4 subdivides the aperture, providing access to plots at both the northern side of the enclosure and also the southern side.
- 11.2.4 In general the enclosure is defined by an irregular, but fairly prominent external bank, which has at least four primary entrances. Apart from a substantial gap to the south-west, which could potentially be a product of subsequent disturbance, the enclosure is broadly complete.
- 11.2.5 There are at least four structures within or associated with the enclosure. Structure H558.11 is set against the inside of the enclosure bank. It is heavily overgrown and hence ill-defined, but would appear to be a polygonal shaped hut (6m diameter), with an entrance leading from the outside of the enclosure. There is considerable collapse within the interior of the hut and hence it was not possible to ascertain if this was internally terraced. Site H558.6 is a similarly sized circular hut (c5.5, diameter, which is also set against the inside of the enclosure bank. The internal edge of the putative hut is well-defined, but again collapse obscures the floor and there is no evidence of internal terracing. The entrance is c 1.1m wide and faces east towards the external boundary. The westernmost side of the 'hut' is a more prominent bank, than the other side and is in line with a broad boundary bank (H558.2, 7 and 8) that extends through the centre of both the enclosure and the deer park. The north-western end of this boundary terminates at the edge of the deer park boundary and hence, is contemporary with or post-dates the deer park. Extending north-east of the circular hut is a line of bank/decayed wall (H558.6), which corresponds in alignment with a similar section of bank extending north-west from the broad outer bank H558.3; they would appear therefore to be discontinuous elements of a rectilinear structure. Its internal area is fairly level and may have been internally terraced. Set against the external side of enclosure bank H558.3 is a further putative rectilinear

- structure. Its primary element is a stub of walling orientated towards boundary H558.1, and therefore the structure may be the adaptation of the corner between the enclosure boundary and the off shoot wall (H558), as it would therefore involve the construction of only a single wall extending north from the H558.1 boundary wall (the north side of the structure is open). The internal area of the putative structure is fairly flat and may have been internally terraced.
- 11.2.6 A further possible location for a hut is to the immediate north of bank H558.10. This is a raised semi-circular terrace edged to the south-west by bank H558.10 and to the north-east by a prominent forward terrace apron. The terrace is clearly of artificial origin and its surface is relatively flat. The terrace is probably too small (c8m x 7m) to have had an agricultural function and there is therefore the possibility that it accommodated a domestic structure.
- 11.2.7 Despite the overgrown nature of the enclosed settlement interior there is evidence for at least two and possibly three plots. The first is set into the northern corner of the settlement and comprises a sunken, hollow based plot defined to the south and west by a substantial break of slope / bank (H558.4). A similar hollowed plot may have existed on the southern side of bank H558.4.
- 11.2.8 ***Southern Settlement (Sites H558.21, 23-25 and 29):*** the character of the southern settlement is very distinct from that of the northern settlement. It comprises two long houses (H558.21 and 24), which are associated with a series of essentially parallel field boundaries (H558.23, 26, 27 and 29) that are aligned north/south (across the slope). The boundaries are for the most part earthen banks but do display sporadic evidence of dry-stone structure. In the southernmost part of the deer park is a boundary (H558.27) which corresponds with the western part of the 'V' shaped boundary shown on the nineteenth century maps. The eastern part of the 'V' shaped boundary almost corresponds with wall H558.26 which was been substantially altered as a result of the subsequent construction of track H558.26. The implication is that the alteration occurred subsequent to the preparation of the OS 1st edition map (1863).
- 11.2.9 The southern end of boundary H588.13 is parallel to these boundaries, and, though on the opposite side of the modern road, may be a related feature of the field system.
- 11.2.10 The largest of the long houses (H588.24) is a two celled structure (14m x 5.5m), defined by broad banks which are somewhat decayed but reveal evidence of dry-stone structure. The smallest of the two cells, to the east, has an internally terraced floor and is cut into the slope; the southern boundary is an earth retaining wall. The larger cell is more overgrown, and contains more collapsed material but is broadly similar to the easternmost cell. The only gap through the banks is in the southern side, and would appear to have been the principal entrance; a small terraced track leads from this entrance to the track (H558.28) which extends through the deer park.
- 11.2.11 The northernmost of the two long houses is single celled and slightly smaller (13m x 6m). It is very poorly defined and truncated by the construction of a track (H558.28) through its south western corner, however, sufficient survives to be able to establish its character. It is internally terraced into the hill-side and consequently the southern boundary is fairly insubstantial, and the south-westernmost corner survives only as a rock cut line. By contrast the northern boundary is relatively prominent, standing to c 0.4m, but is entirely earthfast, and only occasional stones protruded. Extending east from H558.21 is a small break of slope which appears to be part of a terrace platform for a small plot set out from the east side of the hut.

- 11.2.12 Near the southern end of wall H558.29 is a large sub-circular terrace (H558.25) (5m x 8m in size) which is substantially set into the slope and has a fairly prominent downslope apron; the height difference between the top of the wall and the terrace floor is c1.7m. It has a very flat base, with only one large stone standing in the centre, otherwise there is little material on the surface. Although the boundary (H558.29) extends past it, there is no direct association between these features and they were not necessarily contemporary. Potentially the terrace could be a hut platform but there is no direct association with other similar features and by virtue of its relative isolation, it could equally be a pitstead as there are a significant number within these woods.
- 11.2.13 ***Deer Park Boundary and Tracks (Sites H558.13,15,17,19,20,22 and 28):*** the deer park covers an area of 3.1 hectares and is erratically defined, some sections of the boundary have been rebuilt within the last hundred years, the eastern and westernmost sections for example, and other sections display substantial diversity of form which would suggest that they have been altered, albeit at an earlier date. The most decayed, and by implication the least restored section, is around the northernmost side, and even here there are sections surviving to 1.25m. In general the condition of the walling is much better than any of the internal boundaries. The internal boundaries for the most part have some relationship to either the northern or southern settlements; however, there are a few which do not have a direct relationship with the settlements, but yet do appear to serve as internal boundaries specifically for the extent of the deer park. The most marked of these is the long H588.2/7/8 boundary which extends in a straight line almost right across the deer park. It butts against the northern boundary of the deer park, and there is no evidence of a continuation beyond the deer park boundary and in any case the boundary essentially blocks one of the principal entrances of the deer park. It therefore clearly post-dates the deer park. The boundary extends across the northern settlement, but it can not be confirmed that it was a later feature. Similarly there is a large boundary (H588.12) which defines a sub-rectangular plot between the northern boundary of the deer park and wall H588.7. This is a very broad and prominent bank which is in places up to 0.75m high. The size of the mound would suggest that it has served as a depository for clearance stone.
- 11.2.14 There are a number of tracks extending through or around the deer park, of which three are shown on the nineteenth century maps. H558.19 is one of these documented tracks and extends from the western side of the deer park and then splits just south of the northern settlement, one arm extending north-east through a gap in the deer park wall. The other extends east into an area of enclosed land, but at its transition with the deer park boundary there is no sign of any gap or break in the wall; clearly the track had gone out of use by the time the wall was rebuilt. As the track is shown apparently in use on the 1863 map it would imply that the boundary was rebuilt at a later date. The track cuts through or extends around all the elements of the northern settlement and also cuts the long internal deer park boundary H588.2.
- 11.2.15 A track extends around and respects the southern boundary of the deer park; it being shown on the nineteenth century maps extending towards Naddle Forest farm. There is one significant track (H588.28), extending through the southern part of the deer park, which is not shown on the nineteenth century maps. The modern North West Water road to the dam base, which extends off from the modern valley road, is on the line of this track, and when constructed in the 1940's, was evidently an adaptation of

an earlier track rather than a new line. This track cuts through or adapts all elements of the southern settlement that it crosses and was clearly of a later date.

11.3 DISCUSSION

- 11.3.1 The ill-defined spatial stratigraphy of the site compounds the considerable uncertainty as to its overall chronology. There are two settlements (northern and southern settlements) within the extent of the deer park and these are very distinct in character, one comprises mainly circular huts set within an oval enclosure and the southern settlement has two very distinct long houses within a broadly parallel field system. It is therefore probable that they were not contemporary.
- 11.3.2 **Deer Park:** the deer park boundary encloses both settlements and provides an essential linking feature for the overall site. The broad date of the feature can be surmised from both its form and documentary evidence. The size of the deer park (3.1ha) may provide an indication as to the broad chronology of the structure. The earliest deer parks were constructed primarily as a source of meat for the lord of the manor and were typically relatively small, being just large enough to provide pasture to allow the deer to graze and would also have encompassed sufficient woodland for cover and forage (Cantor 1982, 75). They were also, however, small enough to facilitate the culling of the deer. The typical earlier medieval examples were often less than 100 acres (Naddle deer park is only nine acres in extent). They were usually bounded by an earthen bank with an internal ditch and the bank was topped by either a fence of oak stakes, a hedge or a stone wall. Later in the medieval period and into the post-medieval period, the park became more of a pleasure ground, both in an aesthetic sense and in terms of the hunt, which evolved into a sporting pursuit, rather than primarily a means of providing meat (Vandervell and Coles 1980, 24); they accordingly increased in size to facilitate the sporting aspects and some of the parks could be up to 1000 or 2000ha in size.
- 11.3.4 The Naddle example is clearly much smaller than both the later sporting parks and to an extent also the earlier provisioning parks. It could, however, correspond with a haie, a breeding reserve for deer, which would typically be very small and would not in itself allow for the hunting of deer, but from these the deer would be released into either a large park or onto the open fell to provide for the hunt (Richard Newman pers comm). Such breeding reserves can have a late medieval or early post-medieval date.
- 11.3.5 The Naddle park is depicted on the nineteenth century sketch map (CRO(C) D/Lons/Plans Box 1/Bampton/27) as a deer park; and there is a possibility that it has always had an association with Naddle House which was founded in the sixteenth century (*Section 11.1.7*). There is a reference from the 1612 survey to 'Naddle late tenanted lands' which seem to correspond to those from which Sir Henry Curwen had expelled twelve tenants in 1576, and then inclosed the land into his demesne. This could potentially reflecting the emparking of these tenanted lands and would therefore potentially relate to the formation of the Naddle Park. If this were substantiated it would provide a very precise date for the formation of the park and by implication would also provide an abandonment date for the southern settlement.
- 11.3.6 **Southern Settlement:** the southern settlement comprises characteristic long houses, which are set within a series of parallel field boundaries. Both the northernmost long house (H588.21) and the field boundaries are cut by a track shown on the early

nineteenth century sketch map (CRO(C) D/Lons/Plans Box 1/Bampton /27); it is therefore safe to conclude that the sites pre-date the nineteenth century. There is only an equivocal relationship between the field system and the park pale, as the main point of interaction between them shows that bank H588.23 is linked to H588.29 by an east/west cross boundary and this would suggest that the field boundaries were overlain by the park pale. This, however, cannot be confirmed by physical examination because of the poor definition of bank H588.23.

- 11.3.7 The form of the long houses is paralleled from a multitude of sites in Cumbria. These huts vary substantially in size, the largest identified to date from recent surveys is 24m long, while the smallest are 7.5m in length, but the mean is c11.5m.; the Naddle Park huts are 14m (H588.24) and 13m (H588.21) in length. By contrast long houses display much greater conformity of morphological form; they vary only from 1.7: 1 to 2.5:1 between the long and short sides, and the mean hut has a proportion 2.0: 1. In comparison H588.24 has a proportion of 2.5:1, whereas H588.21 is 2.0:1. The majority do not have an internal partition, but those that do are invariably on the larger huts (eg. H588.24). Most have a single entrance through the long side of the hut, although a minority have opposing entrances, and are reminiscent, therefore, of the cross passage type of house (Brunskill 1974, 50). If they were set on a slope they invariably were internally terraced.
- 11.3.8 These long huts are typically dated to the medieval or early post-medieval period: an historically dated example at Grassoms on Bootle Fell (Hut BF 897: Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming) is referred to in a Millom courtbook of 1510 (CRO D/LONS/W/Millom Courtbook 1510-1523/pp64). This Bootle Fell hut is particularly large (24m x 9m), however, and may not be directly comparable to the Naddle Park examples. There are also elaborate examples of a similar late medieval / post-medieval date from Ennerdale, where one hut on excavation produced ceramic dating to between fourteenth and late seventeenth centuries (EF296: Fletcher and Fell 1987; LUAU 1998b). It would therefore seem probable that the Southern settlement is of broadly medieval or early post-medieval date and may correspond with the putative 1576 abandonment date (*Section 11.3.5*).
- 11.3.9 **Northern Settlement:** the principal area of chronological uncertainty revolves around the northern settlement. This has some of the characteristics of enclosed settlements of which there are a relatively large number in the region (eg. H1026 at Haweswater Hotel). It has a partial and erratically defined enclosing bank with a southern gap, potentially reflecting disturbance by the later track (H588.19). It has two sub-circular structures set into the outer bank, however, it possibly also contained a pair of rectilinear huts (H588.6 and H588.3). Within the enclosure is at least one irregular sunken plot (H588.4) again a common feature of enclosed settlements. Enclosed settlements are typically ascribed to the Romano-British period on the basis of a limited number of excavations, principally by Collingwood at nearby Ewe Close (Collingwood 1908). If it is a Romano-British settlement then it would imply that it and any associated field system was overlain by the deer park, and therefore the relationship between it and the park pale is crucial. There is a boundary (H588.1) extending east out from the northern settlement and this terminates at the park pale. There is no evidence of any continuation in the field beyond the wall, however, this field has been extensively improved which could have caused the loss of any surface evidence for the bank. The key relationships, therefore, relate to boundary H588.2/7/8 which extends across the deer park and across the northern settlement terminating at the northern park pale. There is no

evidence of any continuation beyond the park pale, in an area which has not been subject to intensive improvement and it seems likely that the boundary H588.2/7/8 post-dates the deer park. In one sense it can be argued that the passage of a boundary right across the northern settlement, suggests that the boundary post-dates the settlement, however, bank H588.7 terminates at the northern edge of the settlement, although the precise relationship could not be determined. The character of the enclosure bank (H588.5) is very different on either side of the H588.7 boundary, again suggesting a relationship. There are marked gaps between section H588.8 and the outer bank. The line of the H588.2/7/8 boundary extends along the south-western edge of hut H588.6, the bank of which is very prominent suggesting that it was built up subsequent to the abandonment of the hut. In general the spatial stratigraphic relationship between the features relating to the settlement and those of the deer park is uncertain and it is not, thus possible to confirm an early date for the northern settlement.

12. TAILBERT HEAD (H605)

12.1 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

- 12.1.1 The Tailbert Head cairnfield is located on the eastern side of a gentle sloped spur between Swindale Beck and River Lowther, at an altitude of c280m AOD. The ground in the area is generally well-drained, although there are localised areas of poorer drainage within the extent of the cairnfield.

12.2 SURVEY RESULTS

- 12.2.1 A small cairnfield of five generally similar cairns (H605.1-5) on the slope of a low hill above Tailbert Head farm. They were all fairly small in size (c 2.5m diameter), roughly circular in plan and were earthfast with very little protruding stone. The configuration of the cairns is consistent with a localised area of ground cleared for agriculture. They have a broadly linear distribution, which potentially indicates clearance along the edge of a piece of usable ground, with the ground appearing to be slightly better drained to the south-east of the group. The site is too indeterminate in character to provide any indication of date.

13. HAWESWATER HOTEL ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT (H1026)

13.1 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

- 13.1.1 The enclosed settlement is located on the eastern side of the Haweswater valley, on moderately sloping ground, immediately adjacent to Pod Net Gill which is only 5m to the south of the settlement. The settlement is now only about 15m away from the high water level of Haweswater reservoir. Prior to the construction of the reservoir it was more remote from Haweswater, and was up to c50m above the former level of the lake. The settlement is on a very slight natural terrace but this has apparently been enhanced to accommodate the settlement structures which have been partially terraced into the slope. By virtue of the slope the ground is well-drained.

13.2 DOCUMENTARY RESULTS

- 13.2.1 The enclosed settlement (H1026) would appear to correspond with one described by the RCHM(E) (1936, 211) and was located by them as being '600yds NE of Guerness Nib' and would suggest an NGR of NY 4840 1400; this is about 0.6km to the north of the actual location. The site was described as follows;

It was 'of roughly oval plan. The construction of a new road-way across the site with its accompanying debris has obliterated much of the work. That half of the enclosure to the N. of the modern road shows an encircling wall of fallen stones with one or two possible orthostats and with a probable entrance on the N.W. Within are three circular huts, two of about 12 ft. and a third of about 18 ft. in diameter. To the S.E. of the modern road are traces of an outer wall and suggestions of what may have been a hut towards the S.W. About 10 yards S.W. of the northern part of the enclosure abutting on the stream running down to the lake are perhaps traces of a circular hut of about 20 ft. diameter' (RCHM(E) 1936, 211).

- 13.2.2 A further attempt was made to re-examine the site by an OS Field Inspector in 1973 and his report (NY 41 SE 7; Unique Identifier 11070) states that 'no remains of any enclosure could be located in the position described [by the RCHME]. ... it seems likely that the part of the work north of the road has been destroyed by land slip, while the lesser remains to the south-east may well have been subsequently obliterated by landscaping.'
- 13.2.3 The RCHM(E) description of the site closely matches the observed evidence (Section 13.3) and it can be concluded that this description pertains to the present site. However, the inaccuracy of the RCHM(E) survey has clearly caused considerable confusion with the OS field inspector, resulting in the dismissive assessment of its survival.

13.3 SURVEY RESULTS

- 13.3.1 An annular bank (H1026.3-.5, .8, .15-.16) serves to delimit the perimeter of the enclosed settlement and extends from an area of shallow sloping ground to the west and then across more steeply sloping ground to the east. The shape of the enclosure is sub-rectangular rather than circular and would appear to have entrances through

- each of the four sides. The bank is generally well defined and is largely earthfast with medium to large sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface. It has, however, been truncated by the construction of the modern road and similarly the ground immediately up-slope of the road has been landscaped hence, there is little surviving between the road edge and the line of a modern fence which is *c* 3.5m up from the road. A track (H1026.19) leading from a small post-medieval quarry (H1026.1) also truncates the main enclosure bank (H1026.4/5).
- 13.3.2 A further linear bank (H1026.2) extends south from the opposite side of Pod Net Gill to the main enclosure; it is similarly well defined, and comprises mainly earthfast medium to large sub-rounded stones. It was evidently a field boundary, but there is no direct association with the enclosed settlement, and it can not be confirmed that they were contemporary.
- 13.3.3 **Domestic Structures:** within the enclosure were five and possibly six small circular huts, grouped on the more gentle sloping western part of the enclosure. Two circular huts (H1026.10 and 11) were set on the south side of a principal entrance to the enclosure and their adjoining walls were bonded together. They have prominent external banks reflecting considerable volumes of building material which surround marked hollows. Although the hut interiors have been partly filled by collapse the bases appear to be deeper on the eastern side and may reflect internal terracing. The easternmost hut (H1026.11) was the larger of the two having a diameter of up to 7.5m. Both huts had entrances orientated towards the north-east, into the interior of the enclosure.
- 13.3.4 On the northern side of the principal enclosure entrance is a set of structures (H1026.13/14) which compliment huts H1026.10/11 on the southern side of the entrance. The principal hut (H1026.13) comprises an annular bank, with a hollowed interior and is comparable in size (*c*6m diameter) to huts H1026.10 and 11. It has an entrance facing east which opens out into what must be an irregularly shaped semi-enclosure (H1026.14), which is defined by a substantial prominent bank, and extends out from the terminal of hut H1026.13. The structure does not have the classic shape of an independent hut and instead seems to define an irregular annex to hut H1026.13, either as a porch feature or even potentially an unroofed yard. The only other access into this annex, and therefore also hut H1026.13, appears to be via a shallower section of the perimeter bank (H1026.15).
- 13.3.5 Within the enclosed settlement is a further hut (H1026.12) which comprised a simple sub-circular enclosure with an entrance to the north-east. It was constructed from stone with largely earthfast medium sub-rounded stones protruding. It was internally terraced, but was partially overlain by spoil from the construction of the modern road, which has, to an extent, limited the definition of the structure. A further possible hut was an irregular terraced area (H1026.9) to the south of hut H1026.11. The terracing was irregularly defined to the west by a scarp sloped and also to the south-east by rear terraced slopes. Despite the irregularities of form it was potentially a hut platform.
- 13.3.6 Also inside the enclosure are two areas of cleared or terraced ground (H1026.18 and 6). The former is in the north-western part of the enclosure and is characterised by its relatively level and stone free appearance and would appear to have been subject to some degree of improvement. The other area (H1026.6) is to the east of the modern road, but within the settlement, and is edged to the east by two terrace scarp slopes and is truncated to the west by the landscaping for the road. The terrace has a

relatively flat base and was evidently a product of improvement. Both areas are relatively localised and their function is uncertain, although there is the possibility that they were stock pounds, of a type paralleled from other enclosed settlements in the region (eg. Lowther Park settlement (LUAU 1997)).

13.4 DISCUSSION

- 13.4.1 **Layout:** the layout of the settlement provides for the grouping of domestic structures and associated yards in the western part, and the grouping of enclosures/plots on the opposite, eastern side. To an extent this reflects the topography of the site, however, it also mimics the character of other enclosed settlements from the area, notably that on Askham Fell (AF 203; Quartermaine and Leech, forthcoming). The Askham Fell example also has the huts grouped together, with the plots kept deliberately separate on either side. Access into the plots in this type was for the most part either from outside or independent of the huts. Similarly site 57 from Lowther Park (LUAU 1997) again had the huts grouped and the agricultural plots concentrated in specific areas.
- 13.4.2 **Chronology:** this type of settlement is typically dated to the Romano-British period, on the basis of a limited number of excavations, eg. Ewe Close, Crosby Ravensworth; (Collingwood 1908) and Waitby (Webster 1972). The finding of a Romano-British brooch within the Barnscar settlement (BS 477: Quartermaine and Leech, forthcoming) during the excavations by G. de G. Sieveking (Richardson C, pers comm) would appear to confirm that the Barnscar settlement was also of this date. Similarly the Yanwath enclosed settlement, (NY 5193 2598), produced second century pottery from one of the field ditches during excavations in 1936 (SMR 02899). However, all of these excavations have established a very crude chronology on the basis of only a limited artefactual assemblage, and there are no radio-carbon or other absolute dates for any of them. In this area the Iron Age was seemingly almost aceramic, and hence any site extending from the Iron Age into the Roman period would have an overall assemblage very heavily biased in favour of the later period. It is possible, therefore, despite the excavation evidence, that some of these enclosed settlements were also occupied prior to the Roman period, and even afterwards extending into the early medieval period.

14. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

14.1 CASTLE CRAG HILLFORT

- 14.1.1 **Survey Profiles:** the survey has shown that some areas of the external rampart have an extant original ground surface, while others have been quarried or built up. The nature of the construction technique could be clarified by surveying a series of profiles across the whole fort, but particularly along the north-east/south-west axis. This would also allow for the reconstruction of the original ground surface. These profiles would be undertaken by instrument survey and could be vertically enhanced within a CAD system to emphasise the constructional form. By the same basic techniques it would also be possible to create a basic digital terrain model for the and thereby provide an indication of the volume of the ramparts and rock cut ditches. This would demonstrate the extent to which the rock cut ditches served as borrow pits for the principal rampart.

14.2 BURNBANKS CONSTRUCTION CAMP

- 14.2.1 The documentary study produced a wealth of documentary, photographic and cartographic records of the former construction camp, which provide an accurate indication of the form of the camp at various stages of development. Consequently there is little to be gained from undertaking a detail survey of the surviving surface features. However, all the drawings are at a variety of scales and many do not have any additional topographic detail to cross reference with other drawings. It is therefore recommended that the drawings be digitised and superimposed as distinct layers onto an OS topographic base. This would maximise the available information and would clearly and accurately depict the form and the considerable development of the construction camp through the 30 years of its working life (1929 - c1959).

14.3 NADDLE PARK SETTLEMENT

- 14.3.1 The Naddle Park settlement is of considerable complexity, and potentially reflects multiple phases of occupation and re-use and is clearly of considerable archaeological importance. However, there are considerable uncertainties as to the chronology and development of the settlement and deer park, which can not be adequately resolved by surface survey alone. It is recommended, therefore, that a limited programme of key-hole excavation be undertaken to examine the critical relationships within both the southern and northern settlements and potentially obtain sufficient organic material to provide carbon dates. These explorations would also be intended to examine the palaeobotanic potential of the locale with the aim of establishing a pollen profile tied into the structural evidence.

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- 2529 [Wet Sleddale construction work], c1960s, 2 mins 46 sec
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APPENDIX 1 PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2 PROJECT DESIGN

**Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit**

January 1998

SURVEY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL FEATURES ON THE HAWESWATER ESTATE, CUMBRIA

DETAIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROJECT SPECIFICATION AND TIMETABLE AND COSTINGS FOR THE FOURTH SEASON (1997/8)

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from John Hodgson (Lake District National Park Archaeologist) and is in accordance with the recording principles defined in the original project brief. This is the fourth season of a programme of survey to identify, locate and describe archaeological and historical features within North West Water Ltd's Haweswater Estate. The purpose of the survey is to enhance the existing archaeological information contained in North West Water Ltd's Haweswater Estate Integrated Land Use and Management Plan. The data will allow appropriate management strategies to be enacted.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The North West Water estate of Haweswater, Cumbria is almost wholly contained within the Lake District National Park. It is a largely upland landscape centred around the Haweswater Reservoir. It contains a number of known archaeological sites including 20 scheduled monuments. Such Cumbrian upland landscapes have considerable potential for preserved evidence of prehistoric activity, particularly from the Bronze Age, but also contain numerous other remains including Romano-British, medieval and post medieval. The Haweswater Estate contains numerous remains of past industrial activity, particularly mineral extraction.
- 1.2 The North West Water Haweswater Estate project was established to identify and record the archaeological resource within the 98sqkm estate and thereby increase our knowledge of the historical content and significance of the landscape and also enable the management of the resource. In the previous three seasons of the project 1025 sites have been identified by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). Eleven of these sites were subject to detailed recording during the third season of survey and the present phase of the project is intended to continue the programme of detailed survey on the more archaeologically significant sites in the environs of Haweswater valley.
- 1.3 The LUAU has considerable experience of the evaluation, survey and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 15 years. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.
- 1.3.1 LUAU has undertaken a large number of upland landscape surveys for a variety of clients (both private and national agencies such as English Heritage and RCHM(E)) and employs a qualified surveyor (James Quartermaine, BA, DipSurv, MIFA) who has many years experience of the identification and survey of upland landscapes, having worked closely with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and the Lake District National Park on a number of projects. Similar projects to the one envisaged here include the Lake District National Park Survey, the Lowther Park Survey, the Thirlmere survey.
- 1.4 The following project design specification sets out the objectives of the project, provides a methods statement demonstrating how these can be met, defines the resource implications of the methods statement and links these to a timetable and costings for the fourth season of field work. Details of quality standards and monitoring procedures are also included.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to inform future management decisions with regard to conservation matters relating to the archaeological and historical content of the estate's landscape. The aims of the project are set out in the original project brief supplied by the Lake District National Park. They are as follows:
 - a) to gather sufficient information to establish the location, extent, character, period, condition, fragility and potential of the surviving or previously extant archaeological and historical features on the Haweswater Estate;
 - b) to provide an assessment of the survey results to identify any further work required for management purposes and indicate the potential for archaeological research;
 - c) to provide a preliminary grading of all recorded sites and features to indicate relative significance;
 - d) to provide a basis for detailed management prescriptions by the National Park Archaeologist;
 - e) to provide information for display and interpretation.
- 2.2 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological survey of the selected Haweswater Sites. These sites will be examined within the context of the local archaeological landscapes and also within a regional perspective. It is important that the individual sites are not simply viewed as isolated points on a map, but that some attempt is made to indicate their group value and their importance to the historical fabric of landscape character areas within the Haweswater Estate.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED RESEARCH

3.1.1 A limited programme of documentary research will be undertaken to provide additional information on four sites:

- Burnbanks Works Site/Navvy Camp (H547)
- Naddle Park Settlement (H558)
- High Loup Huts (H311-316)
- Pods Net Post-Medieval Farmhouse

3.1.2 The documentary work will be sub-contracted to Nigel Neil who undertook the documentary study during the third phase of the project. The previous programme of documentary work was intended to locate individual sites and examine the generalised history of the region. The present programme will be targeted at the specific sites and will re-examine in detail sources that were given only a cursory examination during the earlier more generalised phase of work. It will in particular examine the documentary records held by North West Water Ltd at their Kendal office, as this source could not be examined during the third season of survey. It is hoped that this source will inform the function, character and form of the Burnbanks works/navvy site. Any decision to subject this site to a more detailed field survey will depend on the results of the documentary search.

3.1.3 The Pods Net and High Loup sites are both of Post-medieval date and there is the potential that a more focused examination of cartographic and other documentary sources will provide pertinent information. The function of the High Loup huts has not been adequately determined by the identification survey and there is a possibility that cartographic sources will provide an insight into this and their chronology. Similarly cartographic research into the area of Pods Net farmhouse has the potential to inform the chronology and development of the house and its associated field system. This documentary study will examine sources held in the Carlisle Record Office, which will potentially include early maps, (including estate plans etc.), surveys, rentals, apportionments, post-medieval deeds, and eighteenth and nineteenth century antiquarian histories and topographic guides. Published sources highlighted by the earlier programme will also be considered. The Lowther Archives will also be investigated although these are only partially catalogued.

3.2 DETAIL SURVEY

3.2.1 The survey will involve the detailed mapping of the following sites:

3.2.2 **Fordingdale Bottom (H239-245 and H 544):** On the undulating moorland slopes above Fordingdale Bottom is a series of small cairnfields and individual cairns, which reflect a sporadic, and potentially transient prehistoric exploitation of the marginal fell. The recording of these cairnfields will involve the generation of an LUAU Level 2a survey (*Appendix*).

3.2.3 **Naddle Forest (H534-41):** This is an area of Medieval upland settlement and associated fields. It is proposed to undertake an LUAU level 2a survey of the earthworks and would be recorded by total station. It would be drawn up by the generation of dimensioned sketches, which would be produced at the same time as the instrument survey; the sketches would then be annotated into the final CAD drawing.

3.2.4 **Whelter Beck and Castle Crag cairnfields (H144 and H156):** These are two small cairnfields which are spatially close and it is proposed to record both at the same time. They would be subject to an LUAU level 2b survey record.

3.2.5 **Tailbert Head Cairnfield (H605):** This small cairnfield will be subject to an LUAU level 2b survey record.

3.2.6 **Castle Crags Hillfort (H158):** By virtue of the rarity of hill-forts in northern England, this site is potentially of considerable significance. Although a basic survey was produced by the RCHM(E) in 1936, there is a need for a more detailed level 3 survey, which would provide for an interpretative record of the structure within a topographic context.

- 3.2.7 **Pods Net (H345):** This is a well preserved, substantial relict, Post-medieval upland settlement with a farmstead and associated field system. The core area, the farmhouse and ancillary buildings, would be subject to a detailed level 3 record but the field system and all the associated clearance mounds would be recorded in a more outline form (Level 2a). The outline recording would be undertaken by a combination of total station and GPS survey. Some parts of the outline survey can be draughted by use of dimensioned sketches, but others warrant draughting directly onto the survey plots, and would therefore involve a separate site visit.
- 3.2.8 **Naddle Park Settlement (H558):** This is a complex settlement and field system at the head of Haweswater. It is seemingly a multi-phased settlement and may potentially have a Romano-British origin?? The survey would involve the recording of all the remains (including the later post-med charcoal burning platform and house) within the circular enclosure. It would also record in outline (by GPS survey) the other associated elements of the field system, which extend east from the main enclosure. It would include sufficient topographic recording to put the site in context. This is one of the more important monuments and would therefore be subject to detailed recording.
- 3.2.9 **Romano-British settlement nr Haweswater Hotel:** This settlement and one other, now drowned beneath Haweswater, are the only Romano-British type of enclosed settlements in the North West Water estate. It has been cut by the construction of the present valley road, but parts of it are in a relatively good condition. It is proposed to undertake a level 3 survey of the earthwork remains. The survey will involve the recording of the enclosure, the associated topography and the adjacent stone bank boundary. It is assumed that LDNPA will arrange for the clearance of bracken from the site in advance of the survey.
- 3.2.10 **Methodology:** Survey control will be established over the sites by closed traverse and internally will be accurate to +/- 15mm; the control network will be located onto the Ordnance Survey National Grid by the use of Global Positioning Survey (GPS), which will locate to an accuracy of +/- 1m.
- 3.2.11 The surface features will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a data logger, the accuracy of detail generation will be appropriate for a 1:200 output. The digital data is transferred onto a portable computer for manipulation and transfer to other digital or hard mediums. Although the survey data will include altitude information this will not be used for the production of the surveys. Film plots will be output via a plotter. The archaeological detail is drawn up in the field as a dimensioned drawing on the plots with respect to survey markers. Most topographic detail is also surveyed, particularly if it is archaeologically significant or is in the vicinity of archaeological features. The survey drawings will be generated within a CAD system and can be output at any scale. Additional OS topographic detail will be provided under license from LDNPA.
- 3.2.12 In conjunction with the archaeological survey a photographic archive will be generated, which will record significant features and general landscapes.
- 3.2.13 The survey would be accompanied by a gazetteer description of individual archaeological features, which will relate directly to the survey mapping. This stage of the survey will involve a detailed assessment of the sites and their general context. The analysis for the Naddle Park settlement will be undertaken by an experienced landscape archaeologist (J.Quartermaine).
- 3.2.14 The most expedient method of generating the outline surveys of Pods Net and Naddle Park settlement is by the use of a satellite Global Positioning System (GPS). This uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid, it is accurate to +/- 1m. Additional survey detail would be obtained by manual survey and the production of detailed dimensioned sketches at the time of the survey.
- 3.2.15 The results from both total station and GPS surveys will be translated into a CAD system to facilitate the generation of survey drawings. This dispenses with the manual production of drawings and considerably increases the efficiency of the preparation of completed drawings, as well as enhancing the flexibility of map output.
- 3.2.16 Each monument or feature of the site will be recorded on pro-forma sheets on which will be recorded details of location, extent, period, character, condition, size and description.
- 3.2.17 **Digital Output:** The survey data will be output as a DXF file, but also outline polygonalised data will be incorporated into MapInfo format for incorporation into the LDNPA GIS.

3.3 THE ARCHIVE

- 3.3.1 The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological project by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. LUAU conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format, both as a printed document and on 3.5" disks as ASCII files, if appropriate. Digital survey data will be provided in a suitable format for incorporation into the GIS's of the Lake District National Park Authority and North West Water Ltd.
- 3.2.2 A synopsis (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record. A similar synopsis will be prepared for North West Water Ltd. The entire archive will be deposited with the Lake District National Park Authority. It is normal LUAU practice to make a copy of the archive available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London. Two security copies of the archive will be made.

3.3 REPORTING

- 3.3.1 The detailed survey report will make an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the sites within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. It will make a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the individual sites and will highlight any sites under threat where, if their significance requires it, measures to safeguard their integrity should be implemented. It will also indicate where any potential may exist for on-site interpretation and will identify and prioritise the need for any further work.
- 3.3.2 The full report will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, executive summary, introduction summarising the project design and any agreed departures from it, historical background, interpretative account of sites, gazetteer of features, assessment of potential (in accordance with The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991), list of archive contents and bibliography. Illustrative material will include location maps and plans, and photographs.
- 3.3.3 Four bound and one unbound copies of the full report will be submitted to the Lake District National Park Authority.
- 3.3.4 The report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular. Purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. OTHER MATTERS

4.1 ACCESS

- 4.1.1 In the first instance North West Water Ltd will contact all tenants in writing, before the start of field work. LUAU will liaise with the RSPB warden and the LDNPA prior to on-site commencement.

4.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.2.1 LUAU will provide copies of their written Health and Safety Statement on request. Risk assessments are carried out in advance of all projects. All site procedures are undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing

Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1991, revisions 1993). Training in mountain craft will be given to any member of staff on the project not experienced in working in upland landscapes.

5. RESOURCES

5.1 MANAGEMENT

- 5.1.1 The project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine BA, DipSurv, MIFA** (Project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. He will monitor the progress of the project ensuring adherence to all agreed programmes and timetables. Jamie would lead the team providing technical back up, advice and would have editorial control over the compilation of the full report. He has many years experience of surveying upland landscapes, particularly in the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks.

5.2 SURVEY TEAM

- 5.2.1 The survey team will consist of two members, and will be supervised by **Ian Scott**, who undertook the majority of the survey work during the third and second seasons. Ian has worked for LUAU for a number of years and is an experienced archaeological surveyor, with a knowledge of upland site types through working on the Torver High Common survey and the Grassington lead mine survey.
- 5.2.2 The documentary work will be sub-contracted to **Nigel Neil (BA hons)** who has considerable experience in undertaking architectural documentary research and also in landscape documentary studies.

6. TIMETABLE

6.1 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

3 days External Consultant

6.2 FIELDWORK 1997/8

19 days Project Supervisor

19 days Project Assistant

1 day Project Manager

6.3 ARCHIVING AND REPORT

16 days Draughtsman

8 days Project Supervisor

4 days Project Assistant

4 days Project Manager

- 6.4 Subject to the commissioning date and the prevailing weather conditions it is proposed to initiate the survey work in March 1998.

APPENDIX 3

DETAIL SURVEY GAZETTEER

CASTLE CRAG CAIRNFIELD SITE H144

Site Number **H144.1**

Site Name Castle Crag

NGR NY 46973 12994

Site type Cairn

Period Medieval ?

Condition Good

Dimensions 2.2m diameter

Description

A small clearance cairn at the western edge of the cairnfield group. It is largely earthfast with only occasional sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface. The cairn has a well defined, sub-rounded profile.

Site Number **H144.2**

Site Name Castle Crag

NGR NY 46981 13003

Site type Cairn

Period Medieval ?

Condition Good

Dimensions 6.74m x 2.95m

Description

A rectangular clearance cairn to the west of the main group. It stands to a height of 0.50m. It is partially earthfast with small to large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones protruding from the ground.

Site Number **H144.3**

Site Name Castle Crag

NGR NY 46988 13005

Site type Cairn

Period Medieval ?

Condition Moderate

Dimensions 3.45m diameter

Description

A stone covered clearance cairn to the east of cairn H144.2. This is a roughly circular cairn, which stands to a height of 0.65m and comprises small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded stone. Although this cairn is larger than 144.2 there is no evidence of any kerbing. The cairn has been disturbed, probably as a result of the of the modern activity that has evidently occurred in the area.

Site Number **H144.4**

Site Name Castle Crag

NGR NY 47004 13023

Site type Cairn

Period Medieval ?

Condition Moderate

Dimensions 2.43m diameter

Description

A small clearance cairn which is around 0.30m in height. It appears circular in plan with occasion sub-rounded stones protruding through the ground, although it is largely earthfast. It is situated to the east of the main group.

Site Number H144.5
Site Name Castle Crag
NGR NY 47024 13024
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 2.84m diameter

This is a circular cairn which is located to the east of the group. It rises to a height of 0.35 and is largely earthfast with only the occasional sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface.

Site Number H144.6
Site Name Castle Crag
NGR NY 47014 12991
Site type Long House ?
Period Medieval ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 19m x 4.7m

Description

A very ill-defined, largely earthfast structure which is located at the northern edge of a possibly artificial terrace. It comprises ill-defined external walls, the most substantial of which is along its southern side. There is a possible gap along the eastern side of this wall which possibly corresponds with an entrance. There is a possible partition across the hut, but this has an oblique orientation with respect to that of the hut. Attached to the eastern end of the hut is a continuation of the main wall, which forms what appears to be the southern side of a circular structure; the northern side of this structure is particularly ill-defined but has been shown in dashed lines on the site map.

Site Number H144.7
Site Name Castle Crag
NGR NY 47023 13022
Site type Linear Bank
Period Medieval ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 11.1m x 1.5m

An ill-defined linear bank, which is located to the north-west of a small area of mire; it is orientated towards cairns H144.3 and 4. It is non-prominent and survives to only 0.15m in height. It has occasional stones protruding from turf.

**WHELTER BECK CAIRNFIELD
SITE H156**

Site Number H156.1
Site Name Whelter Beck
NGR NY 46945 13148
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 2m x 1.5m
Description

A roughly oval small isolated cairn located to the south of the main group. This cairn is largely earthfast with only the occasional sub-rounded stone protruding.

Site Number H156.2
Site Name Whelter Beck
NGR NY 46950 13190
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 3.7m x 3.1m
Description

This sub-rectangular earthfast cairn has a rounded profile, but is largely ill defined. It is aligned east/west and stands to a height of 0.25m on the edge of the boggy plateau. There is only the occasional protruding from the turf.

Site Number H156.3
Site Name Whelter Beck
NGR NY 46984 13202
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition poor
Dimensions 2.7m diameter
Description

An ill defined cairn to the west of the main group and to the north of 156.4. It is roughly oval in shape with two medium sub-rounded boulders protruding from the top of the cairn, although the cairn itself is predominately earthfast. It stands to a height of 0.30m.

Site Number H156.4
Site Name Whelter Beck
NGR NY 46985 13192
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 3.5m diameter
Description

An ill defined earthfast cairn with a rounded profile, standing to a height of 0.35m. This could be a natural feature within the topography of the terrain. There were no obvious stones protruding through the ground.

Site Number H156.5
Site Name Whelter Beck
NGR NY 47001 13124
Site type Cairn
Condition Poor

Period Medieval ?
Dimensions 5.6m x 3.3m
Description

A well defined oval shaped cairn, which is largely earthfast and has a rounded profile; it stands to a height of 0.45m. It has the occasional medium sub-rounded/sub-angular stone identified within the predominantly small stone. It is situated to the east of the other cairns in the area, and is orientated east/west.

Site Number H156.6
Site Name Whelter Beck
NGR NY 4702 1322
Site type Long House ?
Condition Moderate
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 5m x 7.6m
Description

A complex structure which has been truncated to the south by stream erosion. It comprises a possible long house to the west and a small associated plot to the east. The hut has a substantial wall to the east and north and a substantial break of slope to the west. The interior is undulating but generally level. The banks are particularly prominent and survive to a height of 0.6m. The plot/structure to the east is separated from the hut by a small round bottomed gully. The plot has a very prominent wall/bank to the west and a very prominent earthen bank to the south; the westernmost wall has been truncated by stream erosion. To the north is a break of slope defining the extent of a rectangular platform. This edge appears to be artificial in origin. A small stream extends around the northern side of the plot.

CASTLE CRAG HILLFORT SITE H158

Site Number **H158.1**
Site Name Castle Crag Hillfort
NGR NY 46929 12780
Site type Terrace
Period Iron Age
Dimensions 7m diam
Description

An approximately level area of cleared land to the north of the hillfort; it is bounded to the east by a sharp break of slope which drops ultimately to the steep crag edge to the north east. It is delimited by a bank to the south and is edged to the west by rock-cut crag. This area would appear to have been intentionally cleared of stone, although there was one loose stone in the middle. Otherwise it is well drained and a relatively large area. It is one of the largest levelled areas within the whole hillfort, particularly to the north-east, where it seems to be artificially raised; it has been artificially terraced into the slope. It probably supported a hut.

Site Number **H158.2**
Site Name Castle Crag Hillfort
NGR NY 46918 12775
Site type Hut Terrace ?
Condition Poor
Period Iron Age
Dimensions 5m x 3m
Description

A very amorphous oval shaped area, set against the inside edge of rampart H158.6. It is relatively level, with a few rocks and boulders that have fallen from the rampart to the north-west. It has an approximately level base, and is edged to the south by a break of slope and line of crag; it falls away to the east where it merges into an area of possible mire. It is possibly the remains of a hut terrace and has a single entrance on the north-eastern side.

Site Number **H158.3**
Site Name Castle Crag Hillfort
NGR NY 46927 12774
Site type Hut Terrace ?
Condition Poor
Period Iron Age
Dimensions 2m diam
Description

An oval semi-circular area, towards the eastern side of the hillfort interior. It has a relatively level base and is largely stone-free; there is a possible break of slope to the north-west. It is defined by an annular bank (0.25m in height) which was largely earthfast with only occasional sub-angular stone protruding. It is very ill-defined but seems to be raised a little above the platform area of site H158.1. It may have been internally terraced in order to create a sub-circular terrace which may have had a hut.

Site Number **H158.4**
Site Name Castle Crag Hillfort
NGR NY 46928 12769
Site type Hut Platform
Condition Poor
Period Iron Age
Dimensions 6m x 4m
Description

An amorphous, very ill-defined area, located towards the eastern side of the hillfort interior. The rear part appears to be rock-cut and is therefore artificial, but it is not particularly clearly defined. Internally it comprised

a level area with no evidence of terracing which was largely stone free, except for some loose material that has fallen into it. It is better drained than the surrounding topography. It is possibly the remains of a possible hut terrace.

Site Number H158.5

Site Name Castle Crag Hillfort

NGR NY 46914 12793

Site type Hut Platform

Condition Good

Period Iron Age

Dimensions 6m x 2m

Description

A clearly artificially cut terrace, it is partially rock-cut to the west and has very clear edges. The excavated material has been deposited to the east to form an apron. It has a very level interior, and is one of the more obviously artificial terraces, albeit fairly small. It was probably a hut platform.

Site Number H158.6

Site Name Castle Crag Hillfort

NGR NY 46909 12779 - 46929 12750

Site type Rampart

Condition Very Good

Period Iron Age

Dimensions 36m x 2m x 3.2m

Description

This is the main and the most prominent, internal rampart; it comprises mainly stone material deposited into a prominent, steep sided bank. The material for it was extracted from the adjacent rock cut-ditches. The rampart is aligned north-west to south-east in a roughly linear pattern. It is up to 2 - 3m above the base of the interior and is obviously much higher with respect to the exterior; the fall to the bottom of the rock-cut ditch on the north side is c5 - 6m. It is largely earthfast on the northern face with occasional medium to large sub-angular lichen covered stone protruding from the surface, with the fabric of the southern face comprised almost entirely of the same size and shape of stone, suggesting that this was the windward slope. The rampart is extremely well defined with a rounded profile and serves to delimit the internal area of the hillfort with a solitary entrance at the eastern side (Site H158.8)

Site Number H158.7

Site Name Castle Crag Hillfort

NGR NY 46921 12759 - 46929 12755

Site type Rampart

Condition Moderate

Period Iron Age

Dimensions 9.5m x 0.5m

Description

A slightly larger promontory section on the highest part of the rampart. It is a small sub-ovular stone mound located at the western extreme of the summit of rampart H158.6. It stands to a height of 0.35m with no associated earthfast material. Whilst there was evidence of lichen growth on this mound it is possible that this feature was constructed later than the rampart and that the lichen observed is a result of source materials. It has a modern cairn on top. It is slightly steeper on the internal side.

Site Number H158.8

Site Name Castle Crag Hillfort

NGR NY 46909 12792 - 46898 12781

Site type Fort entrance / track

Condition Poor

Period Iron Age

Dimensions 19m x 2m

Description

The primary entrance to the interior of the hillfort. It is a narrow track which is terraced into the slope of the rampart. It is possible that this entrance was more substantial following construction and that its current character has been affected by slippage of the rampart above.

Site Number H158.9

Site Name Castle Crag Hillfort

NGR NY 46934 12766

Site type Hut Platform ?

Condition Poor

Period Iron Age

Dimensions 9m x 2.5m

Description

A rectangular, level area at the base of site H158.7; it has a rock-cut edge to the west and it would appear to have been artificially created. It is one of the higher of the terraces and site H158.4 is immediately below it. The eastern edge is the main drop towards the crag edge. This is probably a hut platform.

Site Number H158.10

Site Name Castle Crag Hillfort

NGR NY 46904 12761 - 46924 12740

Site type Rock cut ditch

Condition Good

Period Iron Age

Dimensions 30m x 4m

Description

A rock-cut ditch to the of the main rampart, the spoil from which forms the matrix of that rampart. It is very substantial in places and has been excavated to a depth of c3.5m at the north-eastern end. The rest is quite a bit shallower but nevertheless it displays an erratic cutting back of the stone. It is extremely well defined with haphazardly arranged vertical sides to the north and by steeply sloping earthfast material to the south, which may be a result of rampart slippage; a certain amount of material has fallen into the base. The ditch has a generally V-shaped profile but is fairly irregular, following the shape of the rock from which it was cut. The base of the ditch is partially earthfast with medium to large sub-angular stone protruding. The section to the south-west has a fairly flat base. It extends between two areas of steeply sloping ground to the east and west and is therefore across the neck of the promontory.

Site Number H158.11

Site Name Castle Crag Hillfort

NGR NY 46909 12733

Site type Hut Platform ?

Condition Poor

Period Iron Age

Dimensions 5m diam

Description

A level terraced area located between the two parallel rampart ditches. It is now slightly boggy, but largely stone free and has a single entrance way on the southern side which is defined by very prominent orthostats on either side. It is adjacent to a gap in the crag forming the outer ditch. It is edged to the west by an area of crag and is defined by an annular bank 0.25m in height towards the interior and to a height of 0.05m externally. This was largely earthfast with only occasional sub-angular stone protruding. There are no structures within the feature. It would appear to have been a hut platform.

Site Number H158.12

Site Name Castle Crag Hillfort

NGR NY 46899 12735

Site type Hut Platform

Condition Good

Period Iron Age

Dimensions 3.5m diam

Description

A rock-cut levelled area, which has a basic rectilinear in shape. It is one of the more probable hut platforms. It is located towards the centre of the area between two parallel rampart ditches. It is not defined by an associated annular bank, but has a hollow/level central area, that is devoid of stone and is defined by a break of slope around three edges and a series of prominent boulders. The site has been internally terraced and there is a single entrance way on the western side. This is clearly an artificial feature and would appear to confirm that this area between the primary and secondary ramparts was used for seemingly domestic structures.

Site Number	H158.13
Site Name	Castle Crag Hillfort
NGR	NY 46884 12761 - 46895 12732
Site type	Rock cut ditch
Condition	Good
Period	Iron Age
Dimensions	39m x 3.5m

Description

The eastern rock-cut edge of the outer ditch of a bi-vallate hillfort. There is no associated spoil and it was an enhancement natural feature. It has haphazardly arranged vertical sides to a depth of 1.10m, and an entirely earthfast base. The ditch is aligned north / south. There is a large gap between the two cut edges which would have involved an enormous amount of excavation and as there is insufficient corresponding spoil either here or on the principal rampart (H158.6); it is probable that the ditch was natural gully which has been increased in size by the cutting back of both sides. The spoil from the excavation was probably deposited on the prominent rampart H158.6

Site Number	H158.14
Site Name	Castle Crag Hillfort
NGR	NY 46873 12753 - 46911 12717
Site type	Rock cut Rampart
Condition	Poor
Period	Iron Age
Dimensions	60m x 4m

Description

A very poorly defined, irregular edge, which has been partly cut back to create a rock cut rampart ditch; however, parts of the ditch edge are unmodified. The section to the south-west is very narrow and was clearly artificial, although the whole ditch is not as clearly artificial. The base of the ditch is occupied by reeds; the ditch has clearly been acting as a drain for run-off from the hill above.

Site Number	H158.15
Site Name	Castle Crag Hillfort
NGR	NY 46923 12784
Site type	Spring ?
Condition	Poor
Period	Iron Age
Dimensions	5m x 2m

Description

A very small, localised, area of mire, defined within a 'u' shaped hollow. At the southern end is a prominent boulder which has a small possible spring at its base. It does seem unusual to have a spring at such a high altitude, but there is a definite concentration of mire and it is possible that this was an active spring during the wetter months. It extends north over the edge over the crag.

Site Number	H158.16
Site Name	Castle Crag Hillfort
NGR	NY 46902 12745
Site type	Terrace
Condition	Poor
Period	Iron Age
Dimensions	8.8m x 9.5m

Description

This an irregularly defined area which is set into the slope to the south and is raised above the ground to the north, hence it has the broad profile of a terrace. However, it is not evident from the surface evidence if it is a natural or an artificially cut terrace. Even if an entirely natural feature it has the potential to have supported a domestic structure (eg hut).

FORDINGDALE BOTTOM CAIRNFIELD SITES H240, 241, 244, 245 and 544
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Site Number H240.1
Site Name Fordingdale Bottom
NGR NY 47911 16221
Site type Funerary Cairn
Period Bronze Age ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 3.5m x 2.9m

Description

A relatively small cairn at the base of a natural terrace. The cairn is in very poor condition with a central cist exposed in the centre (measuring 1.4m by 0.6m) with medium sub-rounded stone covering the majority of the internal area, its exposure may be a result of antiquarian disturbance. It is only 0.25m high but there was an indication of substantial, prominent stones along the eastern edge which is probably a kerb.

Site Number H240.2
Site Name Fordingdale Bottom
NGR NY 47909 16216
Site type Cairn
Period Nineteenth Century ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 2.3 x 2.1m

Description

A small clearance cairn to the south of cairn H240.1. It is partially earthfast with small sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface. The lichenation on the stones is patchy suggesting that it has been disturbed in the relatively recent past. It is possibly the spoil mound from the antiquarian excavation of the putative funerary cairn H240.1.

Site Number H240.3
Site Name Fordingdale Bottom
NGR NY 47905 16194
Site type Cairn
Period Prehistoric ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 1.45m x 1.25

Description

A well defined small clearance type cairn located on a flat plateau. It has a rounded profile, largely comprising earthfast and lichen covered medium to large sub-rounded stone. There is no evidence for cultivation in the immediate vicinity, and the generally large stone material may reflect clearance for pastoral agriculture, rather than material brought up by the plough.

Site Number H240.4
Site Name Fordingdale Bottom
NGR NY 47906 16192
Site type Cairn
Period Prehistoric ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 3.3m x 2.2m

Description

A well defined small clearance type cairn on a flat plateau. It has a rounded profile, largely comprising earthfast and lichen covered medium to large sub-rounded stone. There is no evidence for cultivation in the immediate vicinity, and the generally large stone material may reflect clearance for pastoral agriculture, rather than material brought up by the plough.

Site Number H240.5
Site Name Fordingdale Bottom
NGR NY 47907 16164
Site type Cairn
Period Prehistoric
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 1.3m x 1.1m diameter
Description

A well defined small clearance cairn with a rounded profile and has some earthfast and lichen covered medium sub-rounded stone.

Site Number H241
Site Name Fordingdale Bottom
NGR NY 47886 16231
Site type Cairn
Period Prehistoric
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 3.3m x 2.8m
Description

A well defined large clearance cairn located on a flat plateau. It has a rounded profile and mainly comprises earthfast and medium sub-rounded stone protruding from the turf and it has a central area which is non - earthfast.

Site Number H244.1
Site Name Fordingdale Bottom
NGR NY 4813 1597
Site type Sheepfold
Period Post Medieval
Condition Poor
Dimensions 20m x 17m
Description

The remains of a large sub-circular enclosure on a broad natural trace. It is constructed from medium to large sub-rounded stone which ported from the largely turf. It comprises primary large enclosure and this has an entrance to the south. The entrance has a complex form; access is gained to main enclosure via a small sub-circular entrance. Much of this feature remains ill defined with stone scattered throughout the interior. It is possible a stock enclosure, though its precise age is uncertain.

Site Number H244.2
Site Name Fordingdale Bottom
NGR NY 48067 1599
Site type Stone Bank
Period Post Medieval ?
Condition Good
Dimensions c 20m x 1.3m
Description

An irregularly aligned, although predominately east to west, stone bank. It is well defined and largely earthfast. It is aligned with part of stone bank H244.4 and may form a component of a rectilinear field system. A further section of the stone bank is orientated towards feature H244.3, which was clearly a part of the original structure.

Site Number H244.3
Site Name Fordingdale Bottom
NGR NY 48075 15991
Site type Cairn
Period Post Medieval ?
Condition Moderate

Dimensions 3.6m x 3.4m

Description

A small, well defined cairn to the south of bank 244.2. It comprises earthfast small to medium sub-rounded stone. It is in direct alignment with a section of stone banks (H244.2) and it was clearly a component of this stone bank.

Site Number H244.4

Site Name Fordingdale Bottom

NGR NY 48112 16004 - 48164 1994

Site type Bank

Period Post Medieval

Condition Moderate to Good

Dimensions 56m x 2.3m width

Description

A well defined, irregularly aligned, although predominately east to west, stone bank to the east of sheepfold 244.1. It follows a rectilinear alignment and it is typical of ruined drystone walls and as such may represent the remains of a field boundary. Its western terminal is in line with the line of 244.5, which was evidently related. Similarly the eastern terminal is in line with stone banks 244.7. The main section of 244.4 is aligned with H244.2. These features were evidently parts of a relict field system, which may have some relationship with the sheepfold (H244.1).

Site Number H244.5

Site Name Fordingdale Bottom

NGR NY 48112 16004

Site type Bank

Period Post Medieval

Condition Poor

Dimensions 16m x 3m

Description

A linear aligned, although predominately north to south, stone bank to the north of bank 244.4. It was well defined and largely earthfast and may form a component of a field system centred extending broadly north/south up and down the contours.

Site Number H244.6

Site Name Fordingdale Bottom

NGR NY 4811 1605

Site type Stone Bank

Period Post Medieval

Condition Good

Dimensions 21m x 2m

Description

A stone bank aligned predominantly north to south but has a short 7m, east / west section. The terminal of this east/west section is in line with H244.5. The bank is well defined and largely earthfast with small to medium stones protruding. It is a component of a field system extending north/south across an area of gentles sloping ground.

Site Number H244.7

Site Name Fordingdale Bottom

NGR NY 49187 15949 - 48191 15927

Site type Stone Bank

Period Post Medieval

Condition Good

Dimensions 21m x 1.6m

Description

A section of stone bank aligned north to south. It is stone bank to the south of sheepfold 244.1 which was well defined and largely earthfast. It is a component of a field system.

Site Number H244.8**Site Name** Fordingdale Bottom**NGR** NY 48179 15936**Site type** Cairn**Period** Prehistoric**Condition** Moderate**Dimensions** 2.1m x 1.4m**Description**

A well defined small clearance cairn with a rounded profile, located on a flat natural terrace. It largely comprises earthfast and medium sub-rounded stone; the central area is non-earthfast.

Site Number H245**Site Name** Fordingdale Bottom**NGR** NY 48218 15948**Site type** Cairn**Period** Prehistoric ?**Condition** Moderate**Dimensions** 4m x 3.3m**Description**

An isolated and relatively large sub-circular cairn located on a level plateau. It is composed of earthfast and occasional sub-rounded stone. It is near to stone bank H244.7 and it is consistent with stone clearance.

Site Number H544.1**Site Name** Fordingdale Bottom**NGR** NY 47985 16130**Site type** Cairn**Period** Prehistoric**Condition** Moderate**Dimensions** 2.0m diameter**Description**

A small, well defined and largely earthfast cairn on a moderate sloped area of moorland. It has occasional medium sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface. The site is within an area of natural clutter.

Site Number H544.2**Site Name** Fordingdale Bottom**NGR** NY 48011 16111**Site type** Cairn**Period** Prehistoric**Condition** Moderate**Dimensions** 1.6m diameter**Description**

A small, well defined and largely earthfast cairn forming part of a small cairnfield. There are occasional medium sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface.

Site Number H544.3**Site Name** Fordingdale Bottom**NGR** NY 4797 16084**Site type** Cairn**Period** Prehistoric**Condition** Moderate**Dimensions** 2.77m x 1.9m**Description**

A small, well defined and largely earthfast cairn forming part of a small cairnfield. There are occasional medium sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface.

Site Number	H544.4
Site Name	Fordingdale Bottom
NGR	NY 48073 16182
Site type	Cairn
Period	Prehistoric
Condition	Moderate
Dimensions	2.0m x 1.7m

Description

A small, well defined and largely earthfast cairn forming part of a small cairnfield. There are occasional medium sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface.

NADDLE FOREST SETTLEMENT SITES H536 - 541
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Site Number H536
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49701 14516
Site type Cairn
Period Undated
Condition Good
Dimensions 5m diameter, 0.4m high
Description

A prominent earthfast clearance cairn, situated on gentle sloping ground at the base of a moderate slope. It is well defined with medium to large stones protruding from turf.

Site Number H537
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 4970 1448
Site type Stone Bank
Period Undated
Condition Poor
Dimensions Length 10m, width 1.5m, height 0.3
Description

A linear section of earthfast stone bank on an area of gentle sloping, but generally undulating ground just above the stream. There was no evidence of any dry-stone structure and it may reflect a linear deposition of stone clearance.

Site Number H538.1
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 4979 1453
Site type Ridge and Furrow
Period Medieval/Post Medieval
Condition Poor
Dimensions 4m separation ridge to ridge
Description

A broad expanse of ridge and furrow running broadly north-west to south-east in an area of semi-natural terrace. However, the down-slope side and particularly the southern corner is defined by a prominent and undoubtedly artificial terrace edge, which drops to an area of undulating natural slope. The artificial terracing would appear to have been intended to expand the area of the field plot, as there is no evidence of terracing along other edges of the plot. There are substantial quantities of stone protruding from the forward terrace edge and would suggest that it has also served to absorb clearance stone. The ridge and furrow is relatively broad (c 4m ridge to ridge), which would suggest horse ploughing and therefore a medieval date, however, there is no evidence of any headland along the upper side of the ridge and furrow. Within the area of ridge and furrow is a large cairn (H538.2) and the relevant furrow stops short of the cairn.

Site Number H538.2
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49811 14507
Site type Clearance cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 7.6m x 5.9m
Description

A large but relatively ill-defined cairn within an area of ridge and furrow. It has a rounded profile along its north-east/south-west axis, but there is a certain amount of slippage down-slope (south-east) of the cairn. It is largely earthfast although there is some small and medium stone protruding from turf. A cultivation ridge is orientated towards this cairn but stops short, and would appear to respect it. It is probable that the size and make of the cairn reflects stone brought up by the plough, although it potentially predated the cultivation.

Site Number H538.3
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49830 14540
Site type Clearance cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Good
Dimensions 5m x 3.8m
Description

A relatively well-defined and fairly prominent cairn immediately below an area of ridge and furrow (H538.1). It has a rounded profile but is slightly elongated along the north-east/south-west axis. It is largely earthfast although there is some small and medium stone protruding from turf. The ridge and furrow stops just short of it and would appear to respect it. Although it has undoubtedly been built up as a result of the medieval cultivation, there is the possibility that it predates the cultivation as this is one of a series of cairns (H538/9) of which only two are directly associated with the cultivation.

Site Number H538.4
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49792 14474
Site type Clearance cairn
Period Undated
Condition Poor
Dimensions 3m diameter 0.25m high
Description

A relatively ill-defined cairn at the base of a terrace relating to an area of ridge and furrow (H538.1). It has a slightly irregular shape and is not particularly prominent. It has medium to large stone protruding from turf.

Site Number H539
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49798 14447
Site type Circular structure
Period Medieval ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 4.7m x 4.8m
Description

An annular bank which is prominent to the north, but fairly low-lying and ill-defined to the south. The internal edge is similarly well-defined to the north and there is a line of prominent stones, which could potentially be a kerb. By contrast the southern internal edge is very ill-defined. It has been damaged by the use of the feature as a feeding point for livestock., which has restricted any interpretation. Although there is the possibility that it is no more than a disturbed cairn, the putative kerb may be an indication that this was a deliberately constructed structure (purpose unknown).

Site Number H540.1
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49830 14415
Site type Long House
Period Medieval / Post Medieval
Condition Good
Dimensions 7.1m x 4.4m x 0.35m
Description

A decayed rectangular drystone structure set into the slope of a natural ridge. It is orientated east/west and has an entrance in its southern face. It comprises earthen banks with mainly medium stones protruding, but there is evidence of dry-stone structure, which would suggest that it was a walled structure. This has the shape and broad dimensions typical of a long house and would appear to be a domestic structure.

Site Number H540.2
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49823 14420
Site type Structure
Period Medieval
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 6.1m x 3.7m x 0.3m
Description

An oval annular, terraced feature comprising earthfast bank with mainly medium stone protruding from turf. It has a marked hollowed area in the centre, which is up to 0.3m below the top of the adjacent bank. It is adjacent to long house H540.1 and there is a possibility that it is a structural feature (purposed unknown).

Site Number H540.3
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49806 14394
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 2.5m x 2m x 0.25m
Description

A low, but well-defined cairn with small and medium stone protruding from the turf. It is located on the highest point of a natural ridge.

Site Number H541.1
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49822 14353
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 2m x 1.6m
Description

A small poorly defined cairn, which is largely earthfast and is on the edge of a well-drained, smooth, largely stoneless and possibly improved area of land to the south. The ground may have been cultivated.

Site Number H541.2
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49829 14361
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 1.5m diameter
Description

A small clearance cairn located on an area of gentle sloped ground at the base of the natural ridge to the north. The cairn is ill-defined and comprises very little exposed stone within its earthfast fabric.

Site Number H541.3
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49830 14359
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?

Condition Moderate
Dimensions 1.7m diameter
Description

A small ill-defined circular clearance cairn located between two rocky outcrops of land to the south of the large natural ridge and is in an area of gently sloping ground. It is largely earthfast with only occasional medium stone protruding.

Site Number **H541.4**
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49835 14365
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 1.7m diameter
Description

A small ill-defined circular clearance cairn, located on gentle sloped ground to the south of the large ridge. It is largely earthfast with only the occasional medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones protruding.

Site Number **H541.5**
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49838 14365
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 2.1m x 1.6m
Description

A small, ill-defined circular cairn located on gentle sloping ground to the south of the large ridge. This cairn is largely earthfast with several small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone protruding.

Site Number **H541.6**
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49845 14375
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 1.9m diameter, 0.25m high
Description

A small, moderately defined, low cairn on the edge of an area of smooth, flat grass covered area with few stones which may have been improved. The cairn is predominantly earthfast, with only the occasional stone protruding.

Site Number **H541.7**
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49850 14378
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 3.6m x 2.5m
Description

An elliptical, relatively large cairn located on the edge of an area of smooth, flat grass covered area with few stones which may have been improved. The cairn is moderately defined, but fairly low lying and is predominately earthfast with very little small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones protruding.

Site Number **H541.8**
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49869 14393

Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 2.5m x 1.9m

Description

This small cairn is remote from the main group by a distance of 25m. It is ill defined and is predominately earthfast with very little small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones protruding.

Site Number **H541.9**
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49826 14375
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 3.9m x 2.5m

Description

A small cairn set against the edge of the large natural ridge. It is slightly remote from the main band of clearance cairns. It is ill defined and is predominately earthfast with very little small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones protruding from the surface.

Site Number **H541.10**
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49830 14378
Site type Cairn
Period Medieval ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 1.9m diameter

Description

An ill defined sub-rectangular cairn which is predominately earthfast with very little small to medium sub-rounded stone protruding. It is spatially associated with cairn H541.9.

Site Number **H541.11**
Site Name Naddle Forest
NGR NY 49815 14372
Site type Hut Structure ?
Period Medieval ?
Condition Moderate
Dimensions 8m x 3m diameter

Description

A well defined 1m wide sub-rectangular bank situated at the base of a south facing slope. It is edged by a number of medium to large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones protruding from the turf. The structure appears to be internally terraced, with the entrance through its southern side, which is largely open. It is not as well-defined as hut H540.1, and does not have such a regular shape but is of a similar size.

NADDLE PARK SITE H558

Site Number H558.1
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50739 15699 - 50761 15707
Site type Drystone wall
Condition Moderate
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 25m x 1.25m x 1.25m
Description

A drystone wall comprising mainly large stones. There is at least one upright stone set along the southern edge which forms a revetment. This boundary appears to butt against the line of the deer park boundary, even though the deer park boundary is now defined by a modern wall; clearly the relationship is misleading having been disturbed by the rebuilding of the present deer park wall. Wall H558.1 extends out of the enclosed settlement, and appears to extend up to the enclosing boundary of the deer park, but does not extend beyond it. There is therefore an implication that the enclosed settlement was contemporary with the deer park. However, there is no direct link between sites H558.1 and H558.3 because of the track which separates them.

Site Number H558.2
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50727 15683 - 50746 15664
Site type Drystone wall
Condition
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 26m x 1.5m x 0.85m
Description

A well defined, erratically surviving drystone wall, comprising mainly medium and large stone material. Some sections survive to a height of 0.75 - 0.8m, while other sections only survive to only about 0.25m. The ground is slightly higher on the west side by comparison with the east, which is usually indicative of lynchet formation and would suggest cultivation activity. Site H558.2 is cut by the line of one of the tracks which extends through the site, and which is clearly a later feature.

Site Number H558.3
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50730 15704 - 50726 15962
Site type Earthen bank
Condition
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 13m x 2m x 0.75m
Description

An erratic area of stone material, which is in some places fairly earthfast. The south-western section is basically a very broad, relatively ill-defined, earthen bank with a few stones protruding. There is an offshoot towards the east which has much more stone, including a couple of very large, prominent boulders which are up to 0.75 - 1m across. The northern section is a mass of medium to large stones, none of which is particularly earthfast; however, there is a fair amount of moss growing on the stones. There is a sub-rectangular feature set into the eastern side of site H558.3, formed in part by the stub of walling that is orientated towards site H558.1. This area has a fairly level base and one could argue it has been internally terraced. There is a marked gap between this and site H558.4.

Site Number H558.4
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50727 15708 - 50716 15703
Site type Drystone wall

Condition Moderate
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 11.5m x 1.5m
Description

A section of drystone walling, surviving in places to a height of 1.2m. It is covered with vegetation and there is a tree growing out of the wall. It is not earthfast but has considerable moss cover. At the western end is what appears to be an orthostat set into the wall. This possibly corresponds with one side of an aperture that has subsequently been blocked.

Site Number H558.4B
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50720 15700
Site type Stone block
Condition Moderate
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 3m x 1m
Description

Immediately adjacent to site 4, to the south-east, is a rectilinear block of stone material. It is deliberately placed, but its function is unknown. It appears to have a rectilinear, almost quadrilateral, diagonal-type of shape.

Site Number H558.5
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50671 15695 - 50723 15711
Site type Boundary
Condition Good
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 60m x 2m
Description

The long exterior enclosing boundary of the settlement. It comprises a very large earthen bank with some large stones, up to 0.75m high, protruding, and an overall height of 0.8m to the north/north-west. The ground level is higher externally compared to internally and this would appear to be a revetted bank, which would enhance its potential as a defensive structure. Towards the west it becomes extremely broad and the internal boundary is very ill-defined; it survives as a break of slope in this area. Immediately to the south-east of H558.5 is a hollow, defined between it, H558.4 and a break of slope, which can almost be defined as a small plot. At the junction between site H558.5 and site H558.7 the structures are very earthfast, and it is difficult to define the precise relationships. There does, however, seem to be a large gap between the end of sites H558. 7 and H558.8, which are on the same line. The feature continues and there is a very obvious entrance defined in the middle section. It has a very substantial stone block on either side, which were obviously designed as portal orthostats. There are areas of obvious erosion running through the centre. This is probably the entrance into the main part of the enclosed settlement. To the west of the entrance it is less earthfast and there are more stones, predominantly medium size (c0.3m across). However, towards the western extent there are some extremely large blocks, some of which are up to 2 - 3m across. They are resting on a bed of smaller stone material. The boundary then leads round towards an obvious terminal. Some of these large stones are resting on other large stones, indicating considerable movement of stone material. The erratic distribution of this material suggests that they were a product of clearance.

Site Number H558.6
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50720 15692
Site type Hut circle ?
Condition Poor
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 5m diam
Description

A section of walling emerging out of the end of site H558.9. It is low-lying, no more than 0.3m high, but it appears to define a small circular feature, possibly a small hut circle. It comprises predominantly medium-sized stones. There is a certain amount of collapse in the interior, and it is very heavily overgrown with moss and

bracken: consequently, the form is slightly uncertain. Extending north-eastwards from the circular feature is a small section of bank which corresponds with a small section of bank coming out of site H558.3: these could be two parts/terminals of a rectangular structure. The interior area seems fairly level and is possibly internally terraced. The possibility is that this was a two-celled structure set against the external bank of the enclosed settlement. The two terminals comprise medium and large stones which are non-prominent. The highest feature is the individual stones which are up to 0.5m.

Site Number H558.7
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50695 15710 - 50655 15754
Site type Drystone wall
Condition Good
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 60m x 1.5m
Description

A decayed drystone wall, comprising mainly medium-sized fieldstone. It stands in places to a height of 0.45m. It terminates at site H558.5. There is no obvious relationship, and it is not possible to establish the relative dates of these features. It extends north towards the complex entrance with site H558.15. There is no evidence for continuation beyond site H558.15, therefore site H558.7 clearly relates to the deer park and post-dates the external boundary wall. The line of this wall is continued by wall H558.8 that extends through the middle of the settlement.

Site Number H558.8
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50699 15706 - 50712 15696
Site type Bank
Condition Moderate
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 16m x 1m x 0.35m
Description

A broad bank with a fair amount of stone protruding. It is not particularly prominent, in places no more than about 0.35m high, but these sections are not particularly earthfast, reflecting that the stone material is protruding out of the ground. The north-western section seems to be a bit more earthfast. It is clearly a decayed drystone wall, and it stops short of sites H668. 6 and H558.5/7. There is no obvious relationship between this and the other features; however it continues the line of H558.7.

Site Number H558.9
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50715 15684
Site type Wall/break of slope
Condition Moderate/good
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 18m x between 1m and 5m
Description

A very diffuse feature, more of a break of slope, which to in part defines the northern edge of a track that extends through the area. In other places it survives as a narrow drystone wall, comprising medium and large stones. It is in reasonably good condition, but it doesn't appear to ever have stood to any great height, hence the lack of associated collapse. Its maximum height at present is c0.75m. The eastern section is a much broader feature, predominantly earthen, although it has a reverted bank to the north. Again, it edges the track to the south. It is a large, broad earthen feature which potentially served as the external boundary of the enclosed settlement.

Site Number H558.10
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50696 15686 - 50707 15682
Site type Bank
Condition Good

Period Medieval?
Dimensions 12m x 1.75m
Description

A very large, prominent, broad bank comprising drystone walling with a fair amount of collapse on either side. It stands to about 1.25m in the centre, and is particularly broad to the west, narrower and in better condition to the east. The terminus to the west doesn't go anywhere, but there is a small section of bank immediately beyond it. It comprises large and medium stones, some up to 0.5m across, and has a very sharp truncated junction at the east end. The significant thing is the extreme width of the wall; the amount of stone in it must indicate that it has served a stone clearance function. Immediately to the north of this wall is a fairly level area which has some trees growing out of it. It looks like a platform, possibly used for agriculture.

Site Number H558.11
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50676 15685
Site type Structure
Condition Poor
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 6m diam
Description

A fairly complex feature, which is heavily overgrown, so its form is somewhat imprecise. There is an 'L'-shaped section of structure which forms almost an entrance with the terminal of site H558.5. This merges onto the external part of a polygonal-shape structure, possibly a hut, which has an aperture leading outside the enclosure. The exact shape is difficult to define; it does have a couple of straight sections, but it could also be almost circular. The banks of the structure are drystone walling, up to 0.5 - 0.7m across, and there is an obvious entrance to the west. To the east is another section of walling which is almost orientated towards site H558.10. Between this and the circular feature is a rectangular space which is obscured by collapse but could be another structure. It looks like a pair of associated hut structures linked together. The site appears to be a circular feature surrounded by an L-shaped section of drystone walling to the north and a similar section of walling to the east. Its precise form is unclear but there is a definite possibility that this was a hut circle. There is no obvious bank linking site H558.9 with site H558.11 which would be expected to continue the enclosure.

Site Number H558.12
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50594 15729 - 50668 15725
Site type Bank
Condition Good
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 80m x 3.5m
Description

An extremely broad bank comprising a lot of medium and large stones. In places it is up to c0.75m high. Its size suggests it is a repository for clearance stone. It would appear to define part of a field system set against the northern part of the deer park.

Site Number H558.13
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50652 15686 - 50665 15655
Site type Boundary
Condition Good
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 36m x 2m
Description

A broad boundary comprising mainly medium and large stones. It has a large amount of stone material in it and in places is extremely prominent. It is more substantial on the east side, and there is an implication that this is a revetment wall for a track which extends through the site. There is a particularly level terrace which extends up to another track, c2.5m wide, which in turn extends beyond the site boundary. This site, as with sites H558.17 and H558.20, is a revetment wall for these medieval/post-medieval tracks.

Site Number H558.14
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50711 15671 - 50704 15658
Site type Bank
Condition Moderate
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 14m x 1.5m x 0.8m
Description

A fairly prominent broad bank with a lot of medium stones protruding. It is fairly well defined, extremely broad, and is vaguely orientated towards site H558.9. The line towards the south-west is continued by a break of slope.

Site Number H558.15
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 506 156 centred
Site type Boundary
Condition Variable
Period Medieval?
Dimensions approx. 220m diam
Description

The deer park enclosure boundary. Section A survives as a drystone wall, possibly to its full height of c1.25m. It comprises predominantly unworked fieldstone and is crudely designed, certainly not of nineteenth century manufacture. In places it is heavily collapsed, and its survival is erratic.

Site Number H558.16
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50693 15743 - 50704 15744
Site type Enclosure
Condition Poor
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 11m x 1.5m
Description

A curved section of bank butting against the deer park boundary. It forms a small enclosure, but is particularly ill-defined and may have been a temporary structure such as a bield.

Site Number H558.17
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50582 15694 - 50668 15688
Site type Drystone wall
Condition Good
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 85m x 1m
Description

A section drystone wall comprising mainly medium-sized stone material. It is in good condition, and is one of the better stone walls in the area. It is a revetment wall for the main track which extends through the site.

Site Number H558.18
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50617 15673 - 50614 15663
Site type Drystone wall
Condition Poor
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 11m x 1.5m
Description

A heavily decayed stretch of drystone wall standing to a maximum height of 0.3m with trees growing out of the top and base. It has no apparent association with any other features.

Site Number H558.19
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50539 15690 - 50736 15700
Site type Track
Condition Moderate
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 210m x 2m

Description

A track that runs east-west through the deer park which is revetted into the slope it is shown on the Os 1st edition OS map.

Site Number H558.20
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50740 15675 - 50757 15672
Site type Drystone wall
Condition Moderate
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 17.5m x 1m

Description

A section of drystone walling which acts as an earth retaining wall for the trackway that extends through the site. It stands in places up to 0.75m high, and comprises undressed fieldstone. In other places this is the line of a substantial break of slope.

Site Number H558.21
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50624 15637
Site type Structure
Condition Poor
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 13m x 6.5m

Description

A fairly poorly defined rectangular hut. It is internally terraced and has a fairly prominent northern bank standing to about 0.4m; there is a rock-cut back section to the west. The whole site is earthfast with very few stones protruding; the only exception is a very prominent stone at the east end of the hut. The hut is parallel to site 24 and there is an implication they were contemporary. Extending east from 21 is a small break of slope which appears to be associated; it appears to be the platform for a small plot extending to the east of the hut. The site has been truncated by the construction of track 28.

Site Number H558.22
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50571 15621 - 50710 15575
Site type Boundary
Condition Good
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 160m x 1m

Description

The whole external boundary wall stands predominantly as an earth retaining wall, particularly because there is a track running along its southern side. However, in places it survives up beyond the track to a height of c1.5m. It is constructed mainly of medium and small stones, and has probably been rebuilt at some stage.

Site Number H558.23
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50633 15623 - 50627 15593
Site type Drystone wall

Condition Moderate
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 30m x 2m
Description

A very substantial drystone wall, which at its lower northern end, survives to a height of 0.8m. The upper end to the south, however, is extremely ill-defined, being only an erratic alignment of stones. The broad structure to the north is so large it must have absorbed clearance stone.

Site Number **H558.24**
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50642 15615
Site type Structure
Condition Good
Period Medieval/ Post-medieval ?
Dimensions 14m x 5.5m
Description

A longhouse, completely overgrown with bracken but otherwise in good condition. It stands in places to a height of 0.6 - 0.7m. It has very broad banks and is constructed of drystone walling in places. It has two cells, the smaller of which, to the east, has an internally terraced floor and is cut into the slope. It was clearly a domestic long house. There is evidence of retaining walls against the southern, upslope side.

Site Number **H558.25**
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50663 15597
Site type Platform / Pitstead ?
Condition Good
Period Post-medieval
Dimensions 10m diam
Description

A very substantial circular platform. It is substantially set into the slope and it has a fairly prominent forwards apron. It has a very flat base, with one large stone standing in the centre, otherwise there is not much on the surface. The boundary site H558.29 extends right past it; there is no direct association but it is obscured at present by vegetation, so it is difficult to see precise relationships. It could be a hut platform but there is no direct association with other similar features; by virtue of its isolation, it is more likely to be a pitstead as there are a significant number within these woods. At the back the difference between the base and the top is c1.7m, at the front it is c1.8m.

Site Number **H558.26**
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50685 15629 - 50726 15598
Site type Wall
Condition Poor
Period Medieval / Post-medieval ?
Dimensions 53m x 1m
Description

This wall extends straight up the slope and then merges with the track (site H558.28) which comes in from the east. As a consequence this feature becomes a revetment/earth retaining wall for the track with the track running along the top of this wall.

Site Number **H558.27**
Site Name Naddle Park
NGR NY 50694 15595 - 50697 15574
Site type Drystone wall
Condition Poor
Period Medieval?
Dimensions 21m x 1m x 0.5m

Description

A fairly decayed drystone wall consisting predominantly of medium-sized stones, it is slightly collapsed. It seems to merge very erratically with boundary site H558.26 coming up from the north. This could potentially be the feature shown on the documentary map (CRO(C) D/Lons/Plans Box 1/Bampton /27); the other side of this V-shaped feature, shown on the historic maps, possibly corresponds with the section of bank (H558.26) that now revetts track H558.28.

Site Number	H558.28
Site Name	Naddle Park
NGR	NY 50612 15640 - 50737 15596
Site type	Track
Condition	Good
Period	Medieval?
Dimensions	133m x 2m

Description

A very well defined track set in to the slope with earth retaining walls along much of its length. It is relatively late as it cuts through most of the features, notably site H558.29 and part of site H558.27. It has a relatively level surface and is reasonably well designed. There is no obvious gap in the wall at the end of the track; the wall has obviously been built up at a relatively recent date, so clearly the reconstruction of the wall post-dates the abandonment of the track.

Site Number	H558.29
Site Name	Naddle Park
NGR	NY 50658 15617 - 50659 15680
Site type	Drystone wall
Condition	Moderate
Period	Medieval?
Dimensions	17.5m x 0.8m x 0.5m

Description

A drystone wall comprising mainly medium and large stones. It terminates in a very substantial block at the north end; however, there is an approximate continuation of the wall on the other side of the track. It extends down from circular feature H558.25.

TAILBERT HEAD CAIRNFIELD SITE H605

Site Number H605.1
Site Name Tailbert Head
NGR NY 53891 14715
Site type Cairn
Period Prehistoric ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 2.32m diameter, 0.25m high
Description

A small roughly circular cairn which is. non-prominent, poorly defined and predominantly earthfast with little protruding stone. The cairn is fairly degraded.

Site Number H605.2
Site Name Tailbert Head
NGR NY 53891 14715
Site type Cairn
Period Prehistoric ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 1.65m diameter, 0.2m high
Description

A small roughly circular cairn. It is highly degraded and earthfast with very little in the way of stone protrusions. It is generally non prominent.

Site Number H605.3
Site Name Tailbert Head
NGR NY 53891 14715
Site type Cairn
Period Prehistoric ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 1.80m diameter, 0.25m
Description

A small sub-circular cairn; it is highly degraded and earthfast with very little stone protruding. It is non-prominent but moderately defined.

Site Number H605.4
Site Name Tailbert Head
NGR NY 53891 14715
Site type Cairn
Period Prehistoric ?
Condition Poor
Dimensions 2.32m diameter, 0.25m high
Description

This cairn is one of a group of five and is situated on a relatively flat well drained land rise. The cairn itself is roughly circular and completely earthfast with very little stone protruding through the ground; like its counterparts, it is in a highly degraded condition and is generally non-prominent.

Site Number H605.5
Site Name Tailbert Head
NGR NY 53891 14715
Site type Cairn
Period Prehistoric/Medieval
Condition Poor

Dimensions 2.20m diameter, 0.2m high

Description

This cairn is roughly circular and largely earthfast with very little stone protruding through the ground; like its counterparts, it is in a highly degraded condition and is generally non-prominent.

HAWESWATER HOTEL ENCLOSURE SITE H1026
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Site Number H1026.1
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48189 13617
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval
Condition Good
Dimensions 6m x 5.5m x 3.25m deep
Description

A quarry located to the north of the main settlement and comprises three vertical crag edges. It is linked to the current road via trackway H1026.19 to the east. It post-dates the settlement and is probably of post-medieval date.

Site Number H1026.2
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48158 13561 - 48147 13522
Site type Bank
Period Romano British ?
Condition Good
Dimensions 41m x 2m x 0.45m high
Description

A linear bank extending from the main enclosure to the north, and separated by a stream feeding into Haweswater Reservoir. It is extremely well defined, and whilst largely earthfast is of stone construction with medium to large sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface. There is no direct association with the main settlement, however it may have served to delimit an extension to the main structure possibly for the containment of livestock.

Site Number H1026.3
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48158, 13579
Site type Enclosure bank
Period Romano British
Condition Good
Dimensions 23m x 4.7m
Description

A linear bank delimitting the south-east corner of the settlement. The bank stands to 0.45m in height and transcribes a 90° arc within an area of sloping ground. At its southern end the bank has been truncated by a modern road and associated earthworking whilst at the northern end the bank stops at a terminal, leaving a c 2m wide gap (entrance ?) between this and bank H1026.4. The bank is well defined and whilst largely of earthfast has mainly medium to large sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface.

Site Number H1026.4
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48166 13599
Site type Enclosure bank
Period Romano British
Condition Good
Dimensions 12m x 2m
Description

A linear bank delimitting the north-eastern corner of the settlement. The bank stands to 0.45m in height and transcribes a 45° arc within an area of sloping ground. The southern end of the bank has a well-defined terminal forming a gap (entrance ?) between it and bank H1026.3. The northern end of the bank has been truncated by a

post-medieval trackway (H1026.19). The bank is well defined and comprises largely earthfast medium to large sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface.

Site Number H1026.5
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48185 13618 - 48149 13596
Site type Enclosure bank
Period Romano British
Condition Good
Dimensions 6.7m x 2.4m x 0.45m

Description

A linear bank delimitting the north-east corner of the settlement. The bank transcribes a 30° arc within an area of sloping ground. At its southern end the bank has been truncated by a post medieval trackway H1026.19 whilst its northern end has been truncated by earthworking associated with the construction of the modern road.. The bank is well defined and comprises largely earthfast medium to large sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface.

Site Number H1026.6
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48153 13589
Site type Artificial terrace
Period Romano British
Condition Good
Dimensions 18m x 8m

Description

An area of terraced ground to the east of the modern road and within the settlement. The area is defined by two terrace slopes and divided by a steeply sloping section in the centre which is aligned north / south. The terracing does not appear to extend beyond the area of the post medieval trackway H1026.19 and may represent the remains of an agricultural plot or a building platform.

Site Number H1026.7
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48137 13595
Site type Road construction spoil
Period Modern
Condition Good
Dimensions 34m x 4m

Description

An area of modern debris associated with and to the west the construction of the modern road; the material overlies part of the western part of settlement.

Site Number H1026.8
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48121 13607 - 48134 13580
Site type Enclosure bank
Period Romano British
Condition Good
Dimensions 39m x 4.7m

Description

A linear bank delimitting the south-eastern corner of the settlement. The bank stands to 0.5m in height to the east and 0.75m to the west; it follows a 90° arc within an area of level ground. At its southern end the bank has been overlain by modern road debris (H1026.7). Its northern terminal forms one side of an obvious c 1m wide entrance and provides access from the reservoir, down-slope side of the settlement. The bank is well defined and comprises largely earthfast with medium to large sub-rounded stone protruding from the surface.

Site Number H1026.9
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48128 13595
Site type Hut
Period Romano British
Condition Good
Dimensions 5m x 6m

Description

A well defined and prominent sub circular structure at the south-west of the settlement. It comprises a slightly irregular sub-circular enclosure which butts the outer bank H1026.8 with an entrance to the north-east, but no direct access to other structures within the settlement. Internally it is terraced and is constructed from stone with a largely earthfast covering and medium sub-rounded stone protruding.

Site Number H1026.10
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48122 13604
Site type Hut
Period Romano British
Condition Good
Dimensions 5m x 6m

Description

A well defined and prominent sub circular structure on the western side of the settlement comprising a sub-circular enclosure which butts the outer bank H1026.8 with an entrance on its north-eastern side and which faces the principal entrance to the enclosed settlement. It is adjacent to hut H1026.11. It is comprises mainly earthfast medium sub-rounded stone. Internally it has a terraced platform.

Site Number H1026.11
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48129 13603
Site type Hut
Period Romano British
Condition Good
Dimensions 8.2m x 8.4m

Description

A well defined and prominent sub circular structure at the western side of the settlement and is immediately adjacent to hut H1026.10. It has an entrance to the north-east. It is constructed from largely earthfast medium sub-rounded stone. It is internally terraced.

Site Number H1026.12
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48140 13610
Site type Hut
Period Romano British
Condition Good
Dimensions 5.6m diameter

Description

A well defined and prominent sub-circular structure located in the centre of the settlement. It is a sub-circular ring bank with an entrance to the east. It is constructed from largely earthfast medium sub-rounded stone. It is internally terraced.

Site Number H1026.13
Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement
NGR NY 48129 13618
Site type Hut
Period Romano British
Condition Good

Dimensions 6.4m x 5.5m

Description

A well defined and prominent sub-circular structure at the north-western side of the settlement and is adjacent to bank H1026.15. It comprises a sub-circular enclosure with an entrance to the east into hut H1026.14. It is constructed of largely earthfast medium sub-rounded stone. It is internally terraced.

Site Number H1026.14

Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement

NGR NY 48135 13619

Site type Hut?

Period Romano British

Condition Good

Dimensions 6.9m x 8m

Description

A well defined and prominent sub-ovular structure at the north-western side of the settlement. It comprises a sub-circular enclosure with an entrance to the west. No entrance was identified into the main settlement. It was constructed from largely earthfast medium sub-rounded stone. It is internally terraced.

Site Number H1026.15

Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement

NGR NY 48123 13619

Site type Enclosure bank

Period Romano British

Condition Good

Dimensions 22m x 5.2m

Description

A linear bank delimiting the north-western side of the enclosed settlement. The bank stands to 0.45m in height to the east and 0.75m to the west. At its southern end the terminal of the bank forms one side of a narrow entranceway into the enclosure. The north-western terminal defines the western side of a gap which may be a further entrance. The bank would appear to have slipped to 1.35m in width at its northern end and may have blocked in hut enclosures H1026.13 and H1026.14. The bank itself is well defined and comprises largely earthfast medium to large sub-rounded stone.

Site Number H1026.16

Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement

NGR NY 48148 13626

Site type Enclosure bank

Period Romano British

Condition Good

Dimensions 17m x 5.4m

Description

A linear bank which defined the northern edge of the settlement. The bank stands to 0.5m in height to the south and 0.75m to the north. At its western end the bank marks the eastern side of an entranceway; the eastern end is truncated by the modern road. The bank is well defined and comprises largely earthfast medium to large sub-rounded stone.

Site Number H1026.17

Site Name Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement

NGR NY 48156 13628

Site type Drain

Period Modern

Condition Good

Dimensions 6.1m long

Description

A modern drainage ditch to the north of the main settlement which was constructed to remove standing water from the modern road.

Site Number H1026.18**Site Name** Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement**NGR** NY 48139 13622**Site type** Terrace ?**Period** Romano British**Condition** Good**Dimensions** 5.9m x 5.5m**Description**

An area of cleared ground within the main settlement and to the north of the huts H1026.14/15. It is characterised by its relatively level stone free and level appearance.

Site Number H1026.19**Site Name** Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement**NGR** NY 48185 13618 - 48149 13596**Site type** Track**Period** Post Medieval**Condition** Good**Dimensions** 43m x 0.9m**Description**

A post medieval trackway aligned north-east/south-west and links quarry H1026.1 with the modern road. It cuts enclosure banks H1026.4 and H1026.5.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig 1 Haweswater Estate Location Plan
- Fig 2 Haweswater valley Sites Location Plan
- Fig 3 Castle Crag Hillfort and Cairnfields - Sites H144, 156 and 158
- Fig 4 Castle Crag and Whelter Beck Cairnfields - Sites H144 and 156
- Fig 5 Castle Crag Hillfort - Site H158
- Fig 6 Fordingdale Bottom - Sites H 240, 244, 245 and H544
- Fig 7 Pod Net - OS 1st edition 6" map (1863)
- Fig 8 Pod Net - OS 2nd edition 1:2500 map (1898)
- Fig 9 Pod Net - OS 3rd edition 1:2500 map (1915)
- Fig 10 Naddle Forest Site Location map
- Fig 11 Naddle Forest Survey - Sites H536-541
- Fig 12 Burnbanks Village following dismantling, 1:2500 (*c* 1980) (NWW 4152/1)
- Fig 13 Burnbanks Village, *c* 1939 (NWW 4152/2)
- Fig 14 Photograph of Burnbanks Village during construction from the North-West
- Fig 15 Photograph of Burnbanks Village from the cableway headmast
- Fig 16 Naddle Park Settlement OS 1st edition 6" map (1863)
- Fig 17 Naddle Park Settlement - early nineteenth century sketch plan ((CROC)
D/Lons/Plans/Box/Bampton/27)
- Fig 18 Naddle Park Settlement (H558) site location map
- Fig 19 Naddle Park Settlement (H558) survey map
- Fig 20 Tailbert Head Site (H605) location map
- Fig 21 Tailbert Head Site (H605) survey map
- Fig 22 Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement (H1026) location map
- Fig 23 Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement (H1026) survey plan

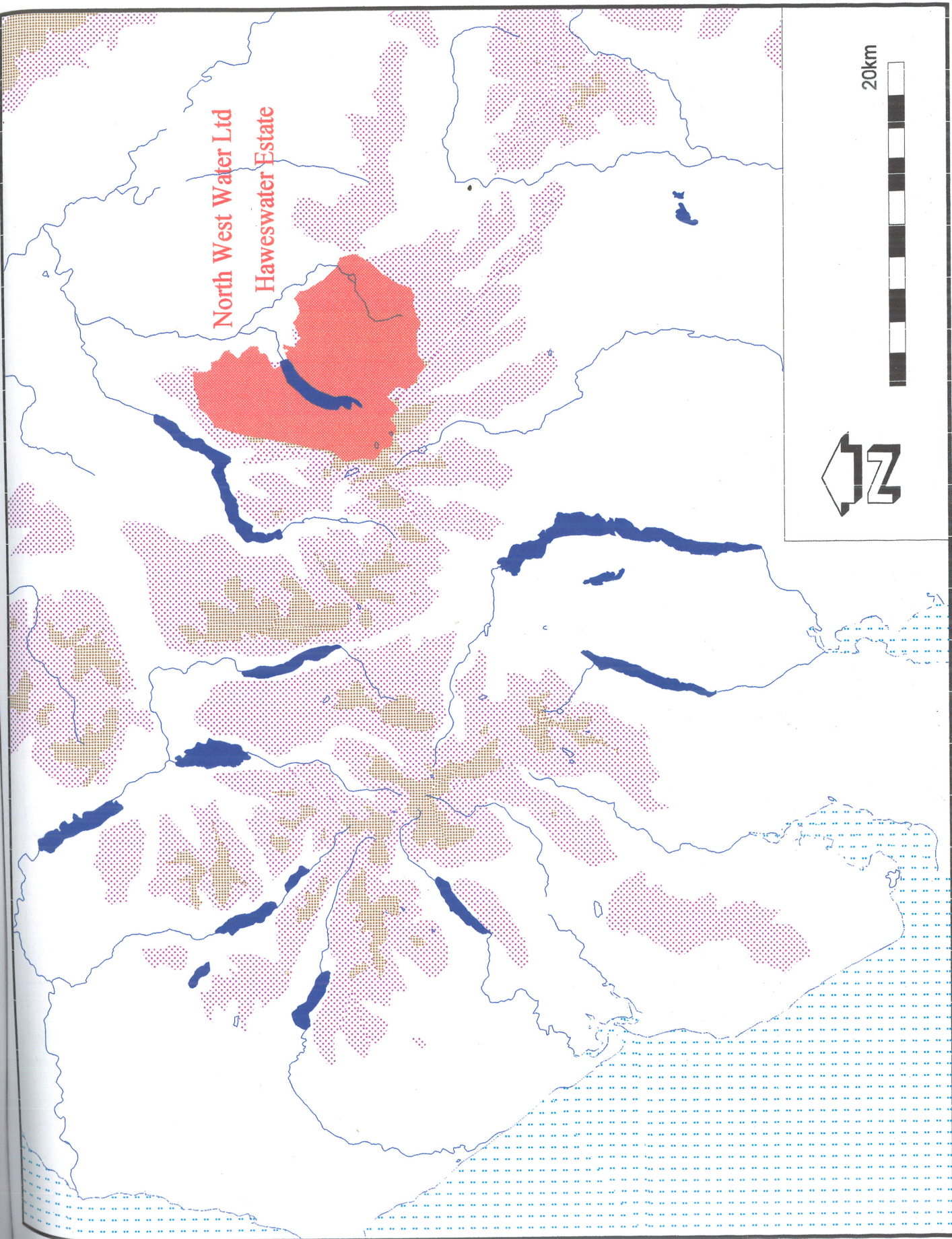


Fig 1 Haweswater Estate Location Plan

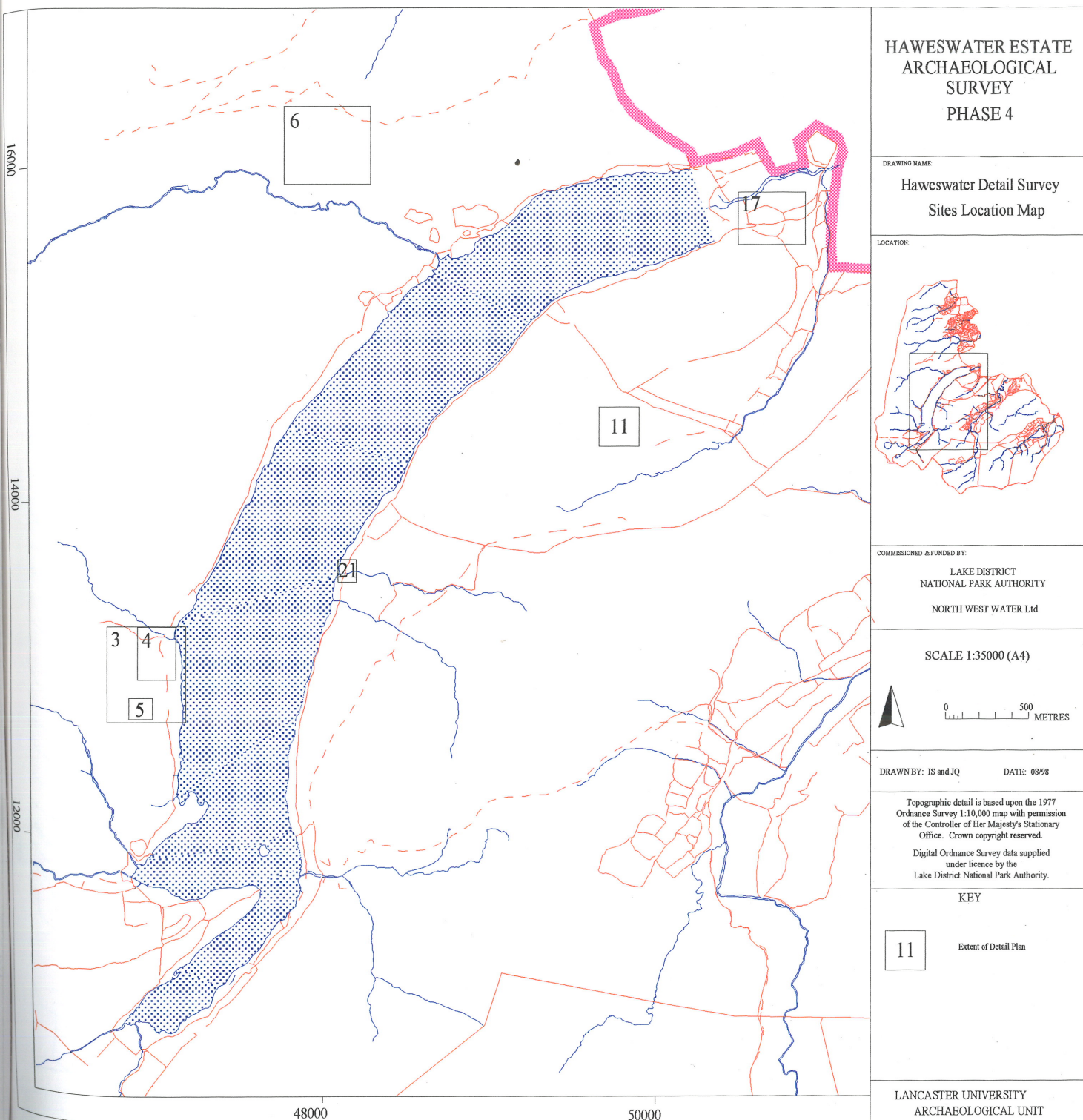


Fig 2 Haweswater Valley Sites Location Map

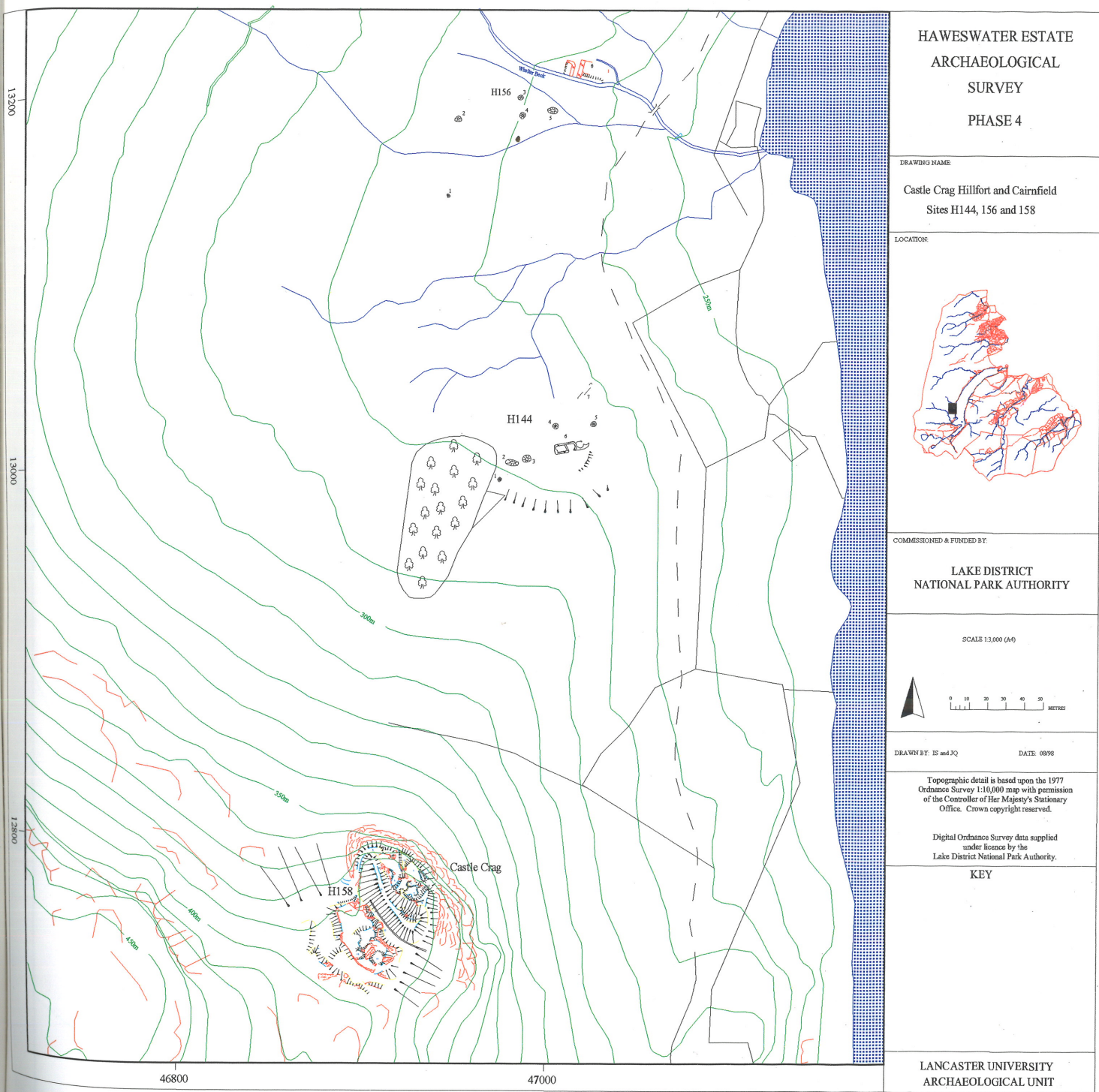
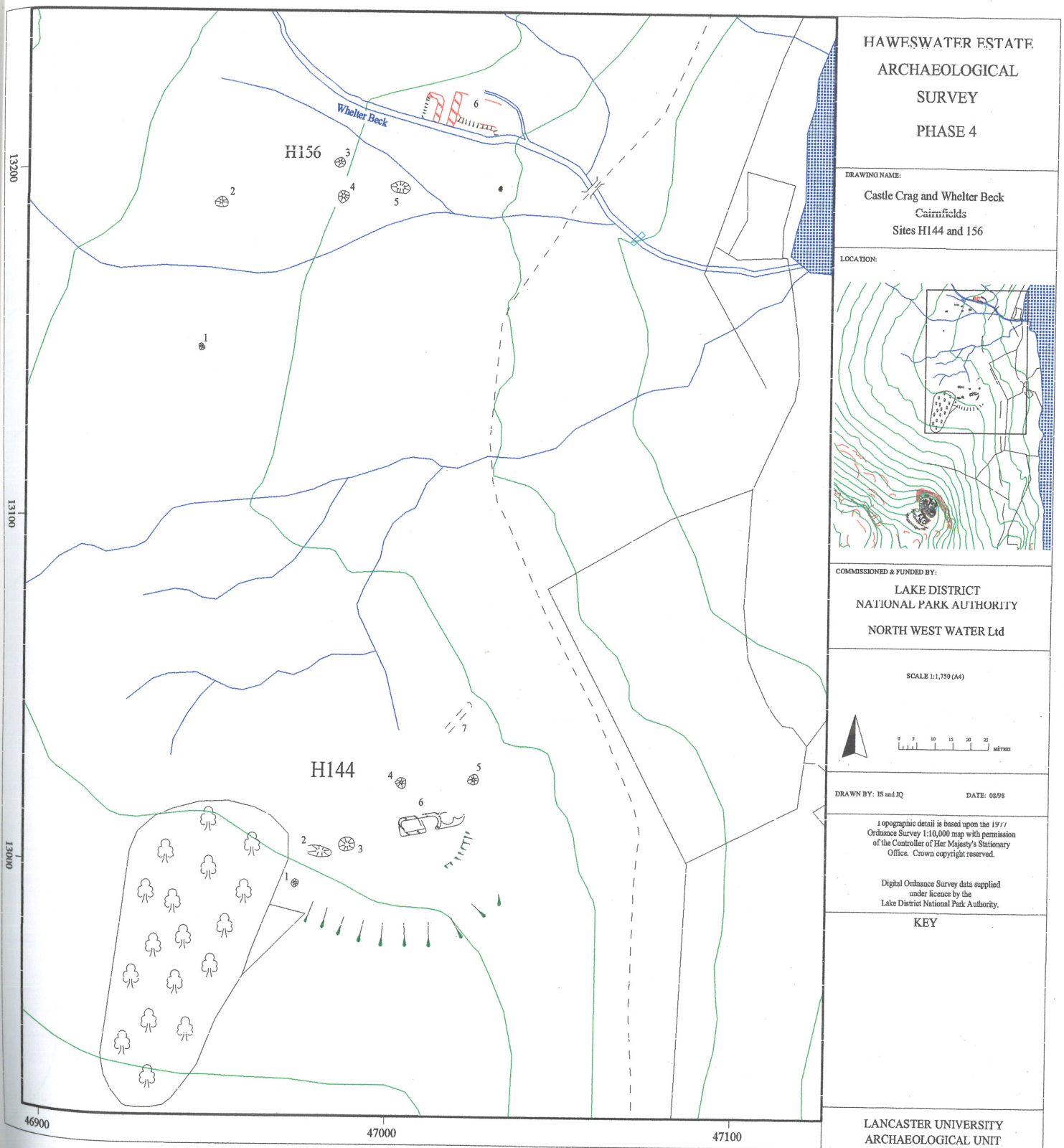


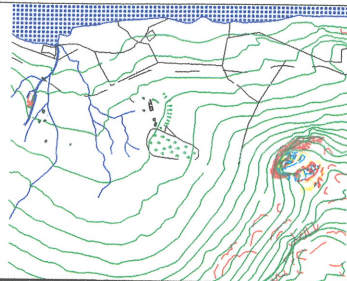
Fig 3 Castle Crag Hillfort and Cairnfields - Sites H144, H156 and H158



DRAWN BY: G. HAME

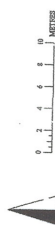
Castle Crag Hillfort
Sites H158

LOCATIONS



COMMISSIONED & FORGED BY:
LAKE DISTRICT
NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
NORTH WEST WATER Ltd

SCALE 1:250 (A4)



DRAWN BY: JS and JQ DATE: 09/98

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KEY

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Castle Crag

H158

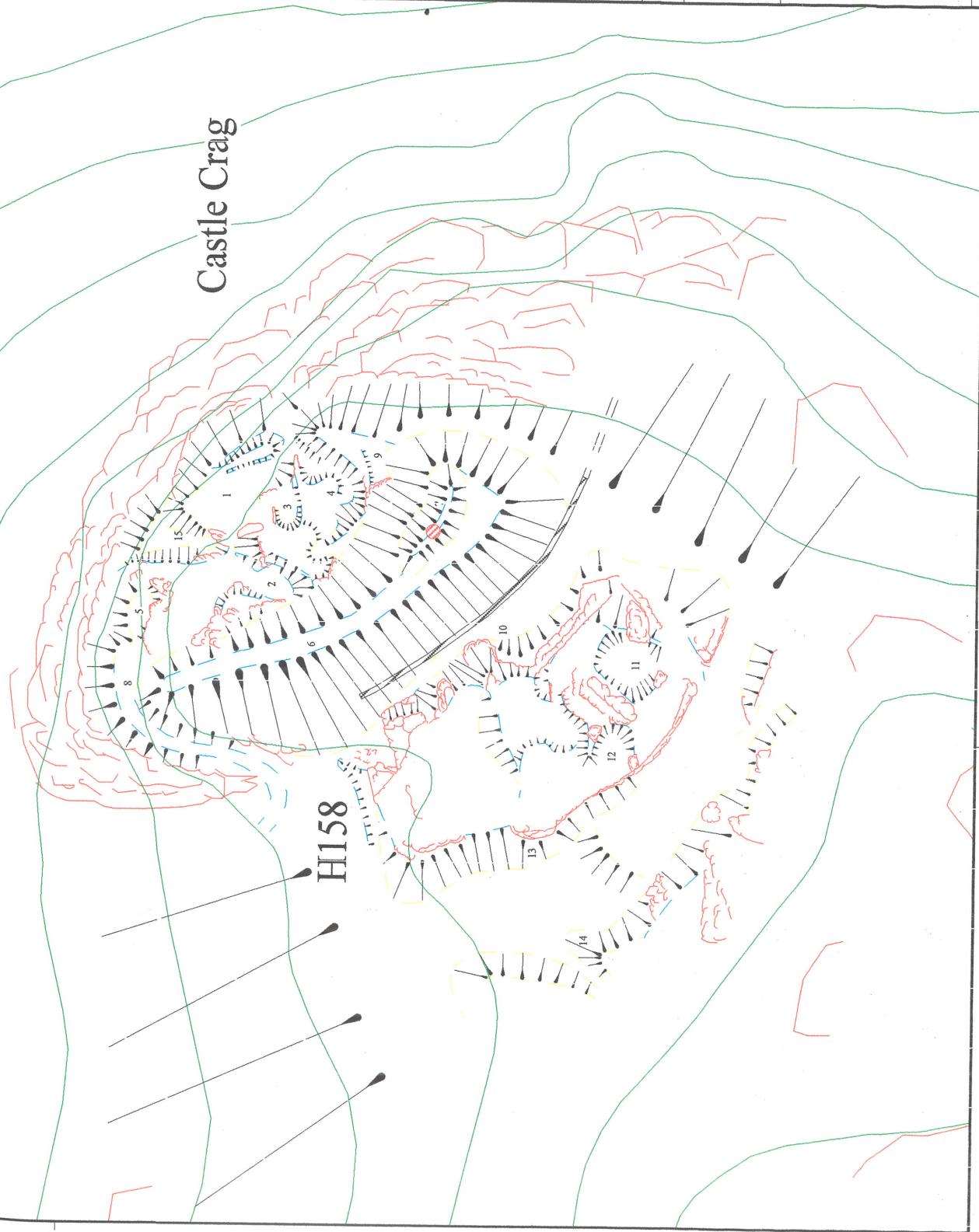
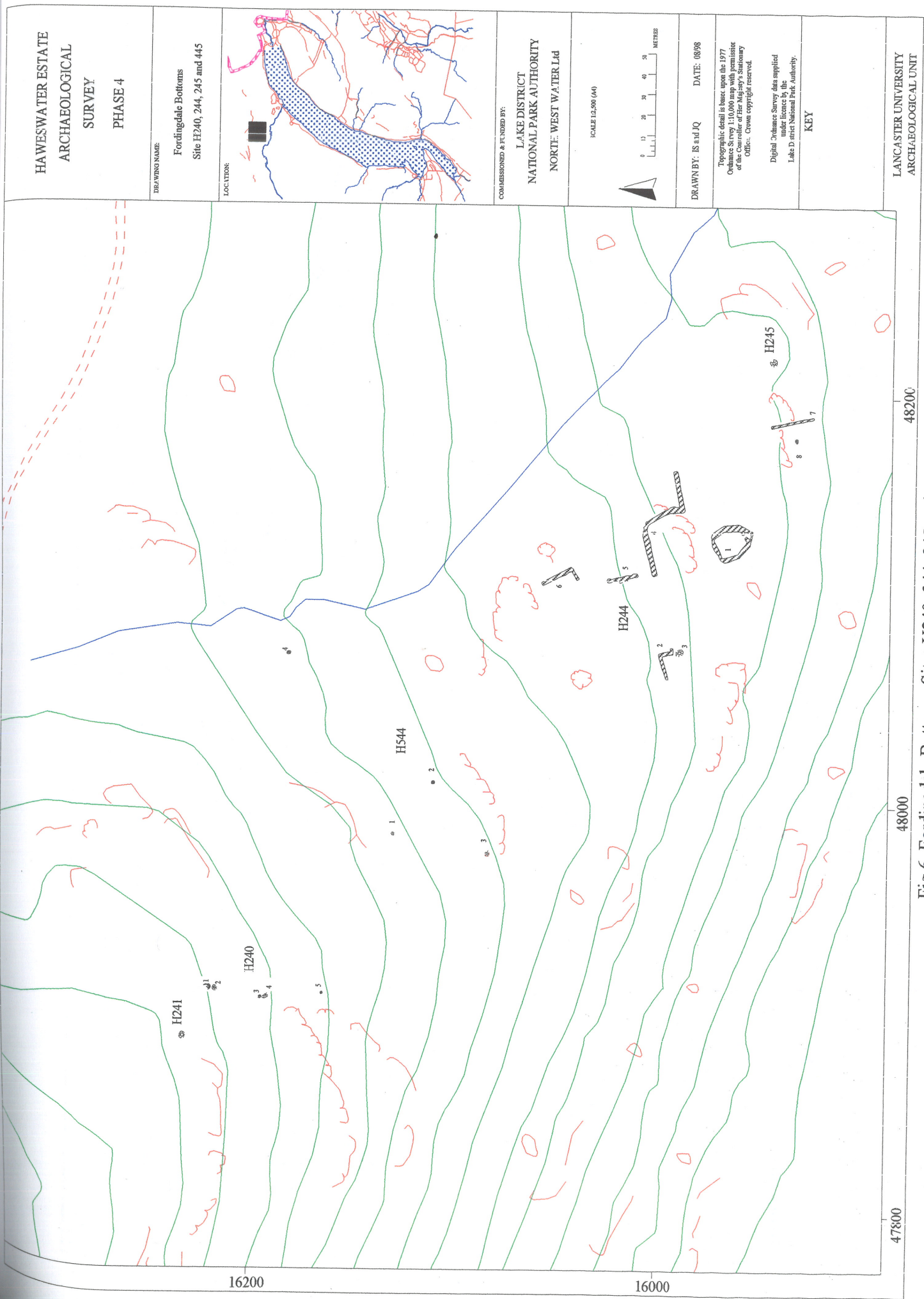
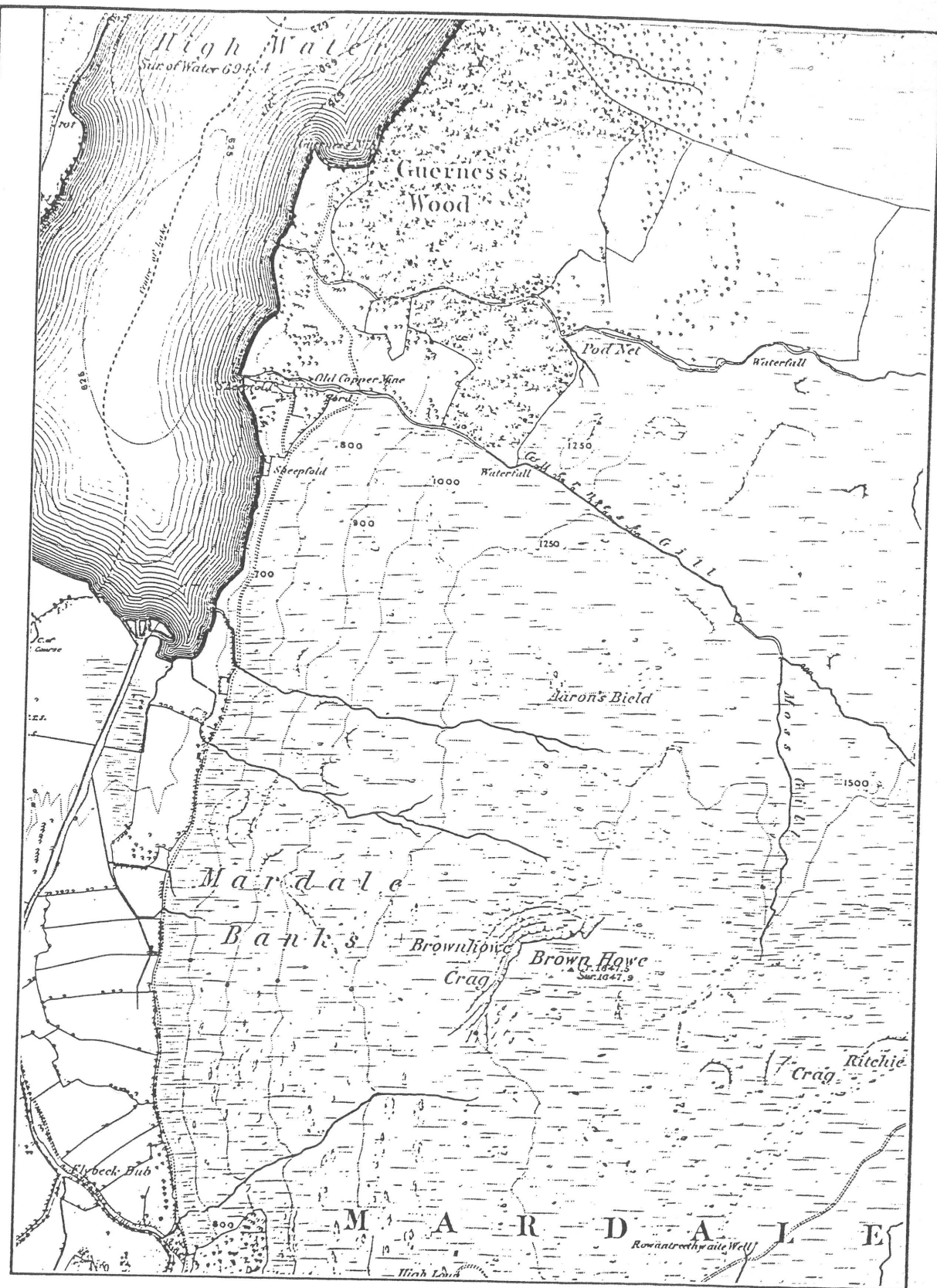


Fig 5 Castle Crag Hillfort - Site H158





HAWESWATER ESTATE, CUMBRIA
POD NET, GUERNESS (H345)
OS Edition map c. 1863

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Figure 7 Pod Net - OS 1st edition 6" map (1863)

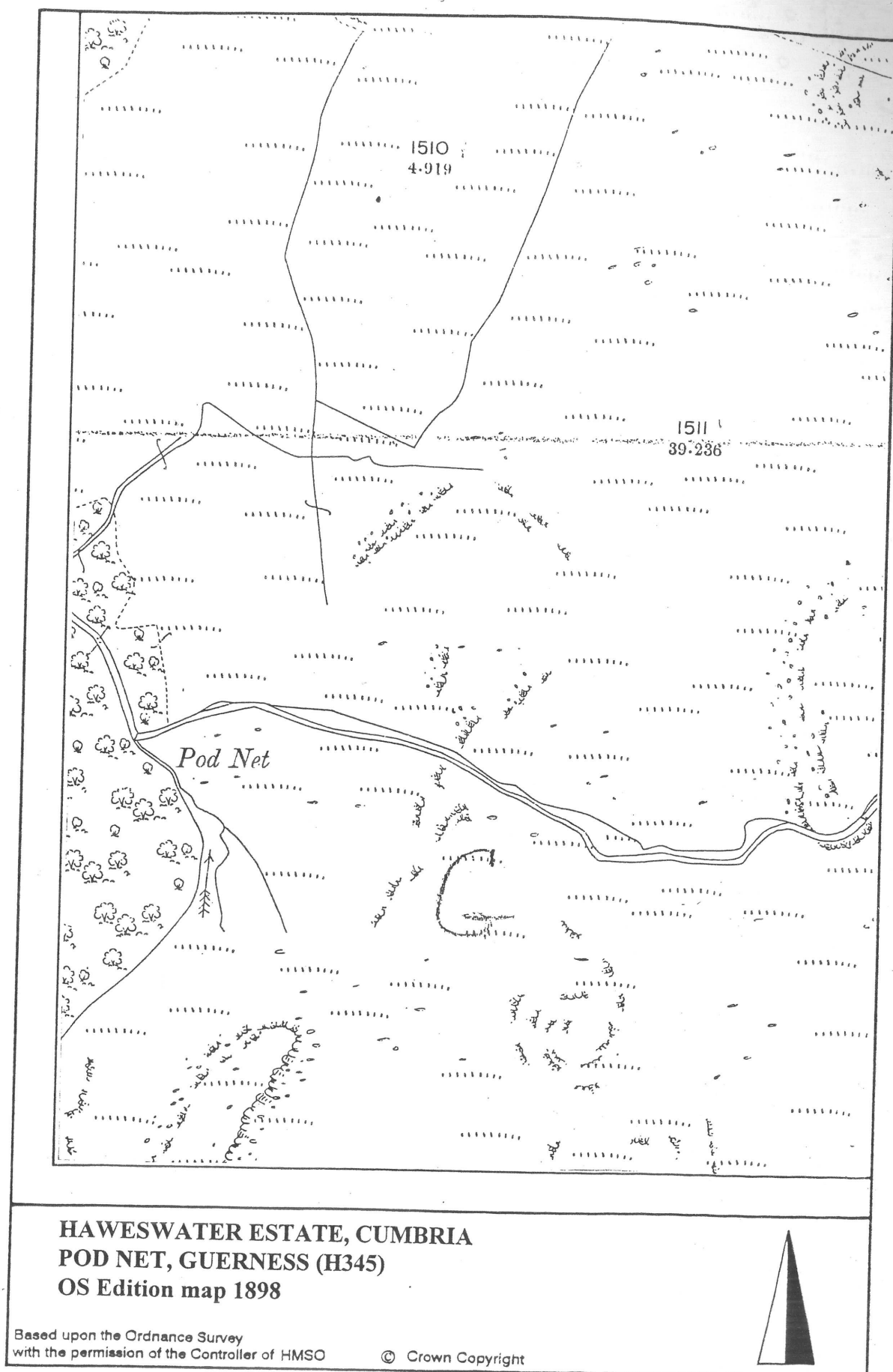
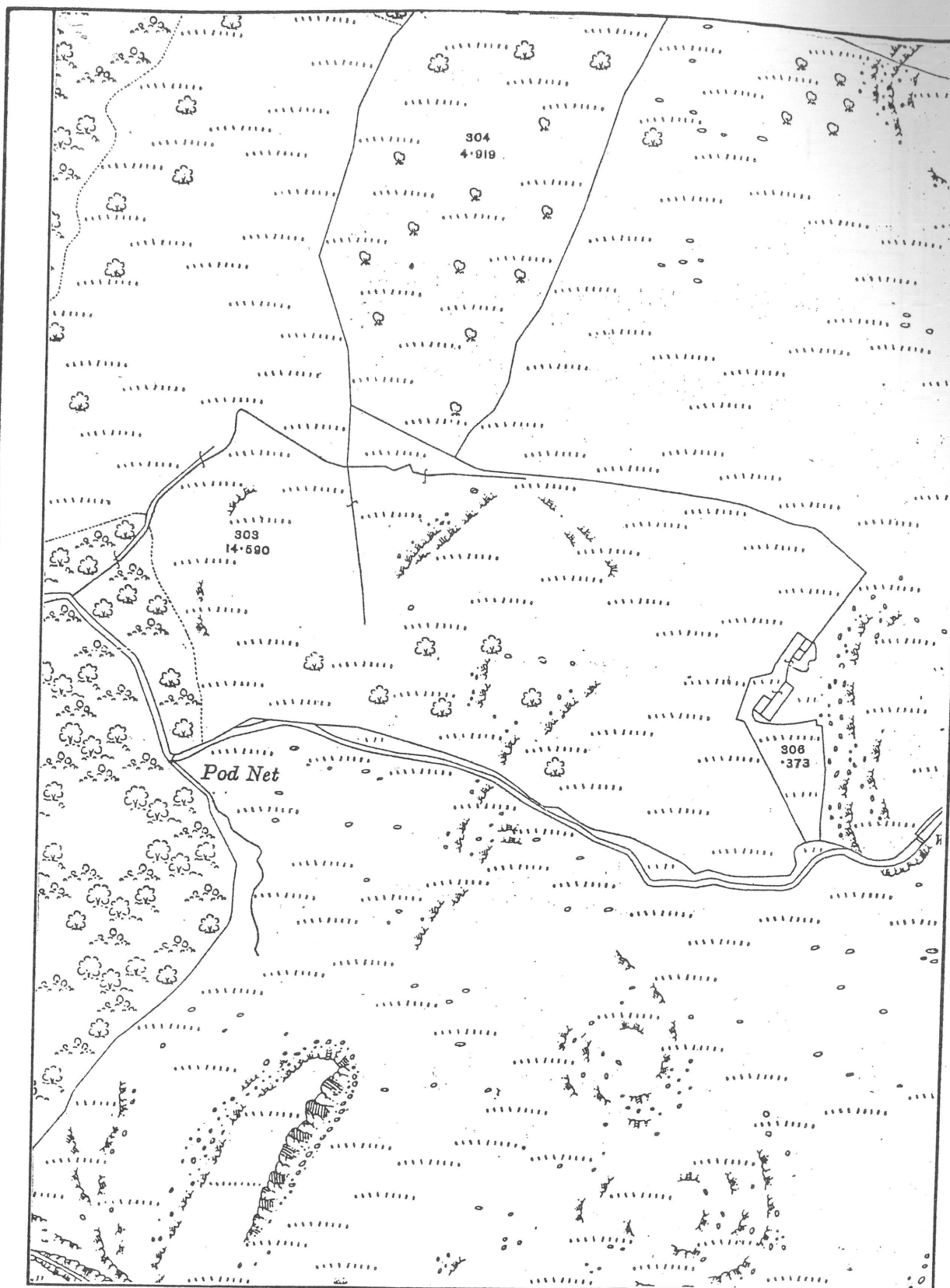


Figure 8 Pod Net - OS 2nd edition 1:2500 map (1898)



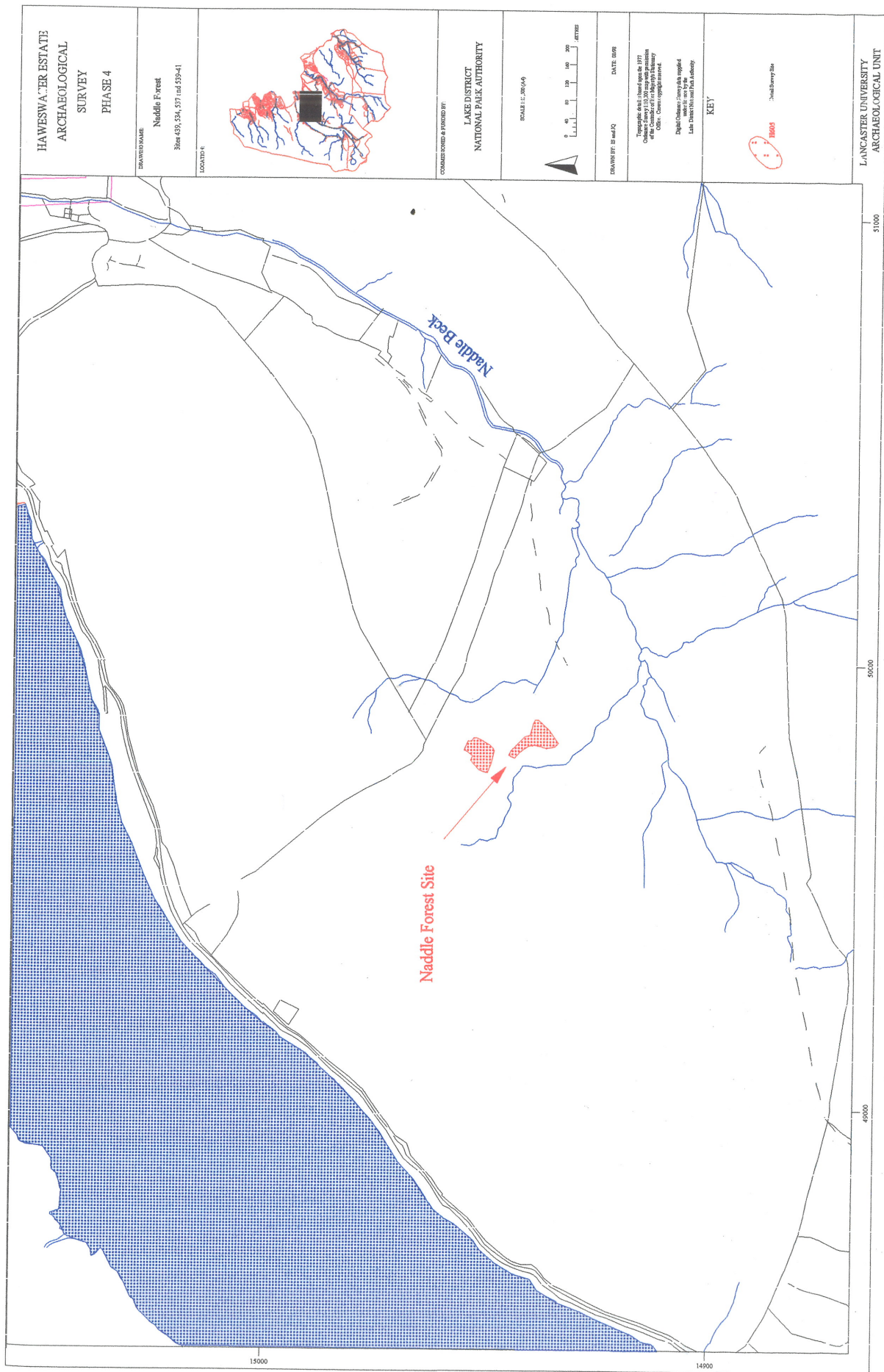
HAWESWATER ESTATE, CUMBRIA
POD NET, GUERNESS (H345)
OS Edition map 1915

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Figure 9 Pod Net - OS 3rd edition 1:2500 map (1915)



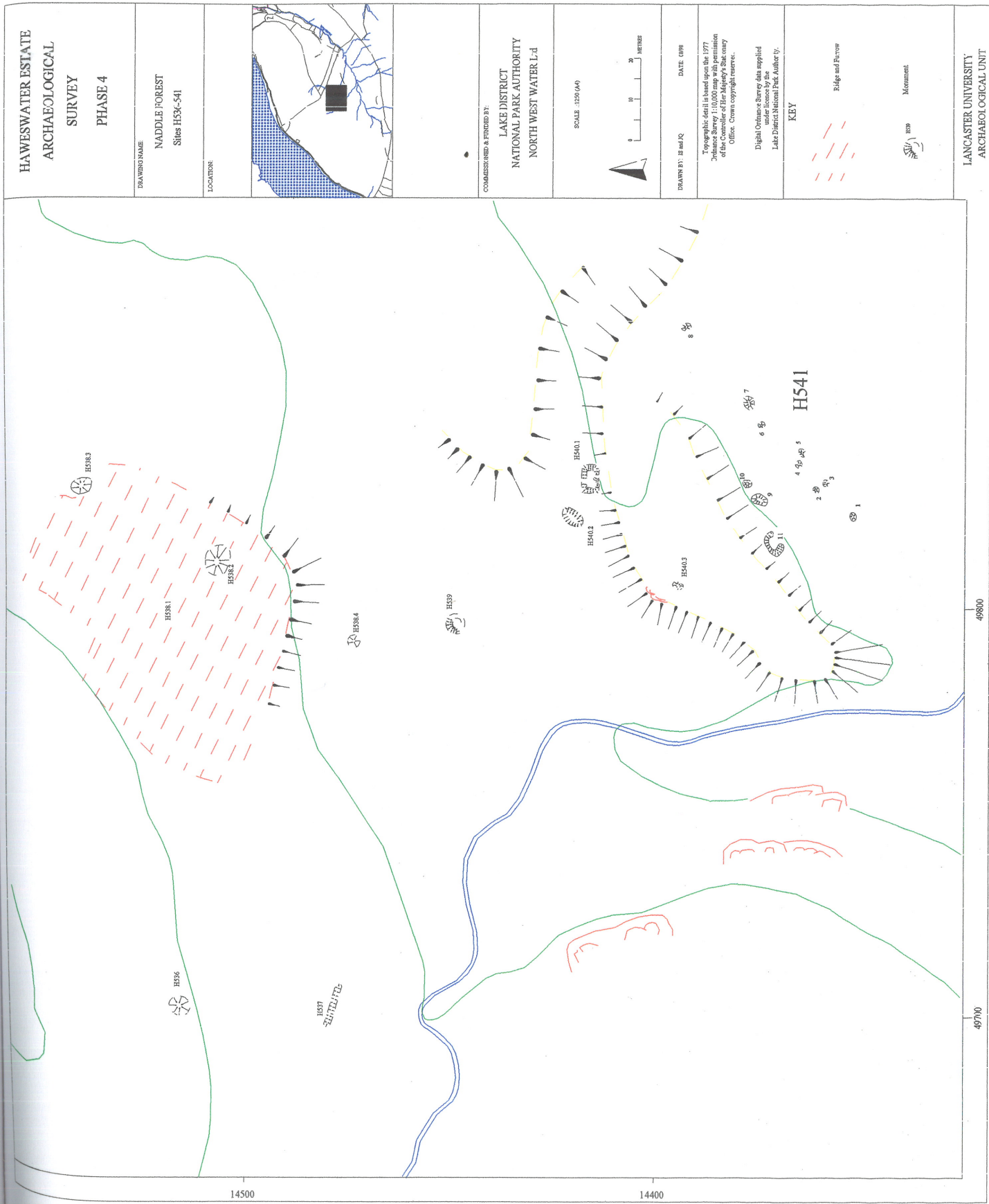
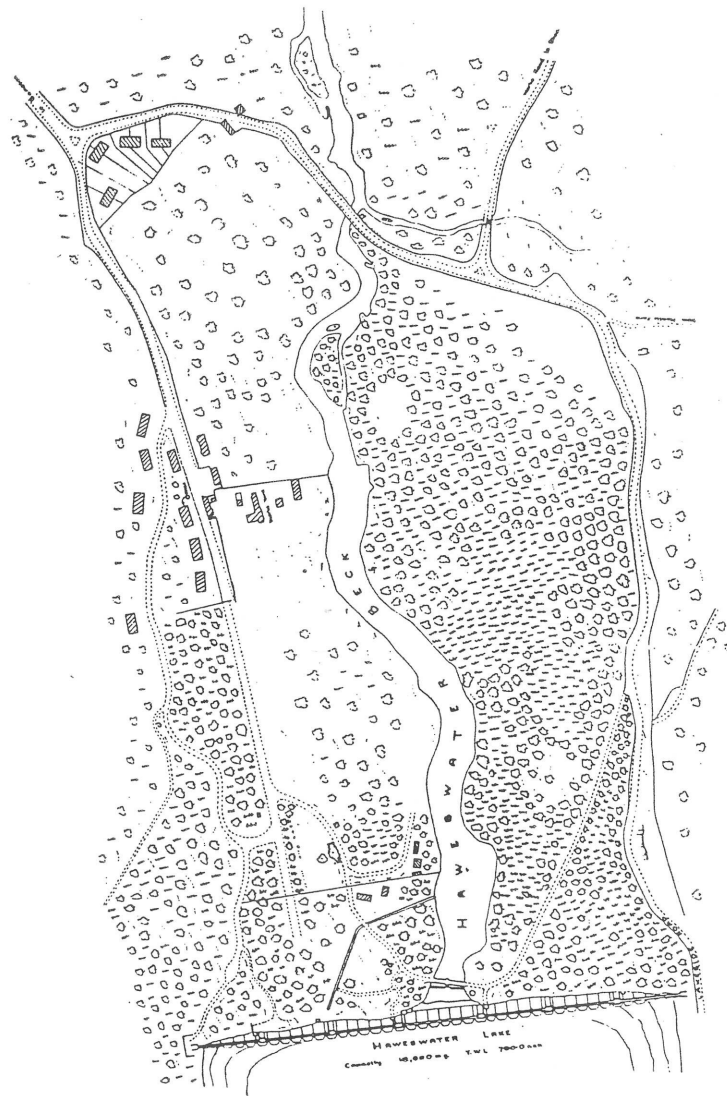


Fig 11 Naddle Forest Survey - Sites H536-541



Scale 1/2500

Figure 12 Burnbanks Village following dismantling, 1:2500 (c1980) (NWW 4152/1)

BURNBANKS VILLAGE.

DRAINS, SEWERS & WATER SERVICE PIPES ETC.

Scale: 40 feet to inch.

- Drains & Sewers shown thus: ————
- Water Service Pipes shown thus: ————
- Main Shop Valves shown thus: ————
- Fire Hydrants shown thus: ————
- Ship Valves to dwellings shown thus: ———— for actual dimensions see H.S.A. 441

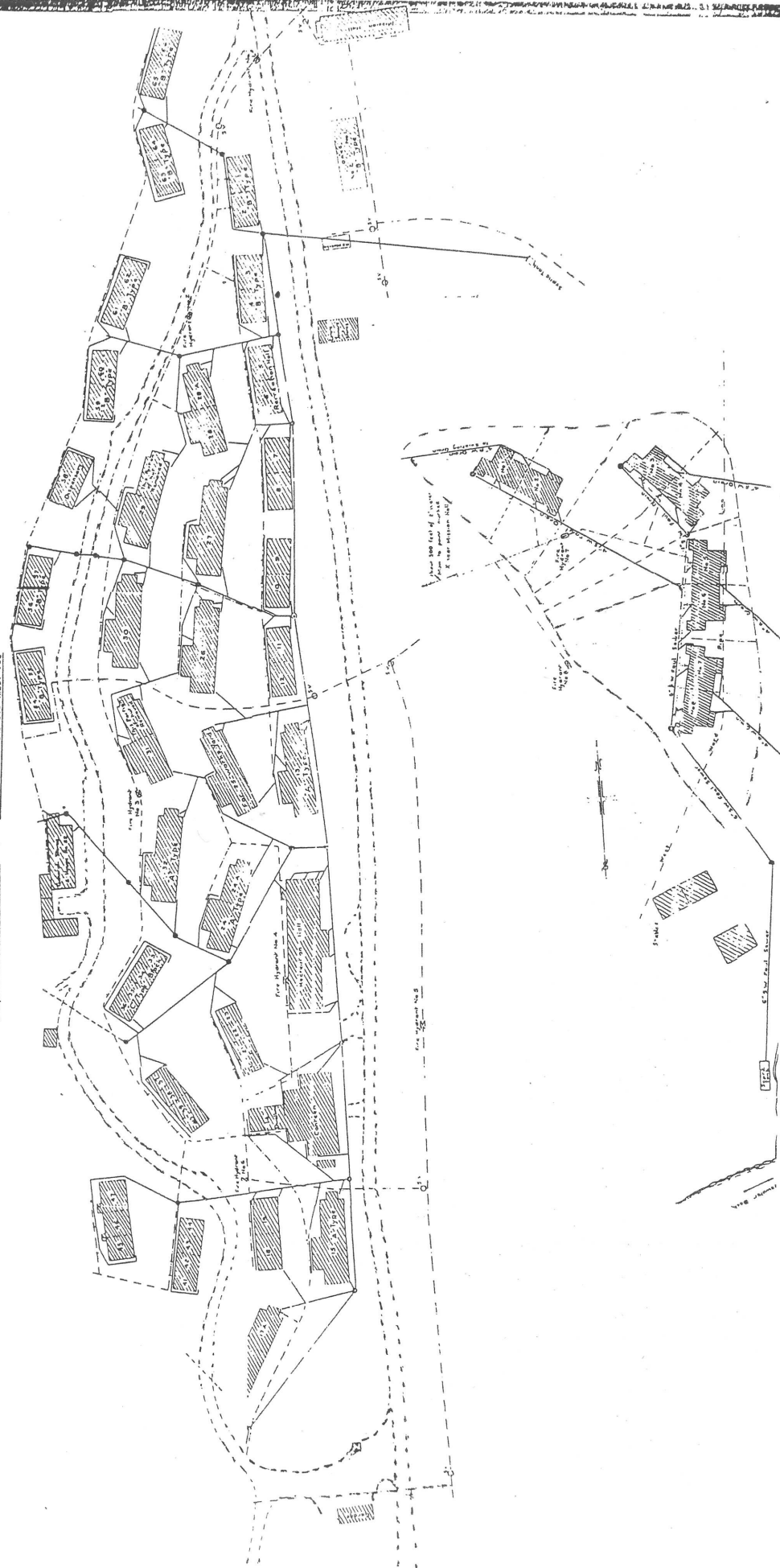


Figure 13 Burnbanks Village, c1939 (NWW 4152/2)

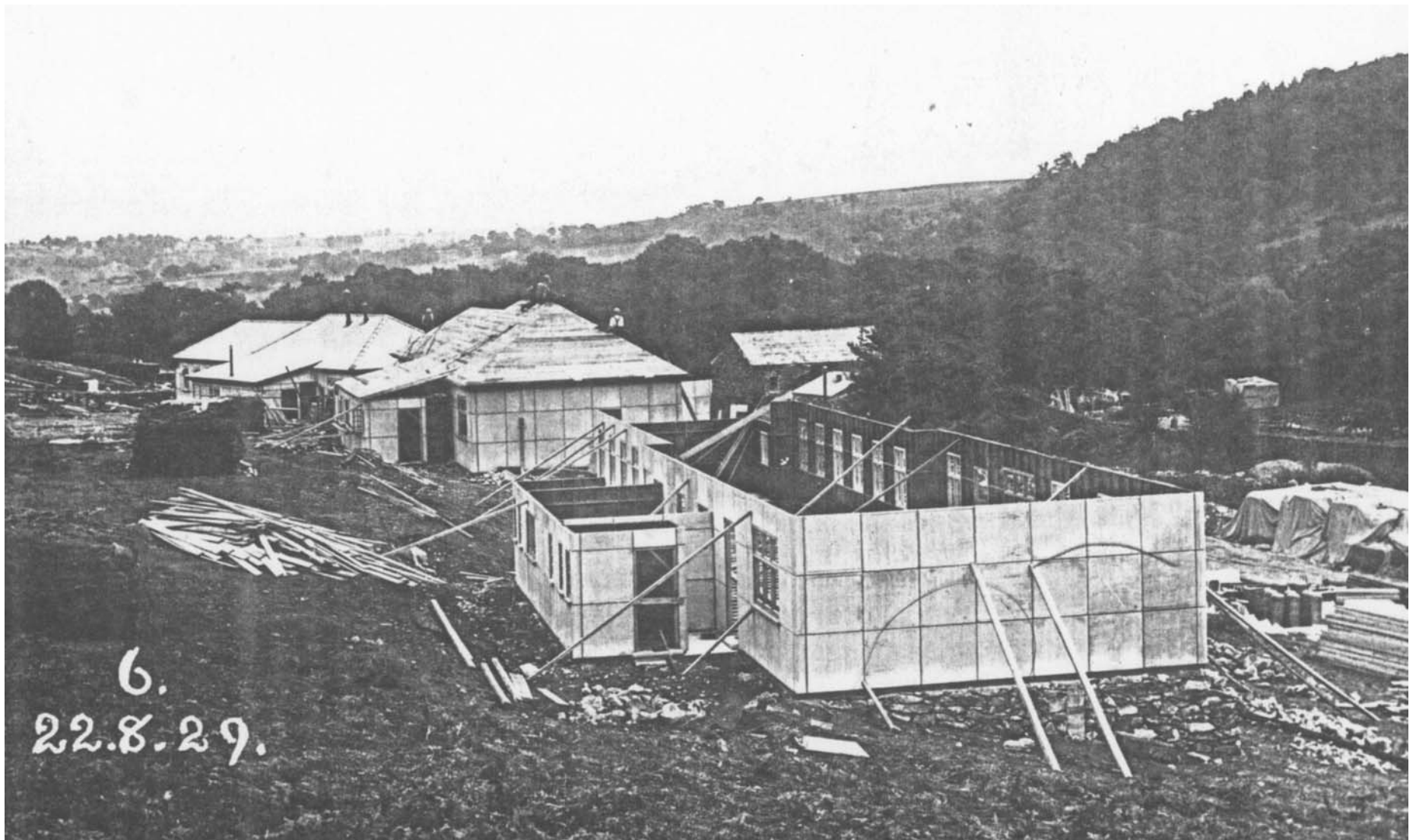


Fig 14 Photograph of Burnbanks Village during construction from the North West



Figure 15 Photograph of Burnbanks Village from the cableway headmast

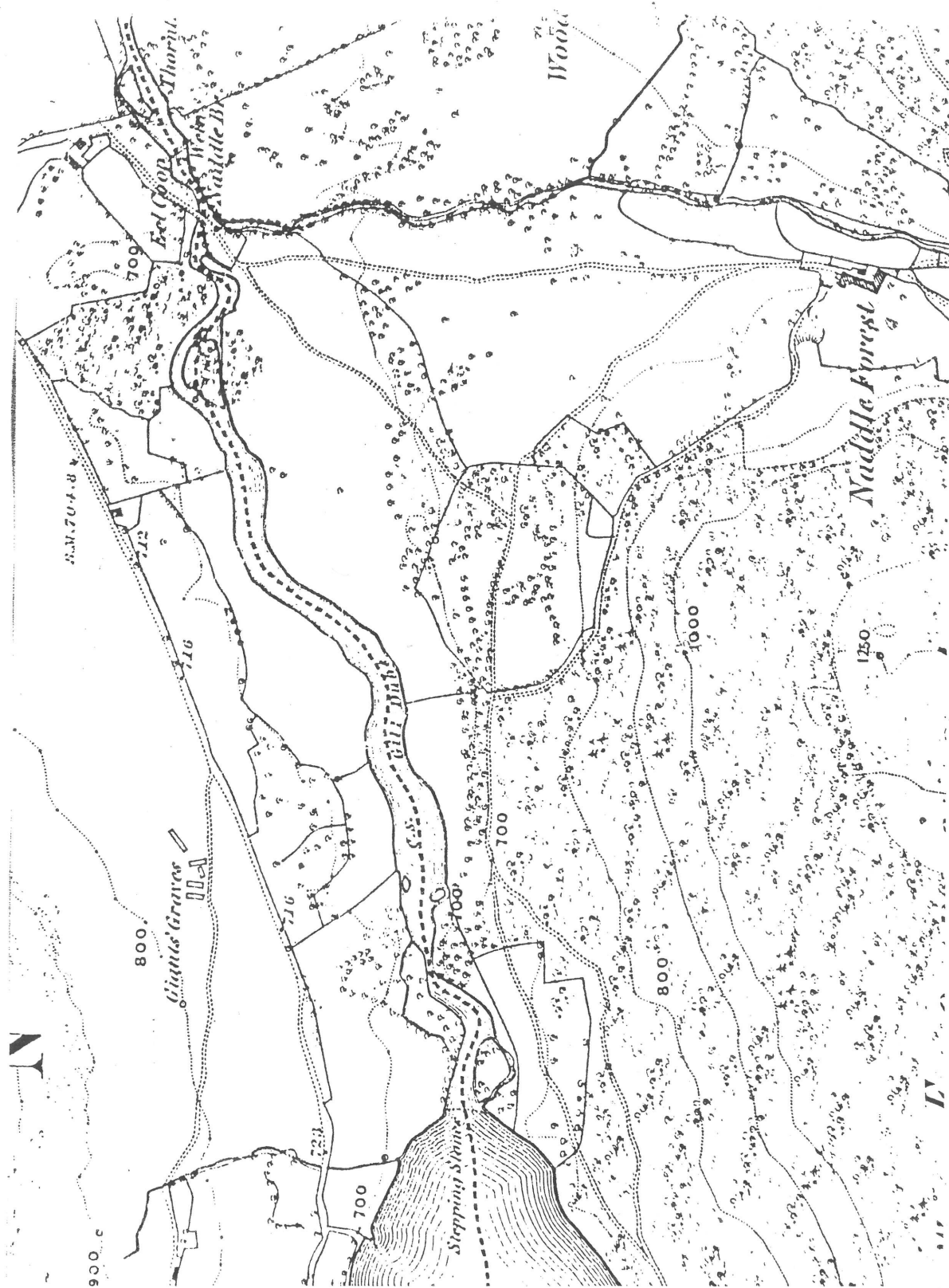


Fig 16 Naddle Park Settlement - OS 1st edition 6" map (1863)

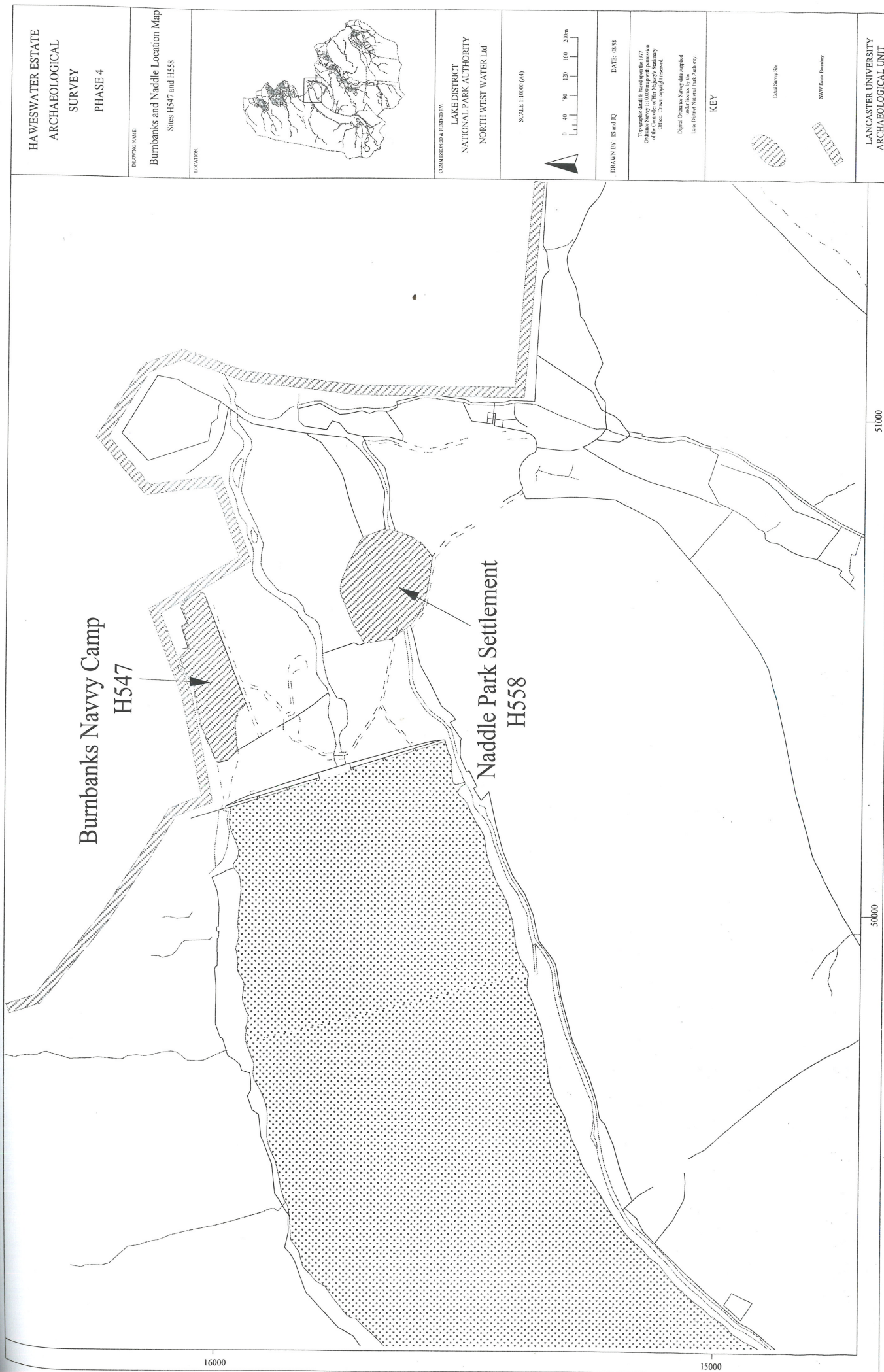


Fig 18 Burnbanks and Naddle Park Location Map

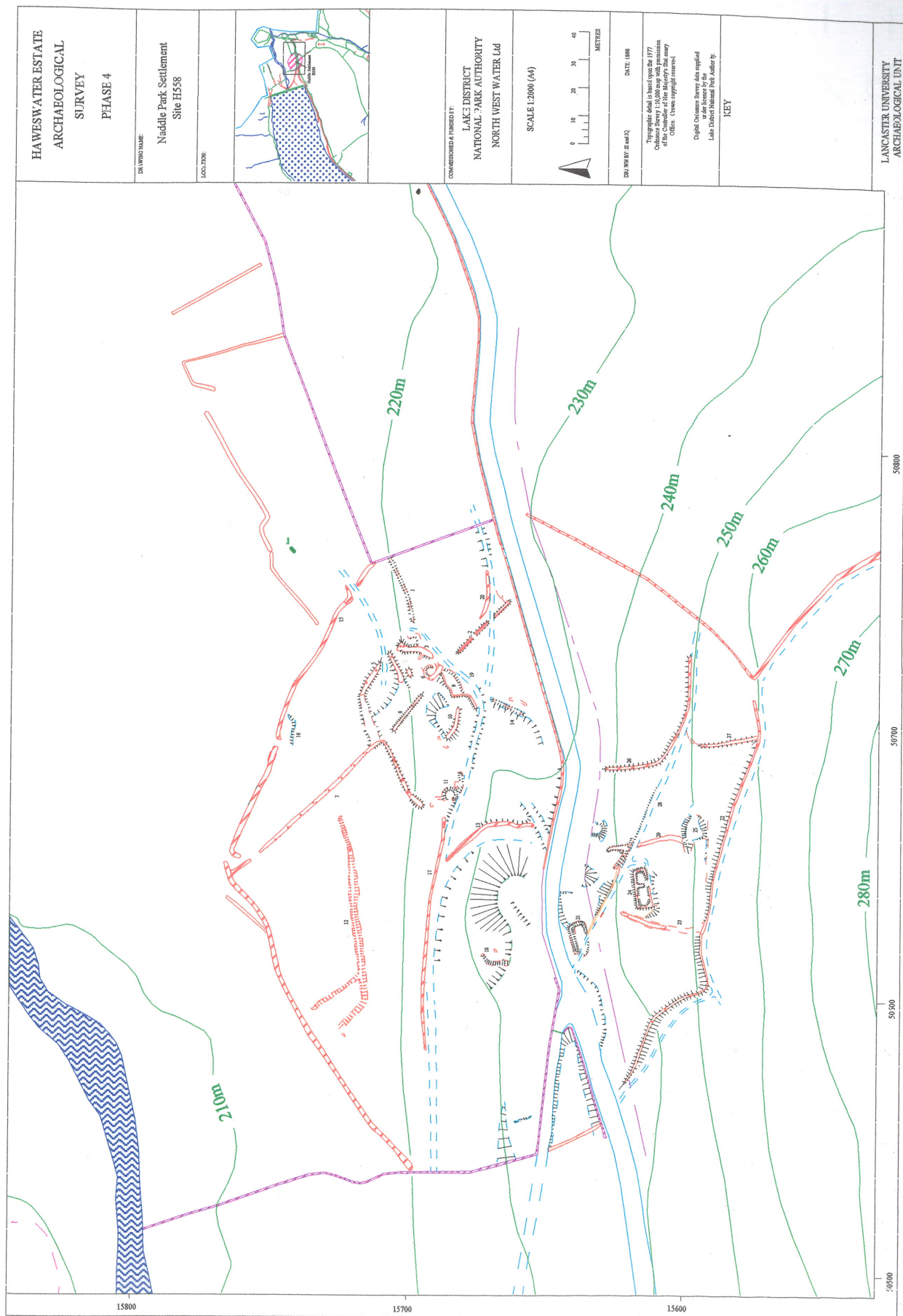
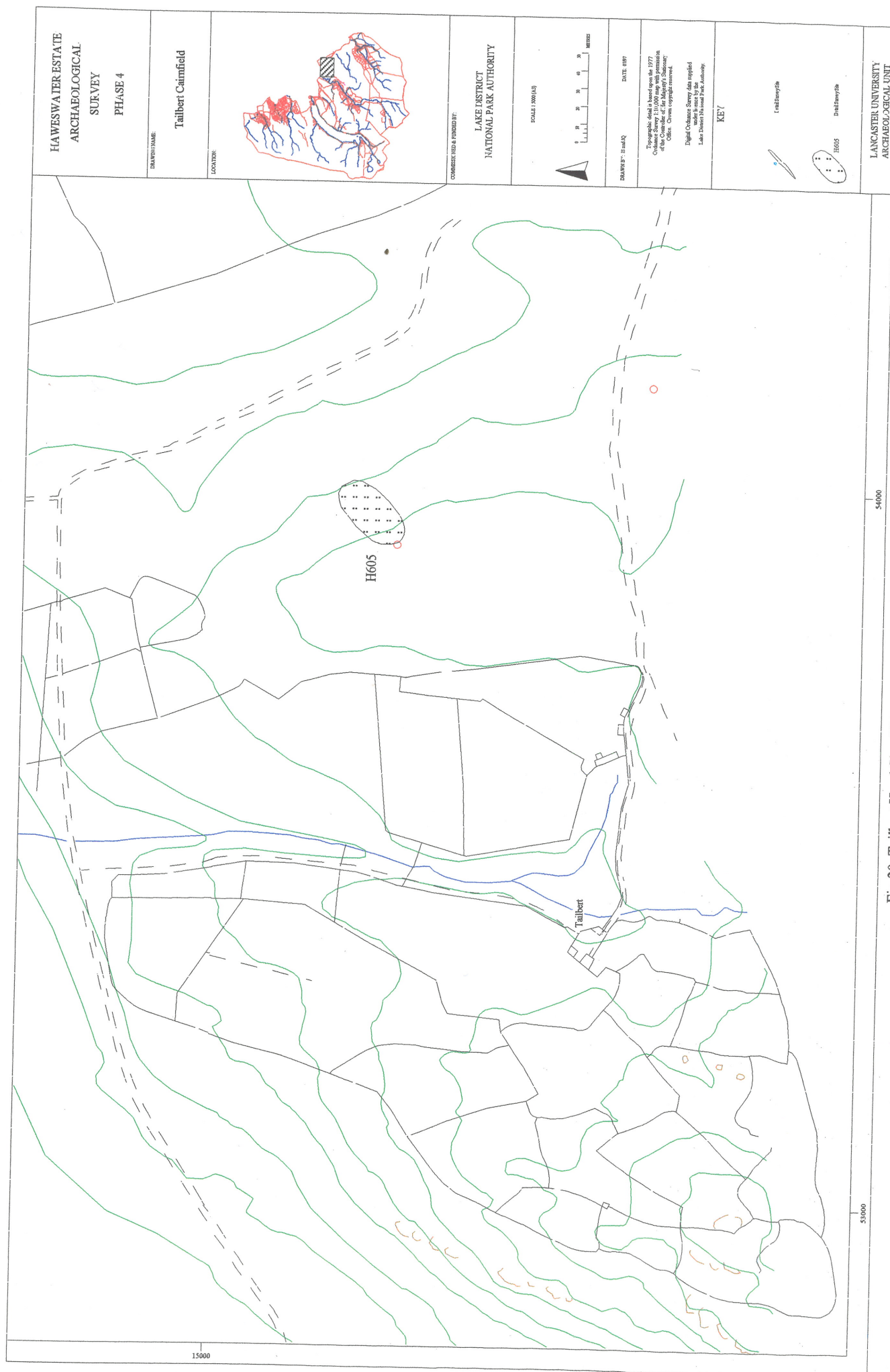


Fig 19 Naddle Park Settlement (H558) Survey Map



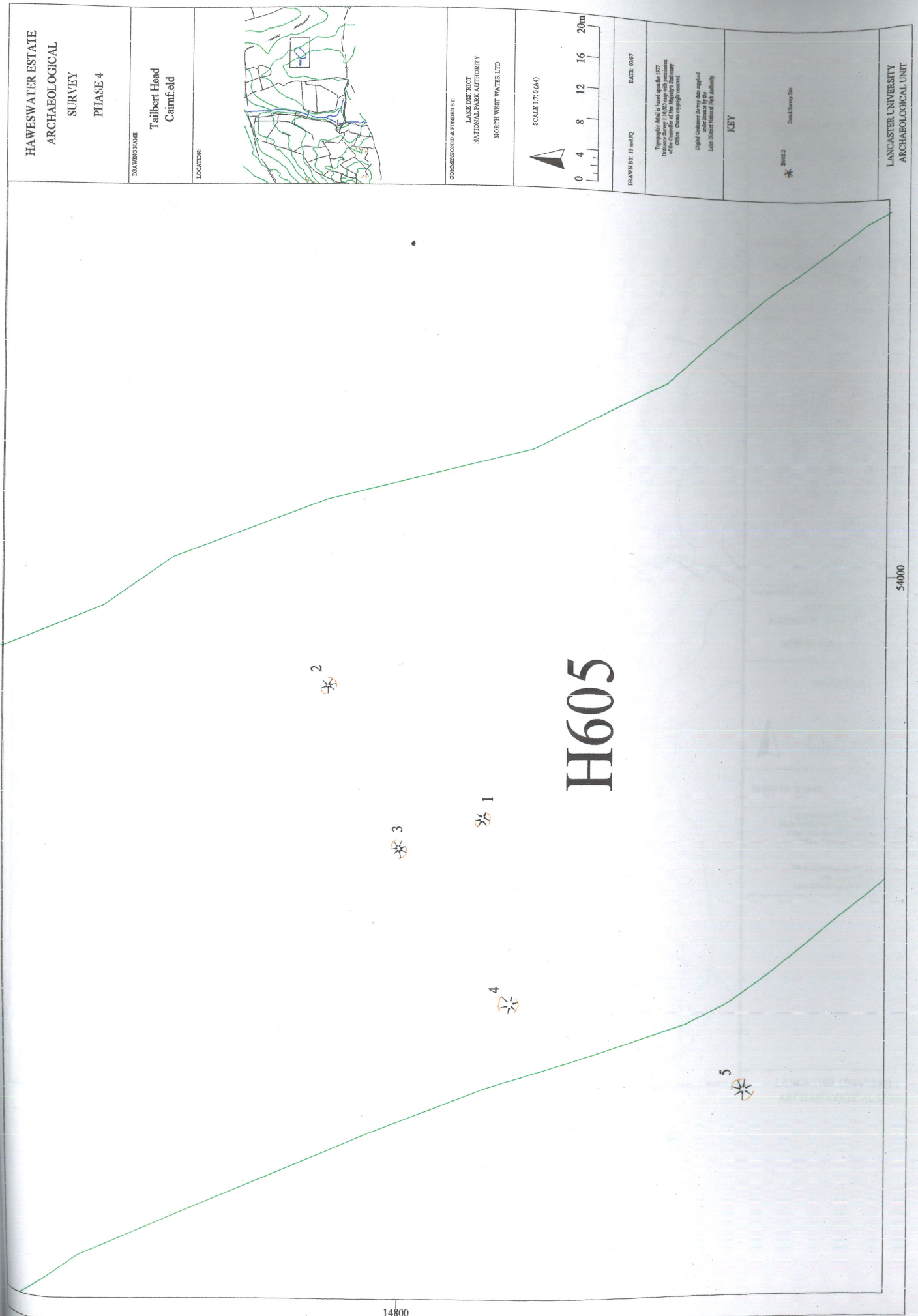


Fig 21 Tailbert Head Site (H605) Survey Map

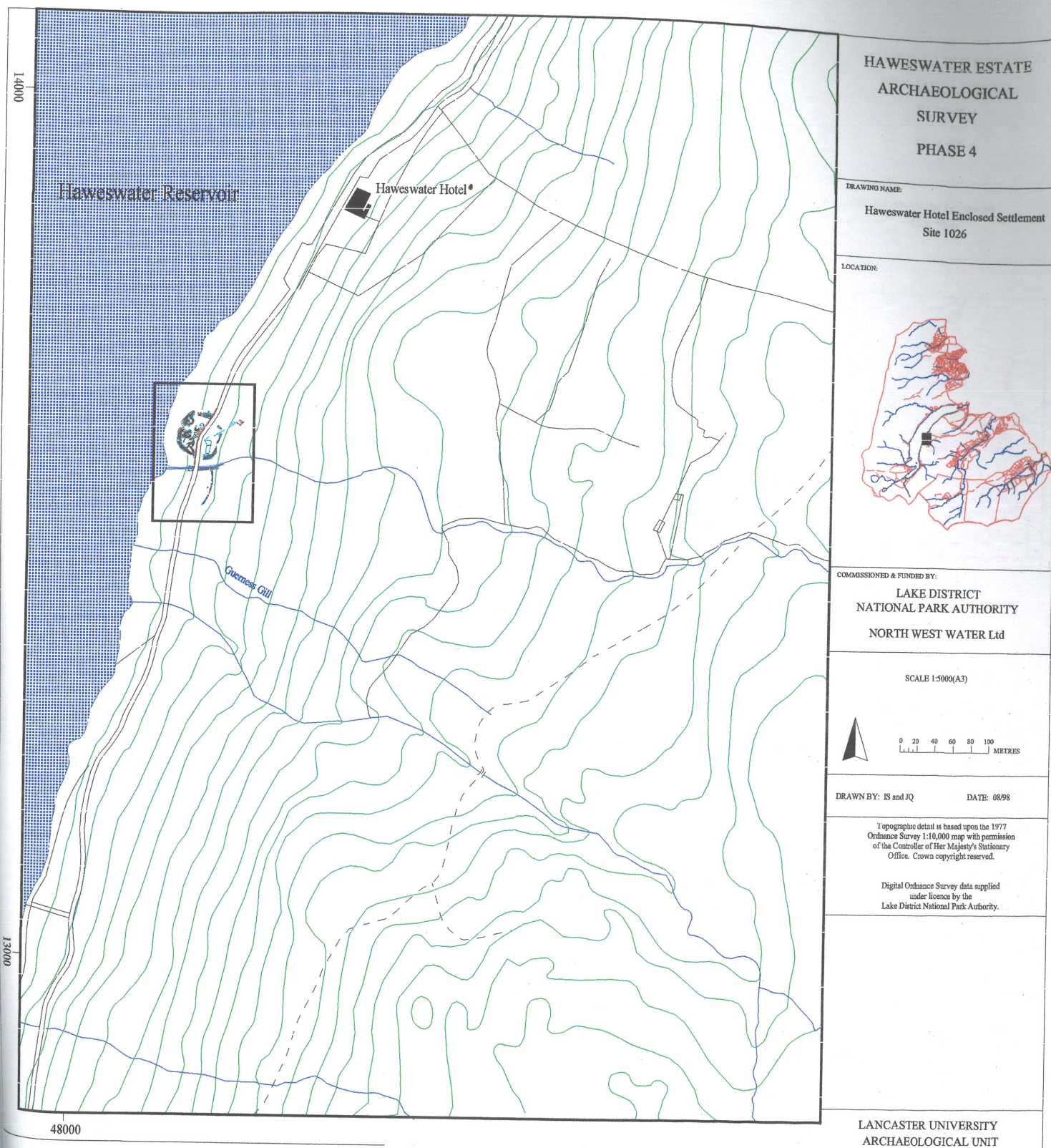


Fig 22 Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement Location Map

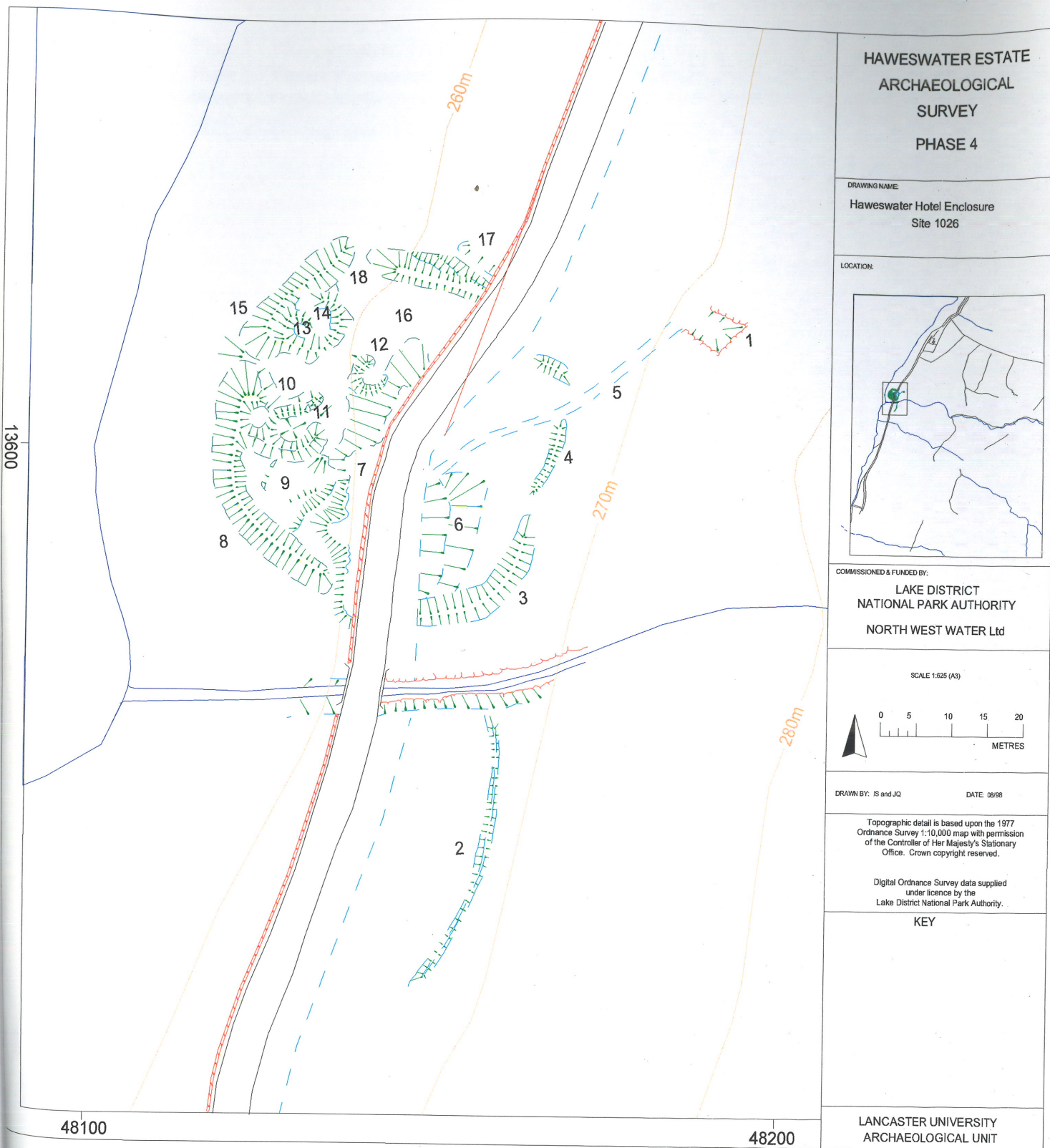


Fig 23 Haweswater Hotel Enclosed Settlement Survey Plan

SURVEY PLATES

- Plate 1 Photograph of Fordingdale Bottom Cist (H241)
- Plate 2 Detail Photograph of Fordingdale Bottom Cist (H241)
- Plate 3 General photograph of Castle Crag hillfort (H158)
- Plate 4 Photograph of Castle Crag inner rampart (H158) - looking east



Plate 1 Photograph of Fordingdale Bottom Cist (H241)

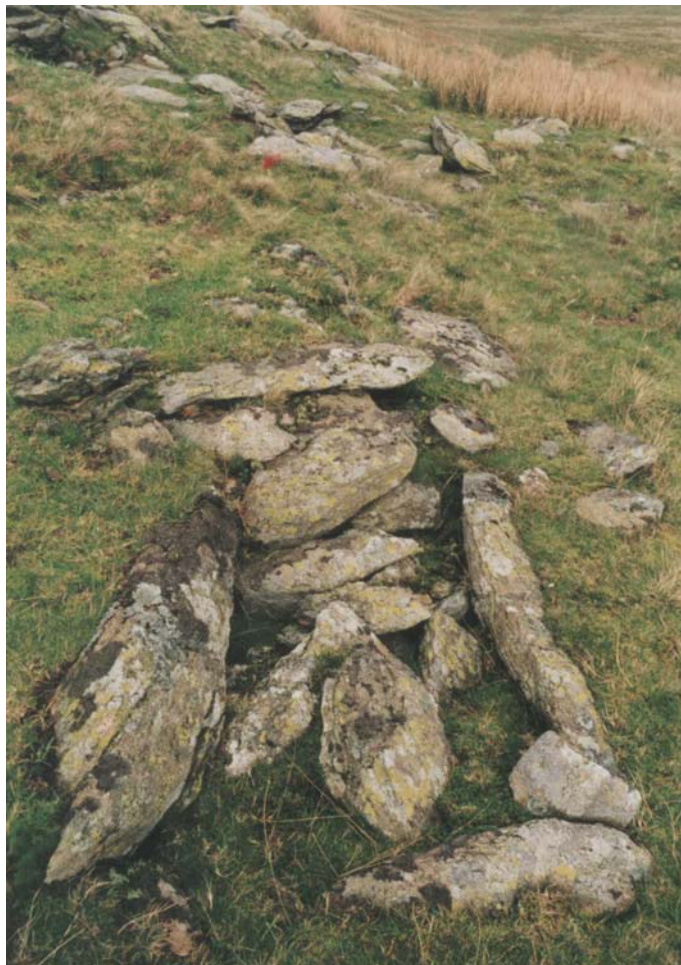


Plate 2 Detail photograph of Fordingdale Bottoms Cist (H241)



Plate 3 General photograph of Castle Crag Hillfort (H158)



Plate 4 Photograph of Castle Crag Inner Rampart (H158) – looking east