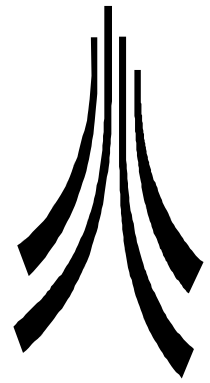


LANCASTER
UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
UNIT



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MITERDALE AND GIGGLE ALLEY FORESTS

CUMBRIA

Archaeological Survey Report

Miterdale and Giggle Alley Forests Cumbria

Archaeological Survey Report

Report no 1999-2000/087/AUA 8991

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SUMMARY

An archaeological assessment survey was undertaken, in March 2000, of areas of forestry at Miterdale (comprising Miterdale Forest and Miterdale Head, and Giggle Alley, Cumbria by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), on behalf of The Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) and Forest Enterprise. This involved a documentary study and was followed by an identification survey, which was intended to identify the visible archaeological resource within the study areas.

Documentary Study: the main results of the historical study was to identify the medieval and post-medieval history of the valley settlements. The earliest documented evidence of occupation was the presence of *skali* field names, thus the earliest medieval settlements in the valley may have been shielings, seasonally-occupied dwellings in areas of summer grazing. It appears that well before the sixteenth century, these dwellings had become permanent, probably because of the importance of wool and the cloth trade. Documents show that cloth was being produced in the valley, probably in the same farms, and taken to a fulling mill further downstream. By the sixteenth century, the number of farm holdings had increased, possibly through partible inheritance, and there were six farmsteads documented in the area around Miterdale Head. Through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, these went through a process of consolidation, until by the mid nineteenth century only the farms of Miterdalehead, Bakerstead and Low Place survived.

Identification Survey: the survey recorded 203 sites, 137 from Miterdale Forest, 47 from Miterdale Head and 19 from Giggle Alley. The survey identified only a limited prehistoric resource, mainly in the form of funerary cairns on the northern side of the valley. However, a small cairnfield was identified near the valley bottom at Blake Bank, which may be an isolated survival despite subsequent intensive landscaping of the area.

The survey identified all the documented farmsteads within the area of Miterdale Head. Associated with one of the farmsteads (Site 19) was a relict field system with decayed stone bank boundaries, ridge and furrow and clearance cairns.

For the most part the identified resource related to woodland industries, primarily charcoal burning but there were also a number of potash kilns and bloomeries. There was only a limited number of quarries, and these were located close to current settlement, probably serving as their stone sources.

The survey has identified some important medieval and post-medieval settlements and it is recommended that the principal landscapes associated with these be subject to more detailed survey recording.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Lancaster University Archaeology Unit is grateful to the staff of Cumbria Record Office's Whitehaven branch, Bette Hopkins, Sites and Monuments Record Officer with Cumbria County Council's Environmental Planning Department, supplied print-outs of information on known sites within and on the perimeter of all study areas, and gave access to aerial photographs and other sources. The staff of the National Monuments Record, Swindon, supplied Monarch database print-outs to confirm the Cumbria SMR information, and aerial photograph cover searches.

LUAU would like to thank Samantha Lacey of the Forestry Commission for their assistance and for enabling access to the sites and to Gareth Browning of the Forestry Commission for his help and advice prior to the field survey. Special thanks are due to John Hodgson of the Lake District National Park Authority for his help and support throughout the project.

The documentary research was undertaken by Caron Newman of the Egerton Lea Consultancy, and the field survey was by Chris Scurfield, and Daniel Elsworth. The report was written by Caron Newman and Chris Scurfield, and was edited by Jamie Quartermaine (Project Manager) and Richard Newman (Unit Director). The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 An archaeological survey was undertaken in March 2000 of the Miterdale and Giggle Alley Forests, by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), on behalf of the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) and Forest Enterprise (Fig 1). The survey examined a total of 4.3km² comprising both deciduous and coniferous woodland, and open fields. The assessment was undertaken as a non-destructive archaeological survey to identify the archaeological resource within the study areas to inform the management of the woodlands. This involved a desk-based study combined with an identification field survey.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based study examined the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), maintained by Cumbria County Council, and also published and unpublished records held by the Cumbria County Record Offices in Whitehaven. The identification survey involved a systematic examination of the ground surface of the study area by field walking.
- 1.1.3 This report summarises the results of the assessment and is followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the areas. The report is complemented by a gazetteer of sites, both those new to the record and formerly known.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted in March 2000 by LUAU in response to a brief (*Appendix 1*) from LDNPA for a programme of survey to record the archaeological landscapes of Miterdale and Giggie Alley Forests in order to enhance the existing archaeological record and to enable appropriate management and interpretation strategies to be enacted. The Miterdale study area was divided into two sub areas: Miterdale Forest and Miterdale Head (Fig 4). The work was carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 DESK-BASED STUDY

- 2.2.1 Existing archaeological information, including aerial photographic information was obtained from the Cumbria SMR. Information was retrieved from both the actual survey areas, as well as the immediate areas around them. Details of aerial photographs are contained within the individual SMR entries. Scheduled Monument Records were also consulted. Archaeological and aerial photographic information was requested from the National Monuments Record, and the results of the archaeological search have been incorporated within the record. Manuscript maps and selected other documents, mainly from the Leconfield estate archive (D/Lec), were studied in the CROW, along with published secondary sources. Only Leconfield estate documents, already in the CROW, were studied, however, there are other relevant documents, held in Cockermouth Castle, which were not studied as access could not be arranged within the timespan of the project. This included an estate map of 1835 (CROW D/Lec/22) which depicts field names within the study area, however, the map had been examined by Winchester (1972), and a detailed description is given there. There is also a survey of the rights of pasture, known as The Eskdale Twenty-Four Book, dated to 1587, of which there is a seventeenth century copy in the record office (CROW D/Lec/94), however, it was not contained in the relevant box of documents. All relevant documents have been listed in the Bibliography (*Section 8*). Tithe and enclosure maps for both Irton and Eskdale parishes were examined, but only the Eskdale tithe map covered part of the study area.
- 2.2.2 The relevant first and second edition Ordnance Survey 6 inches to 1 mile (Sheet 79) and 25 inches to 1 mile maps (Sheets 79.9, 79.10, 79.13) were studied, and a copy was taken of the 6 inches to 1 mile map. The 6 inches to one mile map of the entire study area was available, however, some of the 25 inches to one mile 1st edition maps were not held by the CROW. Thus, Sheet 79.9 was available for the parish of Irton, but the same sheet showing the neighbouring parish of St Bees (detached) was not, and therefore the far northern part of the Miterdale Forest survey area. Similarly, the 1st edition Sheet 79.10, covering Miterdale Head, was not available, but the 2nd edition was. All the relevant secondary antiquarian sources were consulted, but were generally of limited use. Nicolson and Burn (1777) contained very little information, and Hutchinson (1794) and Whellan (1860) provided only

general backgrounds. A list of all the documents and secondary sources consulted is given at the end of this report.

2.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 2.3.1 A systematic surface inspection of Miterdale Forest, Miterdale Head and Giggle Alley Forests (Fig 4) was undertaken to ensure complete coverage of the ground. The survey identified 203 sites, 137 from Miterdale Forest, 47 from Miterdale Head and 19 from Giggle Alley. The identification survey represents the minimum standard of record for field investigation, and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites, its aim is to record the existence, location, and extent of any archaeological site. The emphasis of the record lies on the written description, which in this instance includes comment on character and condition, and sites have been graded in terms of condition and archaeological significance.
- 2.3.2 Archaeological sites were located by systematic ground reconnaissance; field walking was undertaken at between 25m and 50m line intervals depending on the terrain. A set of 1:10,000 scale maps were laminated and taken into the field in order to reference known sites.
- 2.3.3 The archaeological detail, as well as significant topographical detail, was mapped to an accuracy of +/- 1m, using differential Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which use electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a fix in Latitude and Longitude, which were subsequently converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system (AutoCAD14), and was then superimposed onto the digital Ordnance Survey data.
- 2.3.4 Given the scale of the mapping, the size of the project, and the nature of the many small upland sites, only sites greater than 50m in any dimension had their extent defined, whereas smaller sites were located from a central point. A photographic record was also made of the more significant sites.

2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.4.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites in the study areas has been collated into a site gazetteer (*Appendix 3*), which provides details of their location, origin, and character. Locations are given as ten-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 (SMR, cartographic, documentary, field inspection) with references as appropriate and an assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site. The sites have been marked onto digital maps showing their positions (Figs 2-6). Other sites beyond the extent of the study area, which were considered to be of background relevance, are mentioned in the text with appropriate SMR references.

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full archive of the desktop study and the field inspection has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office (Whitehaven) with a copy to the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, the Lake District National Park Authority, and a copy will also be available for deposition at the National Monuments Record.

3. TOPOGRAPHICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 Miterdale Forest is situated south of Wasdale within the boundary of the Lake District National Park. The forest was acquired freehold by the Forestry Commission in 1957 and lies on both sides of the valley of the River Mite. The study area comprises three areas, Miterdale Forest to the west, the more isolated woodlands of Miterdale Head at the east end of the valley, and Giggle Alley at the south-western part of the valley; this covered a total of 370ha of which 33ha is leased agricultural land (Forest Enterprise). The Forest is focused on the narrow valley of the River Mite and its tributaries, between the steep sides of wet, acidic granite fells (Winchester 1972, 6). The upper reaches of Miterdale valley have a wide 'U' shaped profile, however this appears have developed into a 'V' shaped profile, down river of Porterthwaite Coppice. The valley is dominated by afforestation, much of which was planted in the late 1950s. However, the area also contains a number of sites of particular conservation value including an SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) at Miterdale Head, 43ha of ancient semi-natural/ancient replanted woodland, and a number of recently-identified soligenous mires. Miterdale Forest has a network of public paths, accessed mainly by walkers, but also horse riders and mountain bikers.
- 3.1.2 The highest part of the survey area is Great Bank, at over 350m aOD, with the northern end of Miterdale Head at 300m aOD and the southern end at around 100m aOD. The solid geology of the area comprises rocks of igneous intrusions, including granite, syenite, granophyre and allied types (OS 1979; Moseley 1978, 30, plate 1). The study area itself comprises granite of the Eskdale Intrusion (Dodd 1992, 46-7). Within the granite and granophyre are veins of hematite with traces of manganese oxides and variable, though small, amounts of carbonates (Moseley 1978, 229-30). The overlying drift geology is made up of thick glacial deposits.

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 There have been a number of archaeological surveys carried out in this region of Cumbria, including the late-nineteenth century survey by Swainson Cowper (1893), which, however, contained no information on the study area. Other surveys include Crawford and George's *Survey of Copeland* (1983) and a survey of potash kilns and peat huts by Angus Winchester, results from both have been incorporated into the SMR. Work on aerial photographs has also been carried out by the Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit (now LUAU), and the results have been incorporated into the SMR. LUAU has also undertaken a survey of the Burnmoor cairnfield area to the immediate south-east of the study area (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). Miterdale was the subject of a dissertation on field patterns in the western Lake District (Winchester 1972), and there is some information on sites in the Miterdale area contained in William Fletcher's archive (CROW YDX 259/2).
- 3.2.2 **Prehistory:** there is considerable evidence of prehistoric activity to the south-east of the Miterdale valley, on the ridge above the valley, known as Burnmoor, where

there is a large cairnfield of approximately 403 cairns, a prehistoric enclosure, five stone circles (each containing funerary cairns), six stone banks, two stone walls, a lynchet, and a short length of trackway. Brat's Hill (Site 224 (SMR 31715)) is the largest stone circle, with around 42 stones forming an irregular circle of c30.4m, and containing five funerary cairns and two stones. There is an outlying stone a short distance to the north-west. White Moss North-East stone circle (Site 224 (SMR 31714)) is 16.2m in diameter, with 11 stones and a funerary cairn in the centre, White Moss South West stone circle (Site 224 (SMR 31713)) is 16.6m in diameter and has 14 stones and a funerary cairn at the centre. Low Longrigg North East stone circle (SMR 31711) is 21.7m by 20.4m with 15 stones and contains two funerary cairns, Longrigg South-West (Site 224 (SMR 31712)) is 15.2m in diameter with nine stones and a funerary cairn at the centre.

- 3.2.3 Further to the north, in a relatively flat area of Burnmoor along the top of the ridge, is a prehistoric enclosure, covering around 0.75ha with an entrance to the east, and which contains ten clearance cairns (Site 226 (SMR 6326 and 9108)). To the north of this is another prehistoric enclosure which contains three hut circles and eight clearance cairns, with a fourth hut circle and a small cairnfield to the east (Site 226 (SMR 6327)). The enclosure measures approximately 110m by 90m. The three hut circles are 3m to 3.85m in diameter, each with an entrance on the east side. The fourth hut circle, which is around 3.35m in diameter, has an entrance on the west side.
- 3.2.4 This extensive prehistoric landscape indicates that there was settlement and exploitation of Burnmoor during the Bronze Age period. The cairns were part of a system of clearing land of stone to make it more suitable for cultivation, and the distribution of cairns can indicate the extent and pattern of former field systems. On Burnmoor, the cairnfields are developed, that is the landscape has undergone initial clearance, and then been developed further by the construction of enclosures, banks and walls separating sub-groups of cairns. At the northern end, they are also associated with prehistoric enclosures and hut circles, suggesting a small settlement. At the southern end, the five stone circles appear to have been a focus for burials and indicate the importance of the ritual aspects of the Burnmoor landscape.
- 3.2.5 There is further evidence of widespread prehistoric activity on Irton Fell, the ridge to the north-west of the Mite valley. In Mecklin Park is an extensive cairnfield, which also contains standing stones and possible hut circles (SMR 3709). As well as clearance cairns, the site also includes burial cairns, one of which contained Beaker pottery and over 70 jet disc-beads. In addition, flint artefacts were found in Mecklin Park, and on Irton Fell a long cairn was recorded from aerial photographs, but it has no apparent structure and may be natural.
- 3.2.6 **Roman:** there is no evidence of Roman activity from the vicinity of the study area, however, around 7km to the south-west is the Roman fort and bath house at Ravenglass (SAM 13569; 13570), situated on the coast just to the north of the mouth of the River Esk. The fort, identified as *Glannaventa* in classical sources, was constructed in the early second century and formed part of the defence of the northern frontier, being the southern end of the coastal defences. Casual finds suggest there was an extensive civilian settlement around the fort. The fort was also at the end of the road leading across the Lake District fells from Kendal to *Galava* at Ambleside, then via Hardknott fort and the Esk valley (Rollinson 1978, 25). The

Hardknott fort is to the east of the study area, and called *Mediobogdum* in classical sources; it is on a naturally defended terrace, in the most exposed location of any Roman fort in Britain on the western slopes of Hardknott. By virtue of its remote location and altitude it has survived well and all the principal fort buildings are extant, albeit partially reconstructed.

- 3.2.7 **Medieval:** in the medieval period, much of the area was part of the Forest of Copeland, and later became a detached part of the parish of St Bees (Winchester 1987, 26). By the sixteenth century, the forest had been divided into townships, partly determined by the subdivision of ownership amongst heiresses in the thirteenth century, the study area being included in one division known as Eskdale Ward (Winchester 1987, 31-2). Eskdale Ward formed one chapelry, but was comprised of the three valleys of the Esk, the Mite and the head of Wasdale, and was thus referred to as the manor of Eskdale, Miterdale and Wasdalehead (CROW Percy Survey 1578). The lord of the manor was Lord Egremont, and the land was part of the Barony of Egremont (Hutchinson 1794, 576-7).
- 3.2.8 The Barony of Egremont was first held by Ranulph de Meschines, and through a number of heiresses it descended to the Multon, Lacy, and then the Percy family, becoming part of the Earldom of Northumberland (Whellan 1860, 378-80). In 1587 the Percys undertook a survey of the barony, which included *the forests and chases of Wasdalehead, Eskdaleward, Netherwasdale, Middleward, Kennyside, and Ehenderdale, within which there be divers dales and hamlets* (Whellan 1860, 380; CROW Percy Survey 1578). In 1682, Lady Elizabeth Percy, the sole heiress, married Charles Seymour, sixth Duke of Somerset, to whose family the lordship of Egremont passed. From the Seymours, the lordship passed to the Wyndhams in the early eighteenth century (Whellan 1860, 385).
- 3.2.9 The western part of the study area lies within the modern civil parish of Irton-with-Santon, which contained the medieval townships of Irton and Santon-with-Melthwaite, and the manor was held by a family of the name of Irton from the eleventh century (Whellan 1860, 385). There is little known about Irton, but at the end of the eighteenth century the land was described as poor and ill cultivated, with a natural barrenness (Hutchinson 1794, 574). The mountains, at the eastern end of the parish, were described as *lofty and barren, producing little vegetation, but short hether* (Hutchinson 1794, 574), and this area would have been used only for common grazing in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

4. DOCUMENTARY ASSESSMENT

4.1 PREHISTORIC

- 4.1.1 The most significant archaeological features of prehistoric date in the area are the stone circles, cairnfields and enclosures which lie outside the study area on Burnmoor, on the fells above the valley of the River Mite (*Section 3*). However, there are also some sites within the study area which may be of prehistoric date, although these tend to be on the fellsides above the Mite valley. There is only one definite prehistoric site recorded in the SMR, the findspot of a Neolithic or Bronze Age plano-convex flint knife (Site 227), found on the northern boundary of the study area.
- 4.1.2 The majority of sites of possible prehistoric date are cairns or cairnfields, particularly in the Irton Fell/Mecklin Park area. Many were first noted from aerial photographs (Sites 136, 137 and 206), and are generally undated. These sites form part of a general landscape of field clearance, and are associated with other cairnfields across the fellsides (Sites 209 and 210). Only one cairn has been identified as a possible funerary cairn (Site 132), known as the Irton Fell long cairn. This was also first identified from aerial photographs, and is considered to be a probable natural outcrop resembling a long cairn.

4.2 MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT

- 4.2.1 The majority of the survey area lies within the medieval and post-medieval manor of Eskdale, Miterdale and Wasdalehead, in a detached portion of the medieval parish of St Bees which belonged to the Barony of Copeland, and was administered from Egremont (CROW Percy Survey 1578; Whellan 1860, 380; Winchester 1972, 6; Winchester 1987, 26). Little is known the area's early history, but the name of the River Mite indicates a possible British origin, from *meigh*, meaning to urinate (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 23). Dale comes from the Old Norse *dalr* (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 389), meaning valley, thus Miterdale - the valley of the River Mite. In the medieval period, the study area was part of the Forest of Copeland, which became part of the Barony of Copeland, held by the Earls of Egremont (Winchester 1987, 26). Hunting remained an important feature of the area, as sixteenth century documents attest. The tenants of Eskdale, Miterdale and Wasdalehead, 82 names in all, appealed to the lord of the manor against the enclosure of the commons for hunting, without payments of compensation (CROW D/Lec/265/551, 1618-32). In 1632, Sir William Musgrave, the Earl of Northumberland's bowbearer, returned a census of deer in Ennerdale and Wasdalehead (CROW D/Lec/94, 1632).
- 4.2.2 A survey of the Earl of Egremont's land provides the first detailed picture of the settlement pattern in Miterdale in the late sixteenth century (CROW Percy Survey 1587). Work by Winchester, based on this 1587 survey, and on the Eskdale Twenty-Four Book of 1587 (CROW D/Lec/94, 1587), provides a fairly detailed description of the farmsteads and their associated field systems (1972, 6-14). This shows a picture of a well-established farmsteads forming a hamlet at Miterdalehead, which expanded in the late medieval period.

- 4.2.3 Although the first edition OS map of 1866 shows only Low Place, Bakerstead and Miterdalehead as farms within the township, the 1587 Percy Survey indicates a cluster of six small tenements, clustered around Miterdalehead, with Low Place as an outlier (Winchester 1972, 7-8). As well as the three farms named above, there were another two tenements at Miterdalehead, and one at Browyeat. Fieldwork by Winchester (1972, 9) identified two ruined farmsteads, one of which was located in a close known as Browyeat on an estate map of 1835 (Fig 3) (Winchester 1972, fig 2.2; Site 39). The second site is located close to Miterdalehead, and may be the remains of one of the other two tenements (Site 37). The survey also makes reference to another holding, called Bang-Garth, which was described in 1570 as a destroyed holding (*tenementum prostratum*) and was shared by eight tenants in Lower Eskdale. This site lies just outside the survey area (Site 233). Reference was also made to Low Holme, a farm still in existence which lies just to the south of the main study area, and close to Giggle Alley (CROW Percy Survey 1587).
- 4.2.4 In 1578, the tenant of Low Holme was Henry Porter, and his tenement included a barn and other buildings, an orchard with garth adjoining, closes called Low Field, the Crook, Cow Butts, Rigg Garth, Rake Rigg, Brode Ing and How, a parrock, as well as *divers parcels of wood ground with sufficient common of pasture* (CROW Percy Survey 1578). Rake Rigg, meaning ridged land near or containing a narrow hill-path (Mills 1991, 179, 273), is marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1866, and it lies just to the south of the southern boundary of the Miterdale study area, between Low Holme and a crag now named Fell End, but then known as Rakerigg Crag. It is possible that some of the other field names relate to the Giggle Alley study area. For example, on the OS 1st edition map (1866) is an area of woodland referred to as Rigg Wood, and it is possible that Rigg Garth, meaning an enclosed field that is ridged as a result of strip cultivation (Mills 1991, 182), and which is mentioned in 1578, may be one of the adjacent fields. The intake field Ridding (Fig 3) has is a medieval place-name suggestive of the clearance of woodland (Mills 1991). The names of the fields indicate former cultivation of open fields, and probably indicates an infield/outfield system. The Porter family remained in possession of Low Holme; in 1674 William Porter was tenant, in 1759 Joseph Porter, entered into the tenancy, selling the freehold to John Porter in 1784, and in 1803 John devised the property to his son, William, in his will (CROW D/Lec/94). From William, the property passed to his descendants, until, in 1881, Lord Muncaster became the tenant by purchase from Joseph Porter.
- 4.2.5 The tenant of Low Place in 1578 was William Nicholson, whose holdings comprised a tenement, an orchard with croft adjoining, an improvement called little pighill and meadow closes called the How, Foxhole and Lyme Croft. In addition he held two parts out of three of a parcel of wood ground called Nether Field, wood ground in the How and Foxholes, as well as a garth called Skale Garth. The meanings of field names such as Foxholes and Nether Field are self evident, the How derives from Old Norse *haugr*, meaning an artificial or natural mound, in this case probably the latter (Mills 1991, 271). Lyme Croft indicates that lime was applied to the land for the purpose of improvement (Mills 1991, 125). Skale Garth comes from the Old Norse *skali*, a seasonally-used building usually associated with summer grazing lands, often some distance from the home farm (Mills 1991, 193). Pighill, although apparently obvious in meaning, probably derives from the Middle English *pichel*, meaning a small piece of land, indeed the field survives on the OS 1st edition map as Pickle

Coppice (1866), and is still shown as such on modern maps. The references to meadow and wood ground in relation to Nether Field, the How and Foxholes indicates that substantial portions of permanent pasture lands were wooded.

- 4.2.6 The tenements at Miterdalehead, including Bakerstead, and Miterdalehead were occupied by members of the Nicholson family, Henry, John and another William, and Browyeat was held by Nicholas Nicholson (CROW Percy Survey 1578). The names of the fields held by the tenants are given, and in some cases they are the same as those held by Henry Porter of Low Holme, for example the 'Paroke', and William Nicholson of Low Place, for example 'Skale' Close, and were presumably shared. Tongue Field was held between the Miterdalehead tenants and Nicholas Nicholson at Browyeat; as it was later called Town Field (CROW D/Lec/22) it suggests that it was held in common by the township (Winchester 1972, 9). The tenants of Low Place and Bakerstead shared the Nether Field, which lay next to the river below Low Place (Winchester 1972, 10). Both Tongue Field and Nether Field were good land, and probably represents the township's arable land. In addition, the township also shared wood and pasture land at Crag Wood, Gillside and Underside which was stinted (the right to graze a certain number of animals), probably for timber as well as grazing (Winchester 1972, 10). The closes farmed individually tended to be very small, at around only 1.4 acres. Winchester has calculated that the holdings probably had a total of around only 80 acres of enclosed land, over 50% of which would have been shared, and therefore, the tenants would have relied heavily on the common grazing rights on the fell (1972, 10). The importance of the grazing rights is reflected in the Eskdale Twenty-Four Book of 1587 (CROW D/Lec/94), which details the tenants' pasture rights on the fell for sheep and cattle, and shows that they were heavily regulated. Given that only around 80 acres were enclosed at this date, the larger area of enclosed land in 1835 (CROW D/Lec/22) and in 1866 (OS 1866) would have been taken in from the fell in accordance with the strictly regulated pattern of grazing rights, that is a farmer would have enclosed those areas over which he had rights (Winchester 1972, 12). It is not possible to date these later enclosures, but they presumably occurred in a piecemeal fashion, as documents from the mid-eighteenth century reveal that individual holdings had grown (Winchester 1972, 12).
- 4.2.7 The tenants of Low Place, Bakerstead and Miterdalehead can be traced through the eighteenth century and into the mid-nineteenth century. The tenements cannot be considered separately, as two or more farms were sometimes held by the same tenant. Although members of the Nicholson family held all the Miterdale tenements in 1578, by the early eighteenth century other families had moved in, such as George Hudson, who held Low Place, and William Wilkinson, who probably held Bakerstead in 1718 (CROW D/Lec/94, 1718). In 1756 William Dickinson was living in one of the tenements at Miterdalehead as the tenant of William Coupland, also of Miterdalehead (D/Lec/94, 1756). Three years later, Nicholas Dickinson was a tenant at Miterdalehead, whilst John Wilkinson held Bakerstead, and Stephen Nicholson of Randelhow held Low Place, Brow Yeat, Hologill and Screes, totalling 100 acres (CROW D/Lec/94, 1759). In 1761, John Wilkinson sold the tenancy of Bakerstead to Jonathan Bowman (CROW D/Lec/94, 1761), who then sold it to Stephen Nicholson in 1771 (CROW D/Lec/94, 1771). Thus by 1771, Stephen Nicholson held the Miterdale tenements of Bakerstead, Low Place and Brow Yeat, with only the Miterdalehead tenements in other hands. In 1779, John Coupland,

presumably the son of William, grants the tenement of Miterdalehead, including a flock of 743 *sound heath-going sheep*, to James Russel (CROW D/Lec/92, 1779). Low Place, Brow Yeat and Bakerstead remained in the hands of the Nicholson family, passing to the Reverend Thomas Nicholson in 1814 (CROW D/Lec/92, 1814), and then to John Nicholson in 1826 (CROW D/Lec/92, 1826). By 1829, all holdings, including Miterdalehead, were in the hands of John Nicholson, who agreed a tenancy with Joseph Norman (CROW D/Lec/94, 1829). The agreement includes *all these messuages and tenements and farm so called Low Place, Bakerstead and Miterdalehead, consisting of three good dwelling houses with conveniences and suitable outbuildings and 600 acres or thereabouts of arable meadow and pasture land together with a flock of sound healthy heath bred sheep*. From this document, it would appear that the farms had reduced to the three shown on the OS 1st edition map in 1866. Brow Yeat and the other two tenements at Miterdalehead had evidently gone out of use by this time. John Nicholson was the tenant in 1837 (CROW D/Lec/92, 1837), and in 1844 it was Stephen Nicholson (CROW D/Lec, 1844). In 1865 the owner is recorded as John Nicholson, but both Low Place and Miterdalehead were let to Charles Norman (CROW D/Lec/92, 1865).

4.2.8 The rents charged per acre for Low Place and Bakerstead are much lower than those for the Miterdalehead holdings, suggesting that the former were much older, established farmers, whilst the latter were of more recent foundation (Winchester 1972, 10). Winchester has thus postulated that the settlement at Miterdale was set in a landscape of piecemeal enclosure, controlled by a strict manorial environment. He concludes that the farms at Low Place and Bakerstead were the older settlements, perhaps originating as medieval summer shielings, their primary use being the farming of sheep to produce wool for the local cloth industry. The farms were long held by members of the Nicholson family, and Miterdalehead probably evolved through partible inheritance, suggested by the documents which record that the rights to common pasture appear to be sub-divisions of one holding (Winchester 1972, 12-13).

4.2.9 **Porterthwaite:** within the western part of the Miterdale Forest study area, which lies in the parish of Irton, the only known settlement is Porterthwaite, the site of a sixteenth century farmstead (CROW Percy Survey 1578) recorded in 1958 (Site 125). By the mid-nineteenth century (OS first edition map (1866)), this farmstead had gone, with only the name surviving as evidence. By this time the area was covered by woodland, depicted on the OS map as deciduous. The nineteenth century field systems within this part of the study area comprise medium-size, irregular fields, probably the results of periodic enclosure of the commons.

4.3 MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL INDUSTRY

4.3.1 Wood was an important commodity in Miterdale, and, from the descriptions of the landholdings given in the Percy Survey (CROW 1578), woodland and woodland pasture formed a significant proportion of the tenanted lands. There are petitions from tenants outside Miterdale to remove wood, such as Thomas Senhouse in 1578, who referred to a rights to remove wood granted to his family by Richard de Lucy. He was petitioning to remove wood in order to repair his house at Seascale (CROW D/Lec/265/473), and the same year bailiffs were ordered to deliver the wood to him, and confirmed by the jury of the manor court in 1579 (CROW D/Lec/265/574).

The Barony kept detailed records of their woodland in Miterdale, and which tenants had taken their share of bark, timber and 'coals' (charcoal). A census of trees was carried out in 1627, and from that time up until 1823 there were a number of surveys, valuations petitions and licences all relating to woodland (CROW D/Lec/92). For example, the documents list George Hudson of Low Place and William Wilkinson of Bakerstead in 1718 (CROW D/Lec/94, 1718), and later in the eighteenth century, Joseph Porter of Low Holme, Stephen Nicholson of Low Place, William Coupland of Miterdalehead and John Wilkinson of Bakerstead all removing varying quantities of bark, coals and timber (CROW D/Lec/94, 18th century).

- 4.3.2 **Minerals:** in the nineteenth century, minerals were considered an important source of revenue for the Barony, and licences were granted to a number of people. In 1844, a licence was granted to John Oxnam and Thomas Brown to search for ironstone and iron ore (CROW D/Lec/94, 1844). In 1857 George Jackson, William Wilson, Isaac Woof, Thomas Barnes, John Pearson and William Kitchen had a licence to search for lead ore, copper ore and other mines and minerals (CROW D/Lec/94, 1857), and in 1859 Joseph Fearon had a licence to seek for iron ore (CROW D/Lec/265/203, 1859). Although no mines are shown on the OS map in 1866, iron was mined in the valley in the nineteenth century, as the 2nd edition map of 1899 (Sheet 79.10) marks an old haematite drift mine at Miterdalehead (Site 238). Iron was also processed in the area, and there are a number of recorded bloomeries within the study area (Sites 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46). Other extractive industries included stone and gravel, and three quarries are recorded both within (Site 207) and around (Sites 204 and 213) the area.
- 4.3.3 The farms within Miterdale concentrated on raising sheep and cattle, the former being used mainly for their wool and the local cloth trade. A walk mill, for the fulling of cloth is recorded in Miterdale in the sixteenth century (CROW Percy Survey 1578), in combination with a corn mill. The mill was held by John Nicholson, and it was described as decayed, implying that it had gone out of use, although other tenants were still paying moulture and walker (respectively payments for grinding corn and fulling cloth). The location of this mill is not known, but was presumably close to the later eighteenth century mill. The later structure was built by John Russell, who was granted *a lease for the liberty of making a wear across the River Mite*, in 1799 (CROW D/Lec/94, 1799). The document states that Russell was contemplating the erection of a water mill, and installing the necessary machinery for carding wool in a parcel of land called Allam. The field name is suggestive of cloth production, as it is usually associated with fields where alum, a mineral used in fulling cloth, is found (Field 1972, 3). This may indicate that the new mill was located close to the site of the sixteenth century decayed mill. Russell's plan, as laid out in 1799, was to erect a dam or weir across the bed of the river, and cut back the banks so water could be diverted to the mill, which was to have two wheels. Fulling was an important process in the production of woollen cloth. It involved washing the cloth to remove dirt and oil, then pounding to shrink the weave. Detergent used in the washing process was obtained from potash, made from burning bracken in specially-built kilns. One of the features of the Miterdale area, both within and around the study area, are the number of potash kilns noted in previous archaeological surveys (Sites 35, 127, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221 and 222), and which would have provided the necessary materials for processing the woven cloth.

5. IDENTIFICATION SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 MITERDALE FOREST (FIGS 4 AND 5)

- 5.1.1 **Introduction:** The study area occupies the central part of the Miterdale valley, both sides. Much of the area is now forested, of which some reflects ancient coppiced woodland, but much of the area has been subject to recent conifer plantation. There is limited pasture land in the valley bottom centred on Low Place farm which is still a working farm. The survey identified 137 sites from Miterdale Forest and of these 17 were identified by the documentary survey.
- 5.1.2 **Prehistory:** the survey identified three large cairns which are potentially Bronze Age funerary monuments. One of these (Site 132) is a long cairn recorded within the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR1320); it is 2m high, c15m x 12m in size, and is comprised of large stones up to 1m across. It is very well-defined and is located in a prominent position on the southern side of Irton Fell. Similar, albeit larger cairns, have been found in prominent locations at Rowntree How (Site 134) and Irton Fell (Site 135); they are sited on south-east facing slopes, on major breaks of slope, with good visibility from the valley. They are up to 25m in diameter and are very prominent, being c2m high. The cairn on Irton Fell (Site 135) is set against a crag and incorporates within it natural outcrop, which is suggestive of a clearance function. This cairn, however, is not associated with any improved ground and is perhaps more likely to be a funerary monument.
- 5.1.3 Two smaller cairns were identified as having possibly similar characteristics. Site 71 is 4-5m in diameter and about 2m high, the site is distinctive in that the cairn is located at the top of a sheer rock face. The site would have been highly visible both from the Miterdale valley and the surrounding crags of Rake Rigg. Cairn 73, at Merebeck Gill, also stands out because of its isolated position, being on a south-west facing slope. It has a diameter of 7m, is 1.8m high and is domed in cross section. Both cairns (71 and 73) are in form distinct from clearance cairns and it can be suggested that they were funerary round cairns.
- 5.1.4 The survey identified a small cairnfield on Blake Bank with nine component cairns (Sites 41-9) that were akin to the examples on Burnmoor and at Mecklin Park, however the Blake Bank cairnfield is located on the low-lying ground in the bottom of the valley. The cairns were all small, slightly erratic in definition and form and had a general random distribution. The cairnfield is likely to be a product of prehistoric clearance activity, in which case it is on an 'island' of land that has been untouched by medieval/post-medieval cultivation, being within an intake of rough pasture that has not been significantly improved.
- 5.1.5 **Buildings and Settlement:** five buildings were identified in the Miterdale Forest study area, three of these were small hut like structures (Sites 96, 79 and 106) and two were agricultural settlements, associated with field systems (Sites 125 and 129).
- 5.1.6 Of the small structures Site 96 is a small rectangular structure with an entranceway towards the north-west corner, the south-west corner of the structure has collapsed but the remaining walls are extant up to 0.9m. There are at least two pitsteads (Sites 195-6) within 15m of Site 96, which may suggest that this was the site of a charcoal burners hut. Site 79 is similarly in the centre of a scatter of pitsteads in Porterthwaite

coppice, however, unlike Site 96, it is circular in shape, being c4m in diameter with extant walls up to 0.75m high, and associated with the site is a small rectangular structure. It possibly represents a charcoal burners hut and an adjacent oven. The last of these small-scale structures (Site 106) consists of large rounded boulders forming a three-sided rectangle with an open elevation to the south-west; as such it would appear to be a small field.

- 5.1.7 Site 125 is Porterthwaite farmstead (*Section 4.2.9*), and is located c200m north-west of the Porterthwaite Coppice. It survives as a central rectangular building (14m x 8m) with a 1.2m entrance in the north-west facing wall (Plate 4), and is surrounded by a rectangular enclosure (35 x 50m), with two entrance ways; the first is aligned with the buildings threshold and the second entranceway incorporates an inturned wall, a feature normally associated with stock control. The walls of the farm house are irregularly coursed and consist of rounded stone blocks; there is, however, no indication of any subdivisions of the wall within the building. The volume of the collapse around the walls is not great, suggesting either that stone has been robbed from the structure or was a single storey building with a steeply sloping roof to dwarf walls. The form of the building is indicative of a medieval building tradition, and consistent with a sixteenth century origin in this area (Brunskill 1978).
- 5.1.8 Site 129 is a smaller structure (4m x 10m), with a single cell and has a gable wall incorporated within the line of a field enclosure wall. This building is closely associated with at least two large enclosures either side of the enclosure wall, and these probably served as sheep folds. Site 129 is located on the moorland/enclosure interface and, as with Site 1 (Miterdale Head; *Section 5.2.5*), would have been an access point for livestock going on and off the open moorland grazing areas of Whin Rigg and Mecklin Park.
- 5.1.9 **Field Clearance:** in addition to areas of potentially prehistoric cairnfield (*Section 5.1.2*), there are also areas where clearance cairns are in association with medieval/post-medieval field systems and there is an implication that the clearance activity was contemporary. Clusters of clearance cairns occur in the Keyhow Coppice and Crabtree Dale Wood areas, and in both areas there are elements of relict field systems incorporating decayed walls, banks and lynchets, and the cairns (Keyhow Coppice: Sites 149, 154, 157, 158, 161 and 169) are either directly associated with these elements or are in the immediate environs. The association with lynchets (eg Site 148) would suggest that these cairns were a waste product of cultivation activity.
- 5.1.10 **Field Systems:** much of the enclosure of the study area occurred subsequent to the 1835 estate map (D/Lec/22/1835). The boundary walls of these nineteenth century enclosure walls characteristically ignore contours, and contrast with the earlier medieval/early post-medieval walls which closely follow the lie of the land. Many of the earlier boundaries are still extant, having been the product of repeated rebuilding and repair and are incorporated within the present day field system. However, there are some boundaries which have long since been abandoned and demonstrate the form of the medieval boundary markers. Notable are Sites 100, 101 and 105, which survive as earthen banks / lynchets rather than walls, and contain insufficient stone to have provided for a full sized wall. These banks/lynchets extended into the Miterdale Forest study area from open fields, between Crabtree Dale Wood and Keyhow Coppice and were easily identifiable and traced.

- 5.1.11 **Stock Control Features:** throughout the area are a number of scattered features which were a direct product of pastoral activity, and include sheep folds and stock control structures at the interface between the enclosed and unenclosed land. Many stock enclosures are within the post 1835 enclosures (D/Lec/22/1835), however, one notable exception is at Rake Rigg (Site 66), which was within the original intake of Low Holme Farm. This small fold abutts wall (Site 65) which appears to be a precursor to the present day field boundary. The relict alignment of the original intake boundary is defined by a further section of wall (Site 62) along the north-west facing slopes, which has a substantial 'cyclopean' wall construction and survives to a height of 1.5m.
- 5.1.12 Site 61, although within the Low Place intake, has no direct relationship to any of the pre-nineteenth century field boundaries. It has a curved linear bank comprising mainly large boulders, and has an internal face suggestive of a collapsed sheepfold. The site is adjacent to an enclosure wall that was constructed between 1835 (D/Lec/22/1835) and 1860 (OS first edition map) and may therefore have been robbed out to furnish the wall construction.
- 5.1.13 **Charcoal Burning:** charcoal burning was an important industry of the Post-Medieval Miterdale before the current forestry plantation and accounts for about 35% of the sites in the Miterdale Forest area. There was a strong correlation between areas of deciduous woodland, marked on the OS Maps (1:10,000) and charcoal burning remains. Generally these areas of former coppice were defined by extant enclosure walls, with the exception of Crabtree Dale Wood (Site 99) where deciduous woodland appears to be bounded by an early bank/lynchet field boundary (Site 100).
- 5.1.14 The charcoal burning platforms or pitsteads are all of similar dimensions, the largest being 6m in diameter but most are around 5m and tend to be well spaced, and only cluster in couples. They form a notable feature in the landscape particularly when located on a slope, where the sites have been cut into the hillside with the resultant spoil forming a level circular platform on the down slope side. A number of pitsteads consist of a well-defined vertical embankment up to 1m in height, for example Site 140. Site 139 is a pitstead which has been truncated by the later forestry road, the resultant exposed cross-section through the platform has revealed an artificially created platform and significant deposits of charcoal within the section. The distribution of pitsteads demonstrates a correlation with the topography. There is a general scatter of pitsteads across gradual sloping hillside throughout Porterthwaite Woods, and at the centre of this distribution was a small hut (Site 79). However, as the valley sides become steeper the distribution of pitsteads tends towards the lower slopes of the coppiced woodland. There is a lack of pitsteads on the lower flat ground, in part because the availability of level ground nullifies the need to create a terraced earthwork, and hence they are not easily identified. However, in Brownfoot Wood two pitsteads were located on an area of flat ground on the flood plain of the River Mite, where they survived as cropmarks rather than earthworks (Sites 195-6), and indicates that such ground was also used for charcoal burning.
- 5.1.15 At the coppice close to Rakes Rigg, as well as incorporating dramatically located pitsteads (eg Site 69) on rock strewn slopes, there was a fully extant hut with a single access door (Site 67) which, by virtue of its association with both a coppiced wood and pitsteads, was potentially a charcoal burners hut.

5.1.16 **Quarrying:** evidence for quarrying in the study area was extremely limited and consisted of small localised quarries for walling adjacent to the nineteenth century enclosure walls. But in general wall construction appears to have had very little effect on the surface topography. There is a large modern open cast quarry (Site 92) near to Porterthwaite.

5.2 MITERDALE HEAD (FIGS 4 AND 6)

5.2.1 **Introduction:** The survey area is at the head of the Miterdale valley, occupying both sides of the valley; it comprises a limited amount of improved pasture land in the valley bottom, centred on Bakerstead and Miterdale Head farms, and unimproved pasture on the eastern side of the valley. The study area includes an area of improved pasture extending along the top of a spur separating Miterdale and the adjacent Robin Gill valleys. The remaining land is old coppiced woodland and modern conifer plantation. The survey has identified 47 sites from Miterdale Head, and of these 17 were identified by the documentary survey.

5.2.2 **Prehistory:** the Miterdale Head area has been subject to more intensive historic cultivation than the adjacent Miterdale Forest, thereby reducing the potential for survival of prehistoric remains. No diagnostic prehistoric remains were identified; however, there were features that had the potential to be of prehistoric date. Notably site 28, which was an enclosure that predated all other landscape features, and was probably medieval, but has the potential to be of prehistoric date. It is described in more detail in *Section 5.2.11*.

an enclosure There was, however, an enclosure (Site 28) which was relatively early but can not be specifically dated to the prehistoric period. The site is unique to the study area and consists of a possible enclosure of low earth-fast banks, and incorporates an interned aperture. It was apparently truncated by a bank and ditch boundary (Site 27), which was itself an apparent fore-runner of the present adjacent enclosure boundary; the bank and ditch was orientated towards an obvious bow in the enclosure wall suggesting that the intake enclosure formerly followed the line of this early boundary before being extended north-east to follow the present line of the boundary. The implication is that the site 27 banks pre-dated the other elements of the site

were relatively early and could extend back into the prehistoric, however, they could simply be earlier medieval features.

5.2.3 **Buildings and Settlement:** eight buildings were identified in the study area, one of these was a small hut like structure (Site 31) and six were agricultural settlements, associated with field systems (Sites 01, 19, 36, 37, 39 and 230). The small structure (Site 31) was roughly rectangular in shape and very decayed (4m x 2.5m); there was no sign of an entranceway, but may have been a small bield or even a shieling.

5.2.4 Site 19 is a farmstead located on the north-west facing slopes of the Mite valley about 280m east of Miterdale Head Farm. The building consisted of three in-line rectangular cells which abutt and is aligned north-east / south-west with a ruined

field wall (Site 18). Abutting the north-east gable wall is a further rectangular structure, which has two entrance ways and may have functioned as a barn come stock pen. To the south-west of the main building is a marked space defined in part by a characteristic bow in the field wall; this defines a sub-rectangular terraced area and was probably a platform for a further element of the small farm. The building appears to be contemporary with the ruined wall (Site 8), and the present adjacent field wall. This farmstead has not been noted on any of the maps consulted and was clearly abandoned some considerable time prior to the earliest of these maps, the 1835 enclosure map (CROW D/Lec/22). It was also not identified by Winchester in the course of his intensive survey of the Miterdale Head settlement. It is within the New Intack field (Fig 3), which would imply that this was a relatively late intake from the open moorland, and it probably corresponds to one of the six tenements defined in the Percy survey of 1578 (CROW Percy Survey 1578) (*Section 4.2.4*).

- 5.2.5 Site 01, above Robin Gill Coppice, is similar to Site 19 being directly related to the enclosure field system, however its location on the edge of open moorland would suggest that it functioned in a more pastoral role, controlling sheep from Miterdale onto Whin Rigg, to the north-west. The site itself would appear to represent a relatively large building/farmstead with an adjacent farmyard which provided access to enclosures immediately to the north-east.
- 5.2.6 Site 37 has a more complex development, being sited on gentle undulating ground on the valley floor. It is a three celled building and has an extensive enclosure to the east, which was probably a farmyard/stock enclosure. This enclosure runs into a track, which is marked by parallel walls some 3m apart, and this leads to Miterdale Head Farmstead (Site 36), and indicates that the two farmsteads (37 and 36) were in contemporary use.
- 5.2.7 Site 36, Miterdale Head Farmstead (Plates 7 and 8), comprises a series of buildings surrounding a central courtyard; it was a fully developed farmstead and was the largest farm in upper Miterdale. The courtyard has two entrance ways between the western and eastern corners, which both led onto droveways. There are three principal buildings which feature coursed drystone masonry and utilise regular rectangular stones. The farmhouse (Site 37b, Plate 7) is south-west facing and has of a central doorway, the walls survive up to 2m and have internally collapsed thus obscuring any interior detail. The ruins of the farmhouse appear to represent a single-pile house with a hall on the left and a parlour to the right which accessed at least two service rooms in a later outshot, abutting the rear elevation. This form of building is typically of late sixteenth to early seventeenth century date (Brunskill 1978). There are additional outbuildings, abutting the south-west gable of the farmhouse and form the north-west corner of the courtyard with the north-east facing barn. The barn (Site 37c, Plate 8) has a through wagonway and possible cow houses on either end. The purpose of building 37a is more problematic, the walls are quoined but there is only one apparent south-west facing entrance and no windows or internal structures are apparent, may be a byre.
- 5.2.8 **Relict Field Systems:** the character of much of the original field system around Miterdale Head is incorporated within the modern day system and has been subject to considerable post-medieval improvement. There is a surviving relict field system associated with the Site 19 farmstead (*Section 5.2.4*), however, and as such it provides an insight into the character of the site. The boundaries of the field system

are defined by, in some cases meandering and decayed, but unequivocally dry-stone walls (eg Site 18). At the same time there are stone banks which contain limited and generally erratic amounts of stone (eg Sites 20 and 25) which are more likely to reflect stone clearance deposited on the line of a boundary, and defacto forming a physical division, rather than a specifically constructed wall.

- 5.2.9 In part defined by these boundaries was an area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (c1.5m -2m separation) which runs across the slope and edged to the south by boundary 17 (stone bank) and to the north by boundary 20. The ridge and furrow is very ill-defined and no definitive evidence of headland was observed; however, many of the ridges had lynchet profiles, reflecting the slope upon which it was established.
- 5.2.10 Directly associated with the cultivation and the field boundaries was a series of very clearly defined clearance cairns; their direct association would imply that they were contemporary with the cultivation and indeed were a by-product of it.
- 5.2.11 One of the earliest elements within the landscape is an enclosure (Site 28) which was relatively early but can not be specifically dated. The enclosure boundary comprises low earth-fast banks, and incorporates an interned aperture. It was apparently truncated by a bank and ditch boundary (Site 27), which was itself an apparent fore-runner of the present adjacent enclosure boundary; the bank and ditch were orientated towards an obvious bow in the enclosure wall suggesting that the intake enclosure formerly followed the line of this early boundary before being extended north-east to follow the present line of the boundary. The implication is that the site 27 banks pre-dated the other elements of the site and was probably medieval, but could even be of prehistoric date.
- 5.2.12 A further post-medieval/medieval clearance type cairn was observed near Robingill coppice (Site 2), which consisted of rounded stone and was 'L' shaped in plan and was probably associated with the enclosure clearances to the north-east of Site 1.
- 5.2.13 **Stock Control Features:** within the study area were a number of scattered features which were a direct product of pastoral activity. These include sheepfolds such as Site 8 (Plate 1) which is c250m north-east of the Miterdale Head farmstead. It is fully extant with irregularly coursed walls, has a diameter of c10m and is shown on the OS first edition map (1860). It would appear to date from the period when the extensive rock strewn slopes of the valley was open moorland.
- 5.2.14 Site 32 is a sheepfold (18m x 11m) within Riddings field, and located at the corner of an extant enclosure wall, and the enclosure boundary respects it, suggesting that the sheepfold was of an earlier date. The largest sheepfold in the study area (Site 38 (SMR 7714)) has a 'D' shape and a single 2.5m wide entrance in the north-west wall; there is a small internal structure and a 'dog leg' junction with the field wall.
- 5.2.15 **Charcoal Burning:** charcoal burning was also practiced within the Miterdale Head area, but not to the same extent as at Miterdale Forest. Only five pitsteads were identified and four of these were set in a line parallel and adjacent to Robin Gill (Sites 189-192). The pitsteads were of similar dimensions, mostly around 5m and being on a moderate slope they have all been substantially set into the slope with prominent forward aprons.

5.3 GIGGLE ALLEY (FIGS 4 AND 7)

- 5.3.1 **Introduction:** Giggle Alley is a small morainal hill at the bottom of Miterdale valley. It adjoins Eskdale Green and the adjacent area of Gate House was landscaped as a Japanese Garden in about 1900 (Porter 1997), and elements of this landscaping extended across into the study area. Subsequently the study area has been planted with conifers. The survey identified 19 sites from Giggle Alley and of these three were identified by the documentary survey.
- 5.3.2 **Prehistoric:** a possible prehistoric feature was identified on the top of a long ridge (Site 187). The feature was only identified because of the lack of any vegetation at ground level. The feature comprised a 5.5m diameter ring of mainly 0.3m cubed stones, with a circular ring of smaller stones which was 1.7m across. It was initially interpreted as a ring cairn, but its size is somewhat small for a ring cairn, and may instead be a kerbed cairn.
- 5.3.3 **Buildings:** no extant buildings were identified in the study area but there was a rectangular platform (Site 182), although no structural elements such as walls were detected and the platform probably provided for a modern wooden superstructure. probably associated with the construction of the informal 'Japanese' gardens and formal paths. Further extant features associated with these gardens comprised a series of terraces (Site 183) along the south-east slopes, paths and steps (Sites 171, 174 and 185) and an enclosure (Site 184). There is an embanked path (Site 171) that meanders around the woods and features a wide elaborate stairway (Site 171) up onto the summit crag with further steps (Site 185) rising from the entrance way into the wood, from the Gatehouse estate to the south-east.
- 5.3.4 **Agricultural Activity:** a series of banks and wall were identified which predate the twentieth century gardens at Giggle Alley. These sites (Site 170, 172, 175 and 179) relate to extant enclosure walls which once subdivided Giggle Alley into coppicing as evidenced by the pitsteads (Site 176-178) and arable /grazing land which is suggested by the enclosure walls and a field clearance cairn (Site 187).
- 5.3.5 **Charcoal Burning:** located around the lower north and east facing slopes of Stag Wood are three well defined pitsteads. These sites were situated in typical coppiced woodland and were widely spaced, and a footpath was identified that originally linked the sites. No associated huts were identified, probably due to the proximity of the settlement at Eskdale Green.
- 5.3.6 **Quarrying:** two well defined quarries (Sites 180-1) were located on the south-facing slopes of Giggle Alley, these formed rectangular slots into the hillside with associated spoil heaps sited at the quarry mouth. The quarries represent medium scale extractions, probably associated with workers housing in Eskdale Green.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 PREHISTORY

6.1.1 The survey identified limited evidence of prehistoric activity, comprising cairnfields and funerary monuments, and at a density that is comparable to other areas of the Lake District, for example within the environs of Haweswater (LUAU 1997). However, it is very limited by comparison with the very substantial prehistoric settlement areas on the nearby fells of Burnmoor, to the south-east and Mecklin Park to the west. It is apparent that the valley sides and bottoms, both here and within the other comparable valleys in Western Cumbria (Wasdale, Eskdale and Ennerdale) similarly have a markedly lower density of prehistoric settlement remains. While it is possible that the valley bottoms were not settled and farmed, it is perhaps more likely that the areas were farmed during this period, but that the prehistoric settlement remains have been destroyed by later activity or have been altered sufficiently to make them unrecognisable as such. In Ennerdale (LUAU 1998) which is a comparable valley, with extensive medieval settlement remains, there is a large cairnfield (*ibid*, EF VI) which is directly associated with medieval features and displays evidence of medieval cultivation. It has been dated to the medieval period, however, it is possible, but not demonstrable on the surface evidence, that this was a medieval adaptation of an earlier prehistoric cairnfield. At Blake Bank in Miterdale Forest there is a potentially very significant small cairnfield (Site 41-9), which has no relation to the medieval / post-medieval field system and comprises a small number of randomly distributed cairns. It would appear to be a prehistoric cairnfield and would therefore indicate that there was early settlement and farming activity within the valley. The implication is that this reflects a small relict island of survival within a landscape that has been substantially improved by medieval and post-medieval farming.

6.2 MEDIEVAL

6.2.1 Nothing is known of the early medieval history of the valley, although some of the place-name evidence indicates a Scandinavian presence. The early post-Conquest history of Miterdale appears to be linked to the Forest of Copeland, and then to the manor of Eskdale, Miterdale and Wasdalehead. From documentary evidence and the presence of *skali* field names, the earliest medieval settlements in the valley may have been shielings, seasonally-occupied dwellings in areas of summer grazing. It appears that well before the sixteenth century, these dwellings had become permanent, probably because of the importance of wool and the cloth trade. Documents show that cloth was being produced in the valley, probably in the same farms, and taken to a fulling mill further downstream. By the sixteenth century, the number of farm holdings had increased, possibly through partible inheritance, but through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, these went through a process of consolidation, until only the three farms of Miterdalehead, Bakerstead and Low Place survived.

6.2.2 Of these three farms two (Bakerstead (230) and Low Place (231) are now still occupied, and Miterdale Head has been abandoned this century. In addition to these

the survey has identified the relict remains of five other farmsteads within the Miterdale Head area (Sites 01, 19, 29, 37 and 39) and two within the Miterdale Forest area (Sites 125 and 129), of which one was the documented Porterthwaite (Site 125). The Percy survey (CROW/PercySurvey/ 1578) documents six farmsteads clustered around Miterdale Head, which corresponds well with the six farmsteads identified by the survey, and would suggest that the observed farmsteads correspond closely with the sixteenth examples. This includes Site 01, which is distinct from the other five, being located on the very northern edge of the Miterdale Head Intake, adjacent to Round Intack, and controls an access point between the enclosed lands and the open moor, and was clearly committed to a purely pastoral economy, by contrast to the others which would appear to have had a more mixed pastoral and arable economy.

- 6.2.3 The field systems in the valley bottom associated with the principle farmsteads of Miterdale Head, Bakerstead and Low Place, have been subject to considerable improvement and there is little left of the medieval farming landscape, apart from the layout of the fields which has become fossilised within the modern boundaries. However up on the southern slope of the valley is the survival of not only a relict farmstead (Site 19) but also an associated field system (Sites 20-25) comprising stone bank field boundaries, ridge and furrow and clearance cairns associated with the cultivation areas. As such it provides an invaluable indication of the character of the original farming land.

6.3 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 6.3.1 **Woodland Management:** the history of coppicing in the valley dates back to at least 1578, when there were petitions to remove wood (Percy Survey 1578); subsequent surveys and valuations (*Section 4.3.1*) demonstrate the continuing local importance of the industry. The historical evidence is corroborated by the survey evidence which identified a considerable number of charcoal pitsteads, particularly across the lower and middle slopes of the Miterdale Forest area (*Section 5.1.13*), amounting to as much as 30% of the total number of sites for that area. The pitsteads were invariably within areas of deciduous woodland, which form the residual landscape of the former coppices.
- 6.3.2 Miterdale Head had a dramatically lower number of charcoal pitsteads, by comparison with Miterdale Forest, which would appear to reflect differences of land use between the areas, and would appear to date back to the the sixteenth century. The Percy Survey (1578) demonstrated that Miterdale Head was a thriving farming community to judge by the six tenements, whereas the Miterdale Forest area had only two farmsteads (Porterthwaite and Low Place). The field systems defined with the 1835 estate survey (CROW D/LEC/22) also show that there was a greater proportion of arable or improved pasture land around the Miterdale Head centred on the farmsteads, by comparison with Miterdale Forest; indeed the field system around Porterthwaite had been abandoned by the time of that survey. In addition many of the plots around Low Place now retain coppice names, demonstrating their former use (eg. Great Bank Coppice, Longmeadow Coppice and Pickle Coppice).

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 FURTHER WORK

- 7.1.1 The survey has highlighted a significant, but localised, resource that would warrant further analysis and recording. The prehistoric remains in some respects are seemingly of lesser importance by comparison with the very substantial remains on Burnmoor. However, the survival of prehistoric cairnfields (Sites 41-9) within a lowland context is both rare and archaeologically significant, and as such it warrants further recording. Similarly there is a case for undertaking detailed survey to the very large funerary round cairns (Sites 132, 134 and 135).
- 7.1.2 The Miterdale Head settlements (Sites 1, 29, 36, and 37) certainly warrant further recording, but the best preserved landscape is the Site 19 farmstead and associated field system (Sites 17-25), and as such is of particular importance. Furthermore a level 3 survey be undertaken of at least one of the areas of coppicing with associated features such as pitsteads, huts and trackways; the coppice near to Rake Rigg would be recommended.

7.2 MANAGEMENT

- 7.2.1 The survey has highlighted a resource, which is generally of regional significance, but also, as in the case of the Miterdale Head settlements, they form part of a nationally important landscape. The archaeological resource should therefore be appropriately protected in the course of any woodland management, and felling. It is recommended that the sites be marked and any movement of machinery and vehicles be diverted around the sites.

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APPENDIX 1
PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2
PROJECT DESIGN

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

March 2000

MITERDALE, PARKWOOD AND IRTON, AND GIGGLE ALLEY
FORESTS

LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROJECT DESIGN AND SPECIFICATION

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a brief from the Lake District National Park Authority. The proposed project involves a programme of survey to record the archaeological landscapes of Miterdale, Parkwood and Irton, and Giggle Alley Forests, the purpose of which is to enhance the existing archaeological record and enable appropriate management and interpretation strategies to be enacted.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Lake District National Park Authority have offered the opportunity for Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) to submit a specification for a programme of landscape survey at Miterdale, Parkwood and Irton, and Giggie Alley Forests, Cumbria. All three are areas of forestry within the Lake District National Park, and are owned by Forest Enterprise.

1.2 The proposed programme is intended to provide for the conservation management of the landscape and archaeological resource and also to provide an interpretation of the archaeological landscape for display and interpretation.

1.3 MITERDALE, PARKWOOD AND IRTON, AND GIGGLE ALLEY FORESTS

1.3.1 The area contained by these forests is of considerable archaeological potential, as the general area has been subject to intensive agricultural exploitation from at least since the Bronze Age. The Irton forest area incorporates part of the significant Mecklin Park cairnfield, which was an area of land improved during the Bronze Age to enable agricultural working of the ground. Adjacent to the Miterdale Head forest is one of the largest and most important cairnfields in Cumbria, that on Burnmoor, which includes five stone circles. Such cairnfields are typically found across much of the marginal lands facing the coastal plain, where there is moderate or gently sloping ground and below 1000' AOD. All three forest areas incorporate such land, and the relative paucity of identified monuments within the forests reflects the fact that in part the afforestation has restricted access and therefore archaeological investigation of the locale.

1.3.2 The valley bottoms of these areas have been subject to more recent exploitation and have been farmed during the medieval and post-medieval period. The area retains important medieval landscapes, potentially comparable to those identified within Ennerdale, and these are centred on the farmsteads at Porterthwaite (Miterdale) and Bakerstead (Miterdale Head). The medieval activity in this area has been highlighted by recent work by Angus Winchester (1987, 89), which has shown the existence of three farmsteads in Miterdale Head forest and a further farmstead, at Porterthwaite (Miterdale) from an Eskdale award of pasture rights dating from 1587.

1.4 LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

1.4.1 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 17 years. One of its particular specialisms is in the sphere of landscape recording and assessment. LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

1.4.2 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 Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (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 RCHM(E) and the Lake District National Park Authority on a number of projects.

1.4.3 Since 1982 LUAU has been undertaking extensive upland landscape surveys throughout Northern England but mainly in the Lake District. Surveys include the Lake District National Park Survey, the Torver Common surveys (Lake District), Haweswater and Thirlmere estate surveys (Lake District), Lyme Park (Peak District), most of the Forest of Bowland AONB, Lancashire, and a multitude of smaller landscape projects which include the Otterburn Range surveys in the Lake District National Park. In particular LUAU has undertaken the detailed survey of the Burnmoor cairnfield to the immediate east of the Miterdale Head study area. To date LUAU has undertaken archaeological field surveys of over 410sqkm of upland landscapes and has recorded over 19,000 field monuments. On the Arnside/Silverdale project, in 1992, LUAU was the first archaeological organisation in Britain to use GPS (Global Positioning System) survey techniques and since then

has considerably advanced its skills in this area. LUAU can therefore claim to be one of the foremost specialists in the field of upland landscape recording.

- 1.4.4 Of relevance to the proposed project are the extensive detail surveys (Level 2b) undertaken of the forested Ennerdale Valley for the Lake District National Park and Forest Enterprise, and also a recently completed survey of the forested Simonside Hills, Rothbury, which belongs to Forest Enterprise and which was undertaken on behalf of the Northumberland National Park. Both surveys were intended as the basis for a management plan to allow for the preservation of the archaeological resource during proposed felling programme, and were also intended to provide interpretation for a heritage trail linking the more significant, stable and visually impressive sites. The present survey is most comparable to the surveys of the Whitbarrow, Brigsteer and Hampsfield Allotment woods for LDNPA. All these surveys were undertaken for the most part in dense coniferous forest, an extremely difficult environment in which to undertake both extensive and intensive survey work. This required the innovation of some sophisticated survey techniques in order to achieve an acceptable level of accuracy and efficiency. Experimentation was undertaken with various different GPS systems, before a successful methodology was established.
- 1.4.5 LUAU has also had an involvement in Landscape Characterisation programmes and has acted as a consultant to English Heritage on landscape conservation issues.

1.5 PROJECT DESIGN

- 1.5.1 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. 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 forested landscape. The aims of the project are set out in the brief supplied by the John Hodgson, Lake District National Park Archaeologist. They are as follows:
- to establish sufficient information to establish the location, extent, character, period, condition, fragility and potential of the surviving archaeological features;
 - to provide an accurate level 1 survey of all identified monuments;
 - to provide a preliminary grading of all recorded sites and features to indicate relative significance.
 - to provide a basis for the preparation of detailed management prescriptions by Forest Enterprise and the National Park Archaeologist.
 - to provide information for display and interpretation.
- 2.2 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological survey of the three upland areas, set within their broader landscape context. It is important that the individual sites are not simply viewed as isolated points on a map, but that the archaeological record reflects their group value and their importance to the historical fabric of landscape character areas within the areas.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

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

3.2 DESK-BASED RESEARCH

- 3.2.1 The data generated during the desk-based study will provide the basis for an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the three survey areas, and provide a basis from which a historical narratives for each area can be constructed.
- 3.2.2 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of material and with due regard to budgetary and timetable constraints. The method statement is based on the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* compiled by the IFA.
- 3.2.3 The documentary study will consult the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record and also documentary and cartographic records held by the County Record Office at Barrow and Carlisle. The emphasis will be on cartographic records as these have the potential to provide the locations of sites and will include early maps, (including estate plans and tithe maps etc), surveys, but will also include rentals, and post-medieval deeds, as well as photographs, topographic prints and eighteenth and nineteenth century antiquarian histories and topographic guides. It will also be important to identify the history of planting and forest management and the records held by Forest Enterprise will be consulted. Published secondary sources will also be considered. Attention will be paid to place-names recorded on early cartographic sources as these often provide important evidence of archaeological activity.
- 3.2.4 A rapid compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical, and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken, using information available from the Ordnance Survey and ADAS. This will not only set any archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field investigation.
- 3.2.5 **Aerial Photography:** a survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. This will aid the identification of surviving archaeological and structural features, that are not obscured by forestry or which have been obscured by forestry subsequent to the photography. Aerial photographic collections to be consulted will include obliques and verticals held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England based in Swindon, the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs and photographs held by the County SMR and the Lake District National Park Authority.

3.3 FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.3.1 The survey will be undertaken as an enhanced Level 1 type survey (details of LUAU's survey levels are contained in Appendix 1). Sites already identified on the Cumbria SMR will be checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as other newly discovered monuments.
- 3.3.2 The survey will involve four elements: Reconnaissance, Mapping, Description and Photography.
- 3.3.3 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance will consist of close field walking, varying from 10m to 45m line intervals dependent on visibility (as affected by tree density), terrain and safety considerations. The reconnaissance will exclude areas of extreme tree density and also areas of extreme topography, such as inaccessible scree, and cliffs, the level of exclusion, however, will be subject to discussions with the National Park Archaeologist. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and thus all sites noted will be recorded. The extent of any areas where there is no access will be defined on maps and depicted on the CAD mapping. There is the potential that some areas will subsequently become available following forestry thinning operations. All sites identified from the Sites and Monuments Record and also the OS first edition maps will be investigated.
- 3.3.4 **Survey mapping:** because of the constraints of working within forested conditions a Satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) will be utilised to satisfy the Level 1 survey requirements. GPS 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. The accuracy of an uncorrected GPS fix is only +/- 70m and there is a requirement to use differential GPS systems to correct the fix, and in this way producing accuracies of up to +/- 0.01m (with some equipment). There are different methods of applying the corrections either

using post-processed or real time systems. Experience of using GPS within the forests of Ennerdale and Whitbarrow has demonstrated that only some GPS techniques are workable and can provide an adequate level of accuracy (+- 1m). The problem is that forest canopy cover reduces incoming radio signals and the lower the altitude angle of the transmitting satellite, the greater the interference. Any real time correction signal transmitted from a ground based transmitter is lost and similarly real time correction signals from a geo-stationary satellite are usually lost, because these satellites are inevitably at a relatively low altitude angle. Experience of survey within these conditions has shown that only post-processed differential GPS can be relied upon to provide a reliable fix and even then it needs to be undertaken in an area with thin canopy cover or in clearings. The canopy cover will reduce the number of satellites that can be received but will usually always provide at least a low level fix ($c \pm 2m-5m$ accuracy); the accuracy will be more than sufficient for a 1:10,000 output. Where a site is in an area that has dense canopy cover and there is not adequate satellite reception, then a bearing and distance measurement will be obtained from a nearby location which does have adequate reception. The GPS techniques will be used to record the extent of the site.

3.3.5 **Site Description and Assessment:** each site will be recorded on *pro-forma* sheets on which will be recorded details of location, land-use, extent, period, character, condition, fragility, group value, potential, rarity, sources, diversity and accessibility. Each category will be given high, medium or low scores in the field. At the post-fieldwork stage a similar score will be placed on amenity potential. This can be calculated against its accessibility, its potential for interpretation, and its importance as a visual feature in the landscape. These values will be averaged to provide an overall grade for the site at the data analysis stage. The grading will be defined as follows:

- Grade 1 Archaeological sites of the highest importance, and will include Scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of national importance.
- Grade 2 Archaeological Sites of regional significance
- Grade 3 Archaeological Sites of local significance
- Grade 4 Non extant sites or sites which are not authentic

The site group descriptions and assessments will be incorporated into a computerised database (Access 97) and can be digitally transferred along with the CAD drawings within a MapINFO format.

3.3.6 **Photographic Survey:** a photographic archive will be generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs will be taken of all sites using a scale bar. All photography will be recorded on photographic *pro-forma* sheets which will show the subject, orientation and date. The photography will be primarily undertaken within black and white 35mm format for archival purposes and will be maintained to archival standards. Photography will also be undertaken within digital and transparency formats for presentation purposes. The use of a digital camera will allow the incorporation of a digital image of specific sites into the Access database form, if required. The use of photography in this way considerably enhances the usability of a database and greatly assists the analysis of the landscape.

3.5 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND REPORTING

3.5.1 **Archive:** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service 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 MapInfo Geographical Information System (GIS). A synopsis (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record.

3.5.2 **Digital Presentation:** the survey data will be digitally transferred into a CAD system (AutoCAD) and superimposed with vectorised digital OS 1:10,000 mapping to be provided by LDNPA. The dimensioned site drawings will be digitally superimposed onto the raw survey data, thereby ensuring a high level of both numeric and representational accuracy. The use of CAD 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. The final output drawings will be output in DXF, and MapInfo format, which will incorporate the textual descriptive data. The drawings can be output at any required scale, although the accuracy of generation assumes that the drawings will not be reproduced at scales of greater than 1:50,000. A digital copy of the archive will be passed to LDNPA on completion of the survey alongside the final report. A copy of each plan will be supplied on polyester film at a standard scale.

3.5.3 **Photographic Presentation:** sets of black and white prints (7" x 5") will be provided and the report will incorporate high quality prints of digital images in colour and black and white. The negatives will be deposited with the Lake District National Park Authority.

3.6 REPORTING

3.6.1 The report will identify areas of defined archaeology and an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the material, within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities, will be made. The potential for further archaeological fieldwork will be examined both in relation to individual sites and for the estate as a whole. The report will make a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the individual sites within the study area.

3.6.2 **Content:** the full report will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, executive summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them, methodology, geomorphological and historical background, interpretative account of remains found, conclusions, a gazetteer of sites with grading of significance, assessment of potential for future work (in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*), list of archive contents and bibliography. Illustrative material will include location maps and plans.

3.6.3 **Summary Landscape History:** the report will be presented on the basis of the results of the field and documentary study. It will examine the factual evidence for all periods of activity and in the absence of any environmental or absolute dating an attempt will be made to identify the date, character and function of the principal monument groups on the basis of local and national typologies. The narrative will be presented chronologically and will seek to define the development of the landscapes from the earliest activity through to the present.

3.6.4 **Assessment of Potential for Further Work:** the report will examine the archaeological condition, survival, stability and significance of the archaeological monuments and landscapes. On this basis the report will make recommendations for further recording or archaeological investigation that will be compatible with the overall research and management aims for the survey areas. These proposals may include selective excavation or more detailed survey works in specific areas of the landscape, geochemical works or environmental analysis, use of GIS and Digital Terrain Models to enhance the understanding and perception of the archaeological resource and the landscape.

3.6.5 **Publication:** The results of the survey will be summarised for publication within the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*. This will incorporate up to two illustrations which will be generated specifically for the publication format. The costs for this are incorporated within the overall programme.

3.6.6 **Output:** three bound and one unbound copies of the full report will be submitted to the Lake District National Park Authority. Each report will be illustrated by a selection of black and white (7" x 5") prints and maps.

3.7 CONFIDENTIALITY

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

4. OTHER MATTERS

4.1 ACCESS

- 4.1.1 In the first instance the Forest Enterprise should contact any tenants or commoners in writing, before the start of field work. LUAU request that a map detailing the properties of all landholders is made available to them so that their representatives can make contact on the ground with the landholders prior to entering land as a matter of courtesy.

4.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.2.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the excavation, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The LUAU Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual, as well as the Lancaster University Health and Safety Statement. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects, and will anticipate the potential hazards arising from the project. In particular action will be taken to protect against eye injury from working in low, dense woodland undergrowth. Eye protection will be worn by field workers at all times.

4.3 INSURANCE

- 4.3.1 The insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the Unit and arising in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of LUAU in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of LUAU or any of its employees there applies the insurance cover of £3m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

4.4 WORKING HOURS

- 4.4.1 Survey works will be undertaken on the basis of a five day week, within daylight hours only. It is anticipated that because of the use of academic members of staff and volunteers for certain aspects of the project, some works will be conducted during weekends.

4.5 PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.5.1 Monitoring meetings will be established with the LDNPA at the outset of the project. It is anticipated that these will involve a preliminary meeting at the commencement of the project and possibly progress meetings during fieldwork.
- 4.5.2 LUAU will inform the LDNPA of all significant developments, and any potential departures from the agreed programme will be discussed and agreed with them prior to implementation.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The phases of work will comprise:

5.1.1 *Desk Top Study*

An 8 day period is required to collate all the available data.

5.1.3 **Field Survey**

Parkgate and Irton (1.7sqkm) 4 days will be required for the field survey

Miterdale (3.4sqkm): 6 days will be required for the field survey

Giggle Alley (0.9 sqkm): 2 days will be required for the field survey

5.1.4 **Archive and Reporting**

20 days would be required to complete this element.

5.1.5 LUAU can execute the project within one weeks receipt of written notice. It is recommended that the survey be undertaken at the earliest opportunity before the deciduous canopy cover is in full growth as that will have the potential to restrict GPS reception and also to pre-empt any bracken growth.

6. OUTLINE RESOURCES

6.1 STAFFING

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

6.1.2 The field survey will be led by **Chris Scurfield BA** who has considerable experience of field survey work, including prehistoric landscapes, and has undertaken a major survey of the Simonside Hills, Northumberland. He was a team leader on the recent major survey of the Nidderdale AONB (examining 200sqkm of marginal land), and is presently undertaking a landscape survey of a major sixteenth / seventeenth century Millstone quarry at Harbottle Hill, Northumberland.

APPENDIX 3 SITE GAZETTEER

- Site Number** 1
Site name Robin Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Farm / buildings
NGR NY 15920 02694
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; OS 1st edition map (1866)
Description Twin walled enclosure located just inside the study area. The walls are still standing up to 2m high and are of drystone construction; they form two cells 10m long by 2.5 and 6.5m wide. The north-east facing wall represents a possible gable of the north-west cell. The north-east cell has in its north-east corner a smaller cell, which was maybe a pigsty. The walls are made up of rounded and sub rounded stone up to 0.3m x 0.4m. The south-east facing wall is twice as thick as others (1.3m wide) and it also bows out towards the south-east and would seem to be excessively thick. The site is interpreted as a house possibly with an adjacent yard.
- Grading** 2
Assessment On the edge of the Miterdale Head study area
- Site Number** 2
Site name Robin Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1598 0274
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A large revetted stone cairn, 'L' shaped, 12m x 15m. The revetted north-east facing wall is 1.5m high and consists of randomly coursed metamorphic rocks (inc. granite) (0.35 x 0.3m in size) which are unfaced. It is a relatively modern clearance cairn.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area
- Site Number** 3
Site name Robin Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Cairns
NGR NY 1601 0278
Period Medieval - Post-medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A cluster of low mounds. The southern cairn is in a clearing, the central cairn is irregularly shaped and beneath trees, while the southernmost is probably upcast from a platform. The platform is totally obscured.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area
- Site Number** 4
Site name Robin Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1601 0280
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000

Description A 6m diameter platform forming a cut 1.2m deep into the hillside with a circular spoil heap to the east and the south-east and forms a possible cluster with site 3. There is a further platform (3m diameter) 15m to the east.

Grading 3

Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 5

Site name Robin Gill

Survey Area Miterdale Head

Site Type Bank

NGR NY 1619 0294 - 31614 0297

Period Medieval /Post Medieval

Source Identification survey 2000

Description A linear earthfast mound, 2.5m wide. Its length is uncertain but probably goes down to the stream. It is aligned north-east/south-west. It is probably the remnant of an enclosure wall.

Grading 3

Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 6

Site name Robin Gill

Survey Area Miterdale Head

Site Type Bank

NGR NY 1651 0295 - 31647 0303

Period Post Medieval

Source Identification survey 2000

Description A 1m high bank, 2.5m wide, aligned north-west / south-east. It delineates south-south-west / north-north-east lynchets outside the study area.

Grading 3

Assessment Running into Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 7

Site name River Mite

Survey Area Miterdale Head

Site Type Wall

NGR NY 1646 0267 - 31640 0278

Period Medieval /Post Medieval

Source Identification survey 2000

Description A linear extant feature, 1.2m high by 0.4m wide. It has irregular drystone coursing.

Grading 3

Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 8

Site name River Mite

Survey Area Miterdale Head

Site Type Sheepfold

NGR NY 1624 0265

Period Post Medieval

Source Identification survey 2000; OS first edition map (1866)

Description A roughly circular wall built respecting a south-west facing crag. The walls are irregularly coursed and are 1.75m high. There is an entrance to the north-east and a cripple gate which is to the south. The overall diameter of the fold is 10m. It is shown on the OS first edition map and modern mapping.

Grading 3

Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 9

Site name Miterdale Head

- Survey Area** Miterdale Head
Site Type Wall/ Field System
SMR Number 16645
NGR NY 1618 0263
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; CROW D/Lec/Percy Survey; OS 1st edition map (1860)
Description The intersection of three extant field walls. It was 1.6m high and north/south aligned. At the intersection there are huge boulders, overturned to form the wall. At the southern end the wall meets an east/west orientated wall at right angles, with an associated cripple gate. The fields and intakes of Miterdale Head, relating to Miterdale Head farmstead and Bakerstead farmstead, still marked on modern maps. The references to the holdings are in 1578 survey, and they are also mentioned in manorial records of the late thirteenth to fourteenth centuries. Sites 9-12 are collectively part of this field system.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area
- Site Number** 10
Site name Miterdale Head
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Wall / Field System
SMR Number 16645
NGR NY 1615 0256 (centre)
Period Pre- 1578
Source Identification survey 2000; CROW D/Lec/Percy Survey; OS 1st edition map (1860)
Description A roughly east/ west orientated wall intersecting with walls 11 and 12. The fields and intakes of Miterdale Head, relating to Miterdale Head farmstead and Bakerstead farmstead, are still marked on modern maps. The references to the holdings are in the 1578 survey, and they are also mentioned in manorial records of the late thirteenth to fourteenth centuries.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area
- Site Number** 11
Site name Miterdale Head
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Wall / Field System
SMR Number 16645
NGR NY 1614 0253 (centre)
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; CROW D/Lec/Percy Survey; OS 1st edition map (1860)
Description Roughly north/south orientated wall intersecting with walls 10 and 12. The fields and intakes of Miterdale Head, relating to Miterdale Head farmstead and Bakerstead farmstead, still marked on modern maps. The references to the holdings are in 1578 survey, and they are also mentioned in manorial records of the late thirteenth to fourteenth centuries.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area
- Site Number** 12
Site name Miterdale Head
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Wall / Field System
SMR Number 16645
NGR NY 1611 0258 (centre)
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; CROW D/Lec/Percy Survey; OS
Description Roughly east / west orientated wall intersecting with walls 11 and 10. The fields and intakes of Miterdale Head, relating to Miterdale Head farmstead and Bakerstead farmstead are still

- marked on modern maps. The references to the holdings are in the 1578 survey, and they are also mentioned in manorial records of the late thirteenth to fourteenth centuries.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area
- Site Number** 13
Site name Miterdale Head
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Coppice
NGR NY 1642 0271 (centre)
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; 2nd edition OS map
Description A 400m square area of coppicing marked on the 2nd edition OS map. It is marked by frequent stands of hazel.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area
- Site Number** 14
Site name Black Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1618 0198 - 31595 0221
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A linear mound of medium sized, rounded boulders (granite) aligned north-west south-east. The feature is extant to 0.2m x 1.5m wide.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area
- Site Number** 15
Site name Black Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1627 0212 - 31615 0221
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; OS 2nd edition map
Description A north-west / south-east aligned wall 0.75m high. It is in good condition. It is marked on the 2nd edition OS map. There is an enclosure wall around Black Gill.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area
- Site Number** 16
Site name Miterdale Head Moss
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1649 0225 - 31636 0230
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A wall sited parallel to the north-west / south-east field boundary (20m apart) which forms the southern enclosure wall of Black Gill. It is not marked on the 2nd edition OS map. The south-east terminal of this wall stops at crags 6m to the north-west of the field wall which bounds the study area.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area
- Site Number** 17

Site name Black Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Wall
SMR Number 7689
NGR NY 1658 0235 - 31637 0242
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A sinuous linear feature 0.2m high, which forms a field boundary delineating slope from 'flood plain' of Black Gill. It is aligned roughly north-west / south-east.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 18
Site name Black Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Wall
SMR Number 7689
NGR NY 1652 0247 - 31634 0234
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; OS 2nd edition map
Description A meandering wall aligned north-east / south-west around the surface topography and roughly following the 610ft contour on the 2nd edition map. The walls south-west end joins the existing field boundary at a characteristic kink in the wall thus indicating that they were contemporary. It also abuts building 19.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 19
Site name Black Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Farmstead
SMR Number 7689
NGR NY 1634 0234
Period Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; CROW D/Lec/Percy Survey
Description A 9m x 4m building. It is a three celled with a 1m thick wall, surviving up to 1.5m high. The interior dimensions are 3m x 4m. It is aligned with wall 18 - north-east/south-west and has been staggered out from it. It has up to three rough courses. There is some land to the north-west which may have been improved. The south-west gable is overlain by a relatively modern rebuild of the dry-stone field wall. The interior of the cells are internally terraced. It is possible that this was one of the tenements referred to in the Percy survey of 1578.
Grading 2
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 20
Site name Black Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Wall
SMR Number 7689
NGR NY 1645 0253 - 31628 0238
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A sinuous linear feature in a ruinous state up to 0.5m high with a 1m wide rubble spread. It observes the topography and does not seem to reach the existing boundary wall (as it has been robbed out). At the north-east end it turns up Black Gill.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 21
Site name Black Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Cairns
SMR Number 7689
NGR NY 1638 0237
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A group of at least three clearance cairns, 5-7m north-west of wall 18, close to a former course of Black Gill. They are between 1-1.5m diameter and up to 0.5m high.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 22
Site name Black Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Boulder
SMR Number 7689
NGR NY 1639 0242
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A partially cleared boulder. It was originally 2m diameter but has been drilled out at the centre to a depth of 0.45m (1.5m diameter bore hole).
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 23
Site name Black Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Ridge and furrow
SMR Number 7689
NGR NY 1642 0247 (centre)
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; OS 1972 106, 670/3, 72
Description An area of ridge and furrow with ridges spaced 1.5m apart, present across the 'field' enclosed by walls 18 and 20. The site has been identified on vertical aerial photographs. The edges of the area of ridge and furrow are defined by field boundaries, which survive as low banks of earthfast stones. Some of the cultivation ridges have lynchet profiles.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 24
Site name Black Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Cairn
SMR Number 7689
NGR NY 1644 0249
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A clearance cairn, 3m long by 2m wide. It consists of boulders overlying a large rock outcrop. It is situated within field 23.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 25
Site name Black Gill

Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Wall
SMR Number	7689
NGR	NY 1659 0243 - 31656 0245
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A sinuous linear bank which channels a small gill, aligned north-west/south-east. The upper section is marked by a 1m wide earthfast bank and it respects the north-east/south-west field boundary; it delineates the moor from enclosure fields.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	26
Site name	Black Gill
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Wall
NGR	NY 1660 0256 - 31658 0257
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A wall flanks and parallels a small gill running north-west / south-east.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	27
Site name	White Moss
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Ditch
NGR	NY 1683 0260 - 31674 0264
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A possible enclosure formed by a bank and ditch and low linear banks (28). The existing field boundary appears to respect it at the western end. It then curves round to the south and continues until the north-west / south-east aligned gill (un-named). The bank was generally earthfast though one section reveals a 1m wide drystone construction.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	28
Site name	White Moss
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Banks
NGR	NY 1679 0262 (centre)
Period	Prehistoric?
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	This appears to be an earlier feature consisting of low banks which were largely earthfast but with 15% protruding large boulders forming a range of definite banks at right angles to line of slope. Sites 27 and 28 appear to define an enclosure which was marked in the vegetation by a predominance of bracken.
Grading	1
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	29
Site name	Bakerstead
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Bank, wall and ditch
NGR	NY 1581 0203 (centre)
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval

Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A linear spread of boulders which is up to 0.25 x 0.3m. 0.5m high with a 2m stone spread to the north. There is an associated ditch, 2m wide, along the south side.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	30
Site name	Bakerstead
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1582 0202
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A field clearance cairn which was 1m high, forming a linear bank (6m long x 3m wide) aligned north-east/south-west. It consists of rounded stone up to 0.25 x 0.3m in size.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	31
Site name	Bakerstead
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Structure/building?
NGR	NY 1581 0193
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A crude rectangular structure (4m x 2.5m) with putative cross wall.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	32
Site name	Bakerstead
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Sheepfold
NGR	NY 1581 0191
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A sheepfold situated at the corner of a field; this site represents a sloping enclosure (18m x 11m). It was marked by an 'L' shaped bank 0.3m high. The present field wall is built around it and therefore respects the site. It has been interpreted as a sheepfold although no access points were visible.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	33
Site name	Bakerstead
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1579 0194
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval?
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A small field clearance cairn (c2.5m diameter). It is well-defined and fairly prominent.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	34
Site name	Bakerstead
Survey Area	Miterdale Head

Site Type Bank/platform
NGR NY 1592 0216
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A revetted platform, which is L-shaped (8m x 12m), defining a triangular area of land. It is bounded on the north side by a drain. South-west of the drain is a short section of ruined wall. Further north is an arcing ruined wall, now totally overgrown and delineating water courses. This is all within the corner formed by the junction of two later field boundaries.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 35
Site name Bakerstead
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Potash Kiln
SMR Number 30484
NGR NY 16060 02270
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A kiln structure which is roughly horse shoe shaped in plan, the moss covered walls are roughly coursed up to an internal height of 1.25m. The whole structure is 3.5m in diameter. The internal base is boulder strewn and therefore must be considered to be a false bottom. The entrance is marked by a 1m wide gap in the walling to the north. It is situated 1.5m from the track orientated north-east / south-west.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Head study area

Site Number 36
Site name Miterdale Head
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Farm/buildings/courtyard
SMR Number 7661; 16645
NGR NY 1608 0246
Period Pre 1578
Source Identification survey 2000; CROW D/Lec/Percy Survey; OS modern map, OS first edition map
Description A farm complex surrounding a central courtyard (13 x 14m). It is a south-east facing farmstead with two droveways, one from the south-west and one from the north-east. The house is abutted by two further buildings forming a range to the south-west with a two celled outshut to the rear. Bounded, quoined walls of the barn survive up to 4m at the gable. There is a rectangular building in the eastern corner with doorway onto the courtyard. Opposing this is the barn which features through barn doors and a byre to the south gable. Buildings A, B and C are contemporary with later additions to the farmhouse range. N.B. known as 'Old Nanny Horns Alehouse', on route of old packhorse route (Ref. Potter 'ninety-four Years in Eskdale'). The site of Miterdale Head farmstead is still marked on modern maps and is referenced in the 1578 Percy Survey. The name is also mentioned in manorial records of the late thirteenth to fourteenth centuries. The SMR noted the farmstead was on vertical aerial photographs.
Grading 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Head area

Site Number 37
Site name Miterdale Head
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Farm/buildings
NGR NY 1596 0244
Period Medieval /Post Medieval

Source	Identification survey 2000; Winchester 1972; CROW Percy Survey 1587
Description	This forms two field enclosures divided by a three celled building (10m long x 4.5m wide) with an annex to the east. There is a further building, again aligned north / south, which is adjacent to driveway. This farmstead probably corresponds with a tenant referred in the Percy Survey of 1587. A stock enclosure has been constructed to the east resulting in the partial removal of the east wall of the farmstead.
Grading	1
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	38
Site name	Bakerstead
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Enclosure
SMR Number	7714
NGR	NY 1575 0222
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000; OS 1972 106, 745/4, 72
Description	A drystone enclosure (28m x 27m). It is very ruinous, with walls standing to a maximum height of 1.2m in a few places. The entrance was to the west, and was 1.25m wide. A smaller structure, 3m x 1.5m was in the north-east corner, open to the east. The south-south-west edge forms a revetted edge into the bank, 0.75m high. There was a possible structure on the west side (1.5m x 2m), which was open ended to the north, and had rough drystone (0.1m high, 0.5m wide) 'walls'. The site was identified on vertical aerial photographs.
Grading	3
Assessment	The site lies within the Miterdale Head survey area
Site Number	39
Site name	Bakerstead
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Farmstead
SMR Number	7661
NGR	NY 1599 0233
Period	Post Medieval?
Source	Identification survey 2000; Winchester 1972
Description	The documented location of a farmstead site on the south side of the River Mite (Winchester 1972). The location corresponds with an extensive collection of stone under trees (c15m x 6m). The farmstead has alignments of four sides of a rectangular cell with footings standing above the rubble to c0.25m (wall width 0.5m). The size of the visible cell was 4m x 5m. There was possibly the line of a return to the west of the observed cell, which may be part of a further cell. The farmstead is adjacent to a track leading down to the river crossing (Site 252). The site is on the edge of a steep scarp slope.
Grading	1
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	40
Site name	Fell End
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Mound
NGR	NY 1565 0153
Period	Prehistoric?
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	An earthfast stone mound located on a break of slope. It is an earthfast mound, c3m diameter x 0.25m high. A possible clearance cairn.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 41
Site name Blakes Bank, River Mite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1528 0143 (general centre)
Period Prehistoric?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description An earthfast mound of stones, 3.5m diameter, 0.5m high. It was possible a clearance cairn.
Grading 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 42
Site name Blakes Bank, River Mite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1528 0143 (general centre)
Period Prehistoric?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description An earthfast mound of stones 3m diameter, 0.25m high. A possible clearance cairn.
Grading 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 43
Site name Blakes Bank, River Mite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1528 0143 (general centre)
Period Prehistoric?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description An earthfast mound of stones 0.2m high. A possible clearance cairn.
Grading 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 44
Site name Blakes Bank, River Mite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1528 0143 (general centre)
Period Prehistoric?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description An earthfast mound of stones 0.25m high. A possible clearance cairn.
Grading 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 45
Site name Blakes Bank, River Mite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1528 0143 (general centre)
Period Prehistoric?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description An earthfast mound of stones 0.25m high. A possible clearance cairn.
Grading 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 46
Site name Blakes Bank, River Mite

- Survey Area** Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1528 0143 (general centre)
Period Prehistoric?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description An earthfast mound of stones 0.3m high. A possible clearance cairn.
Grading 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 47
Site name Blakes Bank, River Mite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1528 0143 (general centre)
Period Prehistoric?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description An earthfast mound of stones 0.25m high. A possible clearance cairn.
Grading 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 48
Site name Blakes Bank, River Mite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1528 0143 (general centre)
Period Prehistoric?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description An earthfast mound of stones 0.25m high. A possible clearance cairn.
Grading 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 49
Site name Blakes Bank, River Mite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1528 0143 (general centre)
Period Prehistoric?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description An earthfast mound of stones 0.25m high. A possible clearance cairn.
Grading 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 50
Site name Pickle Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1529 0174
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A large (6m diameter), flat platform (with a tree in the middle). It has an arched embankment to south, which is up to 1.2m high, and cut into the hillside.
Grading 2
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 51
Site name Pickle Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest

Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1528 0174
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A linear bank (5m x 2m, 0.4m high). It is c10m west of site 50. The mound dips towards the direction of the slope.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	52
Site name	Pickle Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Wall
NGR	NY 1522 0174 (centre)
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A linear spread of large boulders which is 3m wide. It is a north-west / south-east aligned field boundary, and is probably already marked on the map. It defines Pickle Coppice. It extends up slope to the north-west of a north-east / south-west orientated extant field wall.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	53
Site name	Pickle Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1522 0175
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	An irregularly shaped platform with an undulating floor, roughly 6-7m diameter. It was a possible charcoal burners platform.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	54
Site name	Longmeadow Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Wall
NGR	NY 1507 0168
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A linear stone spread aligned north-west / south-east. It is similar to site 52 only more ruinous and was absent from the lower slopes. It does not extend north-west beyond the extant field wall (north-east / south-west).
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	55
Site name	Longmeadow Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1504 0166
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A circular platform, of 6.5m diameter, with an embanked circumference around the east and south side, up to 0.75m high. It has been truncated by a forestry track. Faunal activity on the platform has produced a spoilheap with noticeable amounts of good quality charcoal.

Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	56
Site name	Longmeadow Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1505 0161
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	An irregular shaped mound of large granite boulders, 5m long x 2.5m wide. The mound is semi earthfast. It was possibly a clearance cairn.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	57
Site name	Greatbank Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1486 0163
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	An extensive mound of large boulders about 10m x 5m and up to 1m high with a central 'path'. It was perhaps large scale clearance associated with deciduous woodland plantation or as a source of building stone.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	58
Site name	Greatbank Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1481 0161
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A circular platform , 6m diameter, embanked 1.5m high around the eastern circumference. It has been cut into the hillside up to 0.6m deep.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	59
Site name	Greatbank Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1478 0159
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A circular platform, of 6m diameter, embanked 1.5m high around the eastern circumference. It has been cut into the hillside up to 0.6m deep. It has a pronounced stone embankment, 1.75m high.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	60
Site name	Greatbank Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform

NGR	NY 1479 0156
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A circular platform, of 6m diameter, embanked 1.5m high around the eastern circumference. It has been cut into the hillside up to 0.6m deep.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	61
Site name	Greatbank Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Enclosure/Sheepfold?
NGR	NY 1456 0151
Period	Medieval/Prehistoric?
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A 'D' shaped clearance area (15m x 10m) with a definite wall 1.5-2m wide around the eastern circumference which consists of boulders (0.4m x 0.5m). It was apparently sited facing internally up to one course high. There were no relationship with field walls. It has been interpreted as an early, possibly prehistoric, enclosure.
Grading	1
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	62
Site name	Rake Rigg
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Path
NGR	NY 1437 0078 - 31457 0092
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A roughly aligned north-east / south-west, 1.5m wide path, which winds up the crags. It has been deliberately revetted on the north-west side (0.75m high). The south end of the path exits via a gateway (hinges <i>in situ</i>) and there is a corresponding gateway in an adjacent field wall outside the study area which suggest that the path turns south and probably joins up with Smithybrow Lane north-east of Eskdale Green. At a point north-east of the crags the path is breached by a forestry track (also site 62). The path continues after this short break and can be traced up to a field wall with a corresponding gateway (with hinges) similar to the south-east end. The enclosure walls still extant clearly respect this pathway but north-east of the enclosure wall plantation ploughing for the conifers has truncated any trace of the pathway.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	63
Site name	Rake Rigg
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Wall
NGR	NY 1454 0090 - 31451 0088
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000; OS 2nd edition map; Rollinson 1978
Description	An old enclosure wall appears to be marked on the 2nd edition OS map. It is towards the southern end adjacent to the crags, it inturns slightly and acts as a manufactured boundary. The middle section of the wall is on 'cyclopean' construction (Rollinson, 1978). There is a spread of boulders abutting the north-west. The wall has in one section apparently been breached by forest machinery. The current field boundary is 15m to the south of this site and the two run parallel to each other.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area

- Site Number** 64
Site name Rake Rigg
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1458 0090
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A length of well defined walling faced on either side. It is 4.5m long and 1.1m wide.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 65
Site name Rake Rigg
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1463 0080 - 31462 0089
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A wall aligned north/south, delineating deciduous woodland from modern plantation. It is similar to wall 63, consisting of large boulders, and is 1.5m thick. It meets and respects the enclosure wall and does not extend beyond it, although ploughing of the plantation could have obliterated any trace. The walls appear contemporary (Site 65 and the present field walls) which would account for the frequent changes in alignment i.e. later field walls utilised existing enclosures. This wall appears to represent the north-east boundary of such an enclosure.
Grading 2
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 66
Site name Rake Rigg
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Sheepfold
NGR NY 1463 0081
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A small enclosure (5m x 4m) which abuts the wall (Site 65) and continues to the south. There is a well defined internal area, 2m square, with a cripple gate marked by a lintel with the upper wall robbed out. The walls are consistent with site 65 and are 1.75m wide, and of drystone construction utilising boulders from the adjacent steep slope. The southern end of the wall merges into an area of boulders and is 8m north of site 67.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 67
Site name Rake Rigg
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Hut
NGR NY 1462 0081
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A rectangular hut, 3m square. All walls are extant and up to 2.2m high. An integral doorway is set into the north-east gable and is tall enough to crouch through. Walls consist of 'cyclopean' granite boulders, the larger on the bottom with large rudimentary quoins. Internally there appears to be a corner 'keep hole' and a small amount of wall collapse but

	mostly just organic build up. There is no trace of a roof although the south-west gable is almost totally complete.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	68
Site name	Rake Rigg
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Path
NGR	NY 1463 0083 - 31470 0085
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A path formed by clearance of the rock strewn slope making a 1.5m wide, sporadic, crude revetting wall. It is similar to 62 and respects the topography. Half way up the slope rock fall has removed the path.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	69
Site name	Rake Rigg
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1468 0088
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A 6m diameter moss covered stone platform with an undulating surface. The platform cuts into the hillside and the resultant debris forms an embankment along the north-west circumference, 0.7m high. It forms a level platform in the steep boulder slopes of the crags.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	70
Site name	Rake Rigg
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Wall
NGR	NY 1472 0087 - 31469 0081
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	Large cyclopean granite blocks, some closer to the crags are angular and appear to have been levered into place. It evidently predates the field wall which appears to truncate it. It is absent or robbed out adjacent to the field wall and possibly abuts it.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	71
Site name	Rake Rigg
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1471 0084
Period	Prehistoric?
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A large 2m high cairn with a diameter of 4-5m, consisting of medium sized boulders 0.15m - 0.2m. It has been largely covered in moss but clearly is not a bedrock remnant. It has a superb aspect to the west and north-east across Miterdale.
Grading	1
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area

- Site Number** 72
Site name Merebeck Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1437 0151 (centre)
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A 7m length of wall, up to 0.6m high, in a ruinous condition forming a 2m wide linear stone spread from the field wall to the stream. It appears to have been breached, probably by forestry machines. The wall continues along the gill, aligned south-east / north-west, for 50m.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 73
Site name Merebeck Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1434 0148
Period Prehistoric?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A cairn which forms a dome 2m high, c7m diameter. It consists of granite boulders, 0.25 x 0.25m with a distinct apron shaped embankment. There was no central depression. It is adjacent to forestry track which goes over it. It has been interpreted as a possible Round cairn, rather than a product of clearance.
Grading 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 74
Site name Merebeck Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1438 0147
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A circular platform, 6m diameter, forms a distinct cut into hillside 0.5m deep with an embankment c1m high, truncated by stream. It is adjacent to the stream and a forestry track to the west which has formed deep ruts.
Grading 2
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 75
Site name Merebeck Gill
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1437 0145
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A linear spread of boulders 5m long by 2.5m wide, 0.5m high, aligned down slope (south-east / north-west). A distinct curve indicates a possible three walled cell, 2m long by 1.5m wide. Moss covered stones rather than earthfast with rock protruding to c5%.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 76
Site name Meregill Beck
Survey Area Miterdale Forest

Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1434 0137
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A 5m diameter circular platform, 0.5m high cut into hillside with 1m high embankment to south and west. It is earthfast. It is 15m north of an extant field enclosure.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	77
Site name	Meregill Beck
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1440 0138
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A 5.5m diameter circular platform, 0.5m high cut into hillside with 1m high embankment to south and west. It is earthfast.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	78
Site name	Meregill Beck
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Wall
NGR	NY 1445 0135 - 31452 0142
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A wall which is aligned north-east - south-west and abuts enclosure wall. It is a moss covered wall extant up to 0.75m. The east end of the wall abuts an enclosure wall adjacent to a gate.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	79
Site name	Porterthwaite
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Building/structure
NGR	NY 1410 0108
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A circular hut, roughly 4m x 3m, with a circular depression. This is a well defined, 1.5m diameter cell with extant walls up to four courses high (0.75m). It is made up of round granite boulders varying in size from 0.15 x 0.15m to 0.4 x 0.4m. There is an aperture to the north-east which is 0.4m wide. There is small scale internal collapse. There is a smaller rectangular structure (3m south), c1.5m diameter, with internal sides which show rectangular construction and utilises an in situ boulder.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	80
Site name	Porterthwaite
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Wall
NGR	NY 1411 0100 - 31408 0105
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000

Description An east/west aligned ruinous wall, 2m wide and up to 0.5m high. The north-west end stops short of current field wall (20m to the south-east). It consists of large boulders with the footings generally extant. It was non-earthfast stone covered with moss.

Grading 3

Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 81

Site name Porterthwaite

Survey Area Miterdale Forest

Site Type Platform

NGR NY 1403 0106

Period Post Medieval

Source Identification survey 2000

Description A 5-6m diameter platform, with a level platform and a well defined apron, and it is cut into the slope.

Grading 2

Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 82

Site name Porterthwaite

Survey Area Miterdale Forest

Site Type Platform

NGR NY 1406 0103

Period Post Medieval

Source Identification survey 2000

Description A 'banana' shaped charcoal burning platform, which is 8m across, and 3-4m wide with a prominent stone on the embankment.

Grading 2

Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 83

Site name Porterthwaite

Survey Area Miterdale Forest

Site Type Platform

NGR NY 1408 0103

Period Post Medieval

Source Identification survey 2000

Description A 8m diameter platform, with a level platform and a well defined apron, and it is cut into the slope. It is a typical charcoal burning pitstead.

Grading 2

Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 84

Site name Porterthwaite

Survey Area Miterdale Forest

Site Type Platform

NGR NY 1402 0101

Period Post Medieval

Source Identification survey 2000

Description A 'banana' shaped platform with large boulder protruding from the embankment. It is a pitstead.

Grading 2

Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 85

Site name Porterthwaite

Survey Area Miterdale Forest

Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1399 0102
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A charcoal burning pitstead platform, which is c6m across and has an adjacent hollow 4m to the north, possibly as a result of faunal activity.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	86
Site name	Porterthwaite
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Pitstead
NGR	NY 1404 0097
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	An oval shaped earthwork platform, which is partly set into the slope and has a forward protruding apron. It is similar to site 81. It is 7mx5m in size and corresponds in form with a charcoal burning pitstead.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest Study Area
Site Number	87
Site name	Porterthwaite
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1419 0101
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	An oval shaped earthwork platform, which is partly set into the slope and has a forward protruding apron. It is 7.5m x 5m in size and corresponds in form with a charcoal burning pitstead.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	88
Site name	Porterthwaite
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1440 0115
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A small platform partly set into the slope, with a prominent forward apron. It is 5.5m diameter, and cut 1m deep into the slope.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	89
Site name	Porterthwaite
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1442 0112
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	Circular pitstead platform, 6m diameter, and is slightly depressed.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number	90
Site name	Porterthwaite
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1412 0113
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A 7m diameter, semi-circular pitstead cut into hillside 0.4m. The bank is 1m high. It has a slight west facing internal slope.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	91
Site name	Porterthwaite
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Pit?
NGR	NY 1417 0115
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A triangular depression which is 2m x 1.5m, 0.3m deep.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	92
Site name	Porterthwaite
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Quarry
SMR Number	1335
NGR	NY 1448 0123
Period	Twentieth century
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A modern 50m diameter quarry. 15m deep, which is cut into bedrock. It probably provided road stone for forestry trackways.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	93
Site name	Browfoot Wood
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Weir/sluiice
NGR	NY 1413 0085
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A 5m long weir made of bolted lengths of whole timber. The sluice gate is extant with sawn timber members supporting iron gearing. This is set into a cement bonded wall with an appropriate opposing rebate to house the sluice.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	94
Site name	Long Rigg Farm
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Kiln?
NGR	NY 1387 0073
Period	Post Medieval

Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A semi circular wall set into a field wall and at the junction of another. There are no structural elements apart from one upright. The walling is of drystone construction and up to 2m high.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	95
Site name	Browfoot Wood
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1393 0080
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A 5m diameter circular platform, which is earthfast and cut into the slope. It has a well-defined apron.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	96
Site name	Browfoot Wood
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Building?/structure
NGR	NY 1396 0078
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A rectangular structure which is extant up to 0.9m, with 0.4m thick drystone walls. There is some evidence of collapse. There are also two possible platforms nearby, one to the east and one to the south, marked by patches of lush grass.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	97
Site name	Browfoot Wood
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1403 0091
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A 6m diameter pitstead platform cut 1.6m into hillside and forming an associated flattened spoil heap, 2m above the hillside.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	98
Site name	Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Wall
NGR	NY 1354 0088 - 31357 0086
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A section of ruined drystone wall, running from the corner of the extant field boundary. It stands up to 0.75m high at most and is similarly wide. It is orientated east/west. It disappears at the west end. It was largely vegetation covered, and was positioned on a break of slope forming a V-shaped corner enclosure. It was made up of medium sized angular and sub-angular rocks.
Grading	3

- Assessment** Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 99
Site name Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1346 0071
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A single charcoal burners platform, cut into the hillside to a depth of about 0.8m. The bank to the south-east side is about 1m high. The platform itself is 4.5m x 6.5m, with a line of rough stone running across the centre suggestive of internal structural detail.
- Grading** 2
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 100
Site name Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall / lynchet
NGR NY 1338 0064 - 31341 0065
Period Medieval?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A ruinous drystone wall/revetment which now forms a lynchet, up to 1m high, stretching between two extant boundaries and across the field to the south-east (outside of the study area). It was made up of large to medium sub-angular boulders, although it continues in the next field with some large rounded boulders. It is orientated north-east / south-west.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area, running out
- Site Number** 101
Site name Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1343 0053 - 31336 0053
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A very ruinous drystone wall orientated north-east / south-west, running along the slope. It is made up of small - medium, rounded and sub-angular rocks. It is largely covered by vegetation. It continues into next field, to the south-west (outside of area).
- Grading** 2
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area, running out
- Site Number** 102
Site name Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1338 0052
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A small low cairn made up of sub-angular and rounded small - medium stones. It is largely covered by vegetation. It is roughly orientated east/west. It is just south of site 101.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 103
Site name Crabtree Dale Wood

Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1363 0052
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A small cairn, which is entirely covered by leaf litter. It is 3m x 1.5m, 0.7m high. It is orientated east/west.
Grading 3
Assessment Within study area

Site Number 104
Site name Long Rigg Farm
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1379 0068
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A single pitstead platform, cut into the slope. It is 4m diameter, and 0.8m deep.
Grading 2
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 105
Site name Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1366 0066 - 31359 0060
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A wall orientated south-west / north-east, ruined wall which is essentially only at foundation level. It is made up of two rows of sub-angular and rounded orthostats, running for approximately 25 - 30m. It was possibly truncated by the track. It is 1m wide, 0.5m high. It continues over the track and turns to the south then south-west again, where it is built of smaller stones.
Grading 3
Assessment Within study area

Site Number 106
Site name Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Building?/structure
NGR NY 1367 0063
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A rectangular collection of large rounded boulders forming rough walls on the east and west sides, butting the modern track to the north. A single large upright, 0.7m x 0.5m x 0.2m, is at the north end. It would appear to be a small field.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 107
Site name Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Sinuous linear feature
NGR NY 1371 0064 - 31368 0064
Period Medieval - Post Medieval?
Source Identification survey 2000

- Description** A sinuous line of boulders, between 0.6m cubed and 1m cubed, running roughly east/west, along the edge of the modern track for about 15m and diverging to the east for about another 10m. It leads in the direction of the gate in the extant field boundary. It was possibly also represented on the south side of the track as well.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within study area
- Site Number** 108
Site name Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1360 0059
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
- Description** A small, badly defined platform about 4.5m diameter, cut 0.6m into hillside. There are tree stumps across the platform and a large boulder on the south-west side.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within study area
- Site Number** 109
Site name Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Enclosure/sheepfold
NGR NY 1359 0060
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
- Description** A very ruinous enclosure branching off of wall 105 and possibly underlying the boundary wall. It is 15m x 6m in size, and 0.9m thick and up to 0.5m high. It was made up of small - medium rounded stones. It is heavily overgrown. The field boundary has a finished end at this point but there is no obvious connection to the enclosure.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within study area
- Site Number** 110
Site name Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1354 0057
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
- Description** A pile of stone, 4.5m x 2m, 0.6m high, which is irregular in shape. The smaller pile is 2m to the north-west, and comprises four large boulders. The main cairn is made up of medium rocks. There are scattered rocks elsewhere in the area which suggest a possible structure.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within study area
- Site Number** 111
Site name Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1353 0055
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
- Description** A pile of stone, 2m diameter, 0.6m high, which is irregular in shape. The smaller pile is 2m to the north-west, and comprises four large boulders. The main cairn is made up of medium rocks. There are scattered rocks elsewhere in the area which suggest a possible structure.

Grading	3
Assessment	Within study area
Site Number	112
Site name	Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1354 0055
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A pile of stone, 2m diameter, 0.6m high, which is irregular in shape. The cairn is made up of medium rounded stones.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within study area
Site Number	113
Site name	Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1354 0055
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A cairn 2m diameter, 0.7m high, with mainly rounded medium stones. It was a clearance type cairn.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within study area
Site Number	114
Site name	Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1351 0056
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A low cairn, which is heavily covered with vegetation. It is roughly 2m diameter, and 0.3m high.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within study area
Site Number	115
Site name	Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1350 0056
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A small round cairn. 2m x 1.5m, 0.4m high. It is made up of rounded, medium stones, and orientated north-east/south-west.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within study area
Site Number	116
Site name	Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1366 0070
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval

Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A cairn made up of some very large angular boulders, 1.2m x 0.7m, and some smaller stones. The cairn is 2.5m x 2m, 1.2m high.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within study area
Site Number	117
Site name	Crabtree Dale Wood
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Wall
NGR	NY 1368 0081 - 31369 0072
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A short section of ruined wall, running north-west / south-east, downslope. It is 1m wide, standing to 0.6m high. There is a 12m section, with a 2m gap, followed by 8m then a 4m gap then on to modern track. It is made up of large sub-angular blocks, but only one course. It has been truncated by road and overlain by a track.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within study area
Site Number	118
Site name	Browfoot Wood
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1393 0101
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A linear cairn, orientated south-west / north-east. It is made up of large rounded boulders. 5m x 2m, and stands up to 0.5m high. It is largely covered by vegetation.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within study area
Site Number	119
Site name	Porterthwaite
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1401 0110
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A single charcoal burners platform cut into hillside, 0.8m deep. 0.5 x 0.5m, roughly circular. There is a bank on the south side and it is 0.5m high.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within study area
Site Number	120
Site name	Porterthwaite
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Wall?
NGR	NY 1401 0124
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	An interrupted ruined drystone wall. It is made up of medium to large rounded boulders. There are some cairn like scatters of stone on the east side, running roughly north-east/south-west in a series of separate pieces cut by modern track. 1-3m wide, standing 0.4m high. It is substantially decayed and has an essentially lynchet profile.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within study area

- Site Number** 121
Site name Porterthwaite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Potash kiln
NGR NY 1403 0127
Period Post Medieval?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A kiln structure, with an internal diameter of 2m, the walls are 1.5m thick, and embanked on the outside. It is 3.5m across, 1.1m deep central area. There is an opening on the south-east side.
Grading 2
Assessment Within study area
- Site Number** 122
Site name Porterthwaite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1403 0129
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A single platform forming cut into hillside. It is 1m deep, and 5.5m x 6m in size. A bank to the south-east is 1m high.
Grading 2
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 123
Site name Porterthwaite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Linear cairn
NGR NY 1407 0119
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A pair of linear cairns, of which the westernmost is 7m x 3.5m, 1.5m high. It ends at a track. It is made up of rounded medium stones. The easternmost cairn is 7m x 3m, 1.5m high, and was more embanked into the slope.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 124
Site name Porterthwaite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Hut
NGR NY 1409 0118
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A small, drystone hut 2m square, standing 1m high but cut into slope at north-west end. Between two and four courses survive. There is a small alcove in the north-west end, which may be a chimney.; the walls utilise some large boulders.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 125
Site name Porterthwaite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Enclosures / Building?
SMR Number 3708

- NGR** NY 1408 0124 (centre)
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; Crawford 1983, 36
Description An extensive farmstead consisting of a main central building and a surrounding boundary wall. All drystone walls are 1.5m thick, standing up to 0.75m high. The farm house is 14m x 8m, and the outer walls enclose at least 35 x 50m. There is a building platform on the south-east side. A field wall runs from it c30m to the north, then c20m to the east. The farmstead was recorded in 1958 (Crawford 1983).
- Grading** 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 126
Site name Porterthwaite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1410 0129
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A single pitstead platform cut 0.6m into slope, with bank 0.5m high on south side. It is 5m x 6m in size. There is some charcoal eroding out of the bank.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 127
Site name Porterthwaite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Bloomery?
SMR Number 1324/30492
NGR NY 1421 0124
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; Crawford and George 1983
Description A platform cut 0.5m into slope, 5m x 5m, but is particularly prominent on the southern side, and represents a very prominent mound. It corresponds with the documented location of a bloomery situated on the east bank of a stream. The site was reported to have some exposed clinker but no trace was found by Crawford and similarly there was no evidence of clinker identified during the present survey. It also corresponds in size and location with a potash kiln reported by Mike Davies Shiel (SMR 30492).
- Grading** 2
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 128
Site name Porterthwaite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
SMR Number 3708 marked nearby
NGR NY 1404 0132
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A cairn, 2m diameter, made up of large sub-angular boulders. It is 0.7m high. It was possibly one of a series lower down-slope but obscured by undergrowth and scree.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 129
Site name Miterdale Forest
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Sheepfolds and building

- NGR** NY 1397 0146
Period Medieval -Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; OS first edition (1866)
Description A drystone enclosure in the corner of a field, utilising field boundaries on two sides. It is almost totally extant - standing to 1.8m high, 4m x 10m. A second structure lies 16m to the south, 6m x 4m, with an outer wall 14m long. There is a possible gable end on the west side which is especially thick. It is shown as a sheepfold on the first edition OS map.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 130
Site name Miterdale Forest
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1399 0146 - 31389 0135
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; OS 1:10,000 map
Description A ruined section of wall, probably running away from site 129. It has been truncated by forestry ploughing. It is 1m wide, 0.4m high, and has some large rounded stones. It is shown on the modern OS map but has in part been lost within the plantation.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 131
Site name Miterdale Forest
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
SMR Number 1323?
NGR NY 1390 0166
Period Prehistoric?/Post Medieval?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A prominent cairn which is 2m x 1.5m, in size and standing 0.6m high. It is made up of medium rounded field stones. It is orientated east/west. There were some very large boulders also in the vicinity.
- Grading** 2
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 132
Site name Miterdale Forest
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Round Cairn
SMR Number 1320
NGR NY 1360 0203
Period Bronze Age
Source Identification survey 2000; CL 11/24A, 1891/53-55
Description An enormous cairn made up of boulders averaging at least 1m cubed. It is 2m high, 15m long, 10-12m wide, and orientated north-east / south-west. It is well-defined and prominent. The cairn has been noted on aerial photographs. It is set in a prominent location and can be safely interpreted as a funerary monument.
- Grading** 1
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 133
Site name Park Plantation
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn

NGR	NY 1314 0195
Period	Twentieth century
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A single, well built, modern cairn forming a circular pillar. It is 1.5m high, and 2m diameter. It is of drystone construction with a little collapse.
Grading	4
Assessment	Outside study area
Site Number	134
Site name	Rowantree How
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn?
NGR	NY 1380 0111
Period	Post Medieval/Prehistoric?
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A large mound apparently made up of large angular boulders up to 1m cubed. It is roughly oval, 24m x 10m with an additional 'bulge' of 10m x 6m on the south side. The main cairn is upwards of 2m high. The smaller cairn is sized 1.5 x 2m.
Grading	1
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	135
Site name	Miterdale Forest
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn
NGR	NY 1376 0179
Period	Post Medieval/Prehistoric?
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	An enormous cairn, running south-east / north-west, downslope. It is upwards of 4m high from downslope side. It is c25m x 20m in size, and oval shaped. It is made up of all sizes of sub-angular stone, some up to 1m cubed. It may be clearance augmenting a natural outcrop.
Grading	1
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	136
Site name	Irton Fell
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn
SMR Number	1321
NGR	NY 1403 0243
Period	Post Medieval?
Source	Identification survey 2000; AP CL 11/24A, 1891/53-55
Description	A cairn made up of angular, medium sized stones. 2.5m x 1m, 0.5m high. It is orientated north-east/south-west. It was possibly associated with a drystone wall, 6m to the south-east. This and site 137 have been identified as part of a cairnfield from aerial photographs, although there was no indication of antiquity from the aerial photographs.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	137
Site name	Irton Fell
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Cairn
SMR Number	1321
NGR	NY 1405 0241
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000; AP CL 11/24A, 1891/53-55

- Description** A rough cairn of angular, medium stones. It is roughly 2m square, and 0.5m high. It is adjacent to a crag and field boundary, and was possibly connected to quarrying for the adjacent field wall. However, this and site 136 have been identified as a cairnfield from aerial photographs, although there was no indication of antiquity from the aerial photographs. There are indications of stone material to the immediate west of the cairn which was possibly a further cairn.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 138
Site name Great Bank
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1433 0202
Period Prehistoric/Post Medieval?
Source Identification survey 2000
- Description** A levelled, roughly semi-circular platform cut 1m into slope. 4-5m diameter. There is some stone still present in the centre but it is heavily overgrown. There is some stone banked up to the east forming a revetted edge making a curved 'wall'.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 139
Site name Greatbank Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1478 0163
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
- Description** A single platform cut 0.6m into the hillside. It has a 6m diameter. The south edge has been truncated by a track - and there is charcoal eroding out of the edge.
- Grading** 2
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 140
Site name Greatbank Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1481 0164
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
- Description** A single platform forming a level area, which has been cut 1m into hillside. It has a 7m diameter. There is a bank on the south side which is well built up with large blocks to a height of 1m.
- Grading** 2
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 141
Site name Greatbank Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1465 0158 - 31465 0162
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
- Description** A ruined wall, running roughly north/south. It was made up of a single course, although there are two courses in places, and it was largely only one boulder wide (c0.7m). It was

	made up of medium to large sub-angular boulders. It seems to end or be truncated by the modern track at the south, and turns a little to the east at the north end before running out.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	142
Site name	Great Bank
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Fold
NGR	NY 1472 0175
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A rough enclosure (7m x 4m), with walls made up of large blocks greater than 1m cubed, but with very few courses. It is roughly arranged into a rectangular enclosure, but there are no obvious entrances. It respects both field boundaries.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	143
Site name	Greatbank Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Wall
NGR	NY 1472 0174 - 31479 0164
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A wall running north/south, up slope from between sites 139 and 140; it is alongside and respected by 144 and I meets the extant field boundary at 142. It is of drystone construction, made up of medium to large sub-angular and rounded stones. It is 1m high at most, and 0.9m wide.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	144
Site name	Greatbank Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Stepped path
NGR	NY 1478 0164 - 31473 0173
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A path zigzagging up-slope, respecting 143 but apparently stopping at the field boundary. It is 1m wide. It includes five flights of between four and eight steps. These are stone built and 0.2m high.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area
Site Number	145
Site name	Greatbank Coppice
Survey Area	Miterdale Forest
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1472 0173
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A platform cut 0.8m into the hillside. It is 3.5m in diameter. It looks like other charcoal burners platforms but is largely covered by scree. A bank on the south side is difficult to distinguish but appears to be revetted. It is 5m from a boundary to the north.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 146
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1320 0057
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A short section of drystone wall running east/west for about 12m then continuing as a bank on the other side of the beck. It is 0.8m high, 1m wide, with rounded medium stones and large foundation boulders. It has a shorter off-shoot turning north at the west end, which is 2m long, and truncated by a track. This feature is actually the east end of wall 151.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 147
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1319 0059 - 31393 0061
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A short section of wall, 4m long, 1m wide, 0.3m high. It was probably truncated by a modern track but apparently just ends at the north-west end. It is orientated north-west / south-east.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 148
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall\lynchet\bank
NGR NY 1325 0064 - 31314 0063
Period Medieval?
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A continuation of site 100. It begins in the north-east corner of Keyhow Coppice as the remains of an orthostatic wall, orientated north-east / south-west. It is made up of huge rounded boulders up to 1.2m high, forming a 1.5m thick wall. It runs for 20m to the beck where it becomes a bank, 3m wide, 1m high, 4m long. There is also a bank and drainage ditch on the south side of the bank possibly relating to it.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 149
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1312 0064
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A roughly rectangular cairn, largely covered by vegetation and debris. 2.5m x 5m, 0.5m high. It is made up of medium to large rounded stones, orientated east/west.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 150
Site name Keyhow Coppice

- Survey Area** Miterdale Forest
Site Type Building\structure
NGR NY 1309 0061
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A small drystone building, which is very ruined and overgrown. It has at least one cell (5m x 1.5), but the whole area is more like 8m x 4m suggesting a second smaller cell to the south. The walls are 1m thick, and built into a field boundary. It stands up to 0.5m high.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 151
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1301 0056 - 31319 0057
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; OS 1:10,000 map
Description A drystone wall continuing the line of that marked on the modern OS map. It runs north-east / south-west from the track to the beck. It has medium rounded stones, up to 1m high. It is about 80m long and ends at site 146.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 152
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1307 0058 - 31302 0059
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A rough ruined drystone wall forming an arcing enclosure about 25m diameter. The walls are 2m wide and 0.7m high, made up of medium to large rounded rocks. Despite appearing roughly round it has sharp corners visible on its internal faces. It possibly joins site 154.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 153
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1306 0061 (centre)
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A short section of 'L'-shaped wall, possibly truncated by a track. It is 10m long, with 1.5m thick walls. The shorter section is 2.5m long, all standing up to 0.8m high. It is of drystone construction with medium to large rounded stones. It was possibly related to site 152, forming a structure or entrance way.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 154
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1303 0060
Period Medieval - Post Medieval?

- Source** Identification survey 2000
- Description** A round, low cairn made up of small rounded stones. It is 3m x 3m, 0.3m high. It is at the west end of 152, just outside the gap between it and 155. The site would appear to be a clearance cairn.
- Grading** 3
- Assessment** Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 155
- Site name** Keyhow Coppice
- Survey Area** Miterdale Forest
- Site Type** Wall \ bank
- NGR** NY 1302 0058 - 31299 0060
- Period** Medieval /Post Medieval
- Source** Identification survey 2000
- Description** A rough wall following the contour from 154 to the beck; it is orientated north-west / south-east. It is roughly made up of large orthostats, up to 0.7m high, forming a bank 0.8m high and 2m wide. It is very badly defined and mostly only as a slight bank.
- Grading** 3
- Assessment** Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 156
- Site name** Keyhow Coppice
- Survey Area** Miterdale Forest
- Site Type** Platform
- NGR** NY 1307 0056
- Period** Post Medieval
- Source** Identification survey 2000
- Description** A single charcoal burners platform, cut into hillside 0.7m. It has a revetted bank on the south side. It is 0.4m high, formed by nicely finished stone blocks. It is 5m in diameter.
- Grading** 3
- Assessment** Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 157
- Site name** Keyhow Coppice
- Survey Area** Miterdale Forest
- Site Type** Cairn
- NGR** NY 1308 0052
- Period** Post Medieval
- Source** Identification survey 2000
- Description** A small clearance cairn made up of medium to large sub-angular stones. It is 3m x 2.5m, and 0.6m high; it is orientated east/west.
- Grading** 3
- Assessment** Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 158
- Site name** Keyhow Coppice
- Survey Area** Miterdale Forest
- Site Type** Cairn
- NGR** NY 1309 0053
- Period** Post Medieval
- Source** Identification survey 2000
- Description** A cairn made of medium to large sub angular stones and is 4m x 2.5m in size. It is orientated north/south with an additional area 1.5m square on the north-west end.
- Grading** 3
- Assessment** Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 159

Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1309 0045 - 31309 0052
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A ruined section of wall following an irregular sinuous line roughly north-west / south-east, curving from a modern track towards and then around 160.
Grading 4
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 160
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1309 0049
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A platform which is 6m in diameter, and cut 0.3m into slope. It is very badly defined but the outer edge is revetted slightly with stone, forming a 0.2m high edge.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 161
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1308 0038
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A large cairn (4.5m x 4.5m, and 0.7m high). It was made up of medium, rounded stones. There is a modern piece of bathroom porcelain amongst the stones.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 162
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1307 0036 - 31300 0056
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A drystone wall running along the course of the beck, probably from where site 151 meets it. It is 1m wide, standing 0.5m high, and made up of rounded medium stones. A possible gateway was cut through it towards the south end.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 163
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1307 0074 - 31311 0056
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000

- Description** A ruined drystone wall, abutted by hut 150. It is 1.2m thick, standing 0.5m high. It is made up of rounded medium rocks, orientated roughly north/south. It was cut by a track, meeting 151 to south, although there is a gap of 2.5m.
- Grading** 3
- Assessment** Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 164
- Site name** Keyhow Coppice
- Survey Area** Miterdale Forest
- Site Type** Wall
- NGR** NY 1312 0056 - 31314 0046
- Period** Medieval /Post Medieval
- Source** Identification survey 2000
- Description** A wall, similar to site 162, running downslope orientated north-south, turning slightly east at the south end. It butts site 151.
- Grading** 3
- Assessment** Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 165
- Site name** Keyhow Coppice
- Survey Area** Miterdale Forest
- Site Type** Hut
- NGR** NY 1313 0053
- Period** Medieval /Post Medieval
- Source** Identification survey 2000
- Description** A small hut, only 2m x 1.75m in size, with 0.7m thick walls surviving to at least four courses (0.5m high). It was built onto wall 164. It was possibly associated with platform 166, 4m to the south-east.
- Grading** 3
- Assessment** Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 166
- Site name** Keyhow Coppice
- Survey Area** Miterdale Forest
- Site Type** Pitstead
- NGR** NY 1314 0052
- Period** Post Medieval
- Source** Identification survey 2000
- Description** A single platform, 6m diameter, cut into hill slope. The south edge is revetted slightly, 0.5m high.
- Grading** 3
- Assessment** Within Miterdale Forest study area
- Site Number** 167
- Site name** Keyhow Coppice
- Survey Area** Miterdale Forest
- Site Type** Spring head
- NGR** NY 1326 0055
- Period** Twentieth century
- Source** Identification survey 2000
- Description** A platform capping what is presumably a reservoir for houses down slope. It is a roughly round platform formed by the confluence of two streams with a rectangular hole (1m x 0.75m, 0.6m deep). It is made of concrete with a slate cover, which is now in pieces across the platform. There are pieces of metal work scattered across the platform. There is an iron air vent, with twin outlets, north of the hole.
- Grading** 4
- Assessment** Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 168
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1326 0058 - 31325 0053
Period Medieval /Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A ruined section of wall, 1.1m wide, standing 0.4m high. It comprises rounded medium stones, orientated north-south. It is about 35m long, following beck. It was possibly part of site 147.
Grading 3
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 169
Site name Keyhow Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1299 0078
Period Twentieth century
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A large cairn; it was 1.5m high, and at least 6m long but becoming a wider spread at the south-east end. It is 5m wide. It comprised large and medium rounded stones and river gravel. It was probably upcast from beck clearance and therefore quite modern.
Grading 4
Assessment Within Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 170
Site name Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
Survey Area Giggle Alley
Site Type Wall
NGR NY 1416 0030 - 31420 0027
Period Pre Twentieth century
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A drystone wall, standing to 0.5m high, 2m wide. It is orientated south-east/north-west, and up slope. It has rounded sub-angular medium to large blocks. It continues up hill where it is apparently truncated by 171. This feature was in existence prior to the construction of the Japanese garden (c1900).
Grading 3
Assessment Within Giggle Alley study area

Site Number 171
Site name Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
Survey Area Giggle Alley
Site Type Steps
NGR NY 1415 0030 - 31412 0029
Period Twentieth century
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A set of large monumental stone steps leading up slope where it appears to end at the projecting crag. Here there is a short off-shoot set of steps going north for c10m. The main staircase is 1.5m wide, while the steps are 0.5-1m wide. They are made of rough, angular stones. The stairs as a whole run north-west / south-east but curves to meet the crag.
Grading 2
Assessment Within Giggle Alley study area

Site Number 172
Site name Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane

- Survey Area** Giggle Alley
Site Type Wall
SMR Number 3708 double SMR entry with
NGR NY 1412 0032 - 31413 0028
Period Pre Twentieth century
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A wall which appears to be cut by site 171. It runs from a crag to a field boundary to the north-east. It is orientated roughly north/south. It is made up of large, sub-angular stones: 1m wide, 0.7 high. It is essentially only a foundation course. It was presumably contemporary with the field boundary.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Giggle Alley study area
- Site Number** 173
Site name Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
Survey Area Giggle Alley
Site Type Cairn
NGR NY 1413 0032
Period Pre Twentieth century
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A 2.5m x 2m wide, 0.7m high cairn with rounded medium to large stones. It is orientated north-west/south-east and has a roughly triangular plan.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Giggle Alley study area
- Site Number** 174
Site name Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
Survey Area Giggle Alley
Site Type Path and steps
NGR NY 1409 0032 - 31399 0033 - 31400 0023 - 31419 0024
Period Twentieth century
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A wide revetted path way running essentially from 171, around the crag until it ends back at the terraced area by the road. It is 2m wide, and revetted up to 1.5m high with stairs built into the slope.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Giggle Alley study area
- Site Number** 175
Site name Rigg Wood\Giggle Alley
Survey Area Giggle Alley
Site Type Field boundary
NGR NY 1405 0041 - 31403 0045
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000; 2nd edition OS map
Description A damaged but largely extant field wall, shown on 2nd edition map but not on modern OS. It stands 1m high, and is 0.8m wide.
- Grading** 3
Assessment Within Giggle Alley study area
- Site Number** 176
Site name Stag Wood\Giggle Alley
Survey Area Giggle Alley
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1402 0043
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000

- Description** A single charcoal burners platform. It has a revetted edge on the north-west side, with two courses of stone up to 0.5m high. It is 5-6m in and diameter, cut 0.8m into hillside.
- Grading** 2
- Assessment** Within Giggle Alley study area
- Site Number** 177
- Site name** Stag Wood\Giggle Alley
- Survey Area** Giggle Alley
- Site Type** Platform
- NGR** NY 1395 0040
- Period** Post Medieval
- Source** Identification survey 2000
- Description** A pitstead platform, with a well built front on the northern edge, incorporating 5-6 courses. It is 1m high and 6m in diameter. It is cut 1m into the hillside.
- Grading** 2
- Assessment** Within Giggle Alley study area
- Site Number** 178
- Site name** Stag Wood\Giggle Alley
- Survey Area** Giggle Alley
- Site Type** Platform
- NGR** NY 1394 0033
- Period** Post Medieval
- Source** Identification survey 2000
- Description** A pitstead with a well built front edge, which is 4-5 courses (1m) high. It is cut into the slope. It is 5.5 - 6m diameter.
- Grading** 2
- Assessment** Within Giggle Alley study area
- Site Number** 179
- Site name** Stag Wood\Giggle Alley
- Survey Area** Giggle Alley
- Site Type** Wall
- NGR** NY 1395 0025 - 31396 0026
- Period** Medieval /Post Medieval
- Source** Identification survey 2000; OS 2nd edition map
- Description** A wall running from a corner of a field boundary. It is orientated east/west. It is marked on the OS 2nd edition map. It is 0.4m high and 0.8m wide. It has large sub-angular rocks.
- Grading** 3
- Assessment** Within Giggle Alley study area
- Site Number** 180
- Site name** Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
- Survey Area** Giggle Alley
- Site Type** Quarry
- NGR** NY 1399 0018
- Period** Post Medieval?
- Source** Identification survey 2000
- Description** A quarry cut into a crag face. It is rectangular (8m x 3m, 4m high at back, 1m high at front). It has rough spoil heap at the south end entrance made up of variously sized stones; it is 3m wide.
- Grading** 3
- Assessment** Within Giggle Alley study area
- Site Number** 181
- Site name** Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
- Survey Area** Giggle Alley

Site Type	Quarry
NGR	NY 1401 0018
Period	Post Medieval?
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A roughly semi-circular quarry face cut into crag. It is 12m x 2-3m, 3-4m high. There is a spoil heap to the south (2m x 3.5m, 1.5m high) mostly made up of soil.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Giggle Alley study area
Site Number	182
Site name	Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
Survey Area	Giggle Alley
Site Type	Building platform
NGR	NY 1419 0027
Period	Twentieth century
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	The remains of a small rectangular building (3.5m x 2m) which only stands to 0.3m high. It is on a small platform cut 1m deep into the slope. The walls are of drystone construction, with two courses surviving, incorporating small, sub-angular stones. It had wooden fittings (floor boards?) still visible on north side floor. It was built into terracing site 183. It was probably a greenhouse or similar garden related structure.
Grading	4
Assessment	Within Giggle Alley study area
Site Number	183
Site name	Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
Survey Area	Giggle Alley
Site Type	Terracing
NGR	Area between NY 1426 0032 - 31418 0026
Period	Twentieth century
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A series of five terraces running roughly east/west across the hill side. They are cut into the slope forming level paths\planting areas; they are 2m wide, cut 0.3 - 0.6m deep. They are revetted 0.6 - 1m high. The cover an area of roughly 80m x 50m, fitting into sites 174, 171 and around 182 and 184. They cut site 170. One path runs east towards 184 and a second gate. This was a terraced garden possibly for growing trees.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Giggle Alley study area
Site Number	184
Site name	Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
Survey Area	Giggle Alley
Site Type	Enclosure
NGR	NY 1426 0029
Period	Twentieth century
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A rectangular structure built against the natural topography. It has large drystone walls, and five courses (0.7m high) revetted into the slope on the north side and using boundary on south side. 1m thick walls. Possibly a greenhouse or similar (lots of broken glass about) but equally could be a reservoir.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Giggle Alley study area
Site Number	185
Site name	Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
Survey Area	Giggle Alley
Site Type	Steps

NGR	NY 1429 0033 - 31427 0036
Period	Twentieth century
Source	Identification survey 2000; OS 2nd edition map
Description	A rough series of steps running south-west / north-east, up slope from the field boundary to the south, meeting at a gate (which links to a gate which leads to Gate House opposite). The steps run along the course of a field wall, marked on the OS 2nd edition map, now destroyed. The stairs are 1.2m wide, and of rough stone construction.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Giggle Alley study area
Site Number	186
Site name	Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
Survey Area	Giggle Alley
Site Type	Bloomery
NGR	NY 1426 0037
Period	Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A bloomery consisting of a small pile of slag and waste, 1m diameter, 0.3m high. There was also some pottery evident and this was of medieval date. It also contains coke, burnt shale and stone fragments. This was not very big so perhaps only a superficial deposit.
Grading	1
Assessment	Within Giggle Alley study area
Site Number	187
Site name	Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
Survey Area	Giggle Alley
Site Type	Ring cairn?
NGR	NY 1428 0039
Period	Prehistoric?
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A circular feature formed by two arcs of small stones in linear cairns. They are positioned on top of the hill with a crag to the west. There is a small 'stone circle' in the centre made up of rounded stones up to 0.3m cubed. The circle as a whole is 4.5m in diameter while the central circle is 1.7m diameter. It is surrounded by larger rounded boulders which may just be part of the crag.
Grading	1
Assessment	Within Giggle Alley study area
Site Number	188
Site name	Giggle Alley\Smithybrow Lane
Survey Area	Giggle Alley
Site Type	Wall
NGR	NY 1432 0043 - 31431 0044
Period	Medieval /Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A short section of wall, about 15m long, 1.5m wide, 1.3m high. It is made up of huge sub-angular boulders. It has two courses of drystone construction. It is orientated north-south.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within Giggle Alley study area
Site Number	189
Site name	Bakerstead
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1592 0244
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000

Description	A single charcoal burners platform, which is 6m in diameter, and revetted onto the beck side. It is cut 0.5m into the slope. There is charcoal eroding out of the south edge.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	190
Site name	Robin Gill
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1596 0255
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A pitstead which is indistinct due to tree growth but cut into the slope by 0.5m; it has a bank to the south which is 0.4m high, again on the side of the beck, but not directly - to the north. It is 6m in diameter. There are two smaller adjacent hollows set into the hillside (3.5m north, 2m diameter, cut 0.7m into slope).
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	191
Site name	Robin Gill
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1597 0257
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A pitstead cut 0.8m into slope. It is c6m in diameter. It has a bank on the south side that is 1m high. It is 2.5m north of the beck.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	192
Site name	Robin Gill
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Platform
NGR	NY 1598 0260
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A well made platform cut 1m into hillside with a south bank that is 1.5m high. It is on the edge of a beck and is 5.5m in diameter.
Grading	2
Assessment	Within Miterdale Head study area
Site Number	193
Site name	Bakerstead
Survey Area	Miterdale Head
Site Type	Kiln?
NGR	NY 1589 0243
Period	Post Medieval
Source	Identification survey 2000
Description	A small circular structure with an 'entrance' to the west and an off shooting wall to south. The main body has a diameter of 2m and the off shoot is 2.5m long, 1m wide. The whole thing stands 0.6m high. It appears to be a kiln although there is an apparently later rebuild around the top, forming a drystone horseshoe - made up of small stones. The rest is built of more medium sized rounded stones. It is built into a field wall which continues to the north.
Grading	3
Assessment	Within study area

- Site Number** 194
Site name River Mite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Fold
NGR NY 1448 0101
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A ruined sheep fold preserved in extant field walls. It comprises a wall section on the east side, which is 2.5m long, 1.2m high, and 0.7m thick. It is extant with a finished face and end. A metal hinge bracket protrudes from the south end of the face. The west wall is a field boundary, the south wall is ruined - 0.4m high. It encloses an area of c4m x 3m.
Grading 3
Assessment Within study area
- Site Number** 195
Site name Brownfoot Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1398 0078
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A possible pitstead which is evident as a circular crop mark. It is c5m diameter and sited on the flat river terrace
Grading 2
Assessment Within study area
- Site Number** 196
Site name Brownfoot Wood
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Platform
NGR NY 1397 0077
Period Post Medieval
Source Identification survey 2000
Description A possible pitstead evident as a circular crop mark c5m diameter sited on the flat river terrace.
Grading 2
Assessment Within study area
- Site Number** 197
Site name Tongue Moor
Site Type Earthwork Settlement
SMR Number 6325
NGR NY 17200 03700
Period Unknown
Source National Trust SMR
Description A settlement site recorded on the National Trust SMR, but no details were provided.
Grading 3
Assessment The site is to the north of the Miterdale Head
- Site Number** 198
Site name Bowderdale
Site Type Enclosure
SMR Number 6562
NGR NY 15100 00900
Period Unknown

- Source** SMR
Description A circular platform c7m across. It has stone front, and were probably hut foundations. It was undated.
Assessment The site is just to the south of the Miterdale Survey area
- Site Number** 199
Site name Bowderdale
Site Type Enclosure
SMR Number 7613
NGR NY 13550 02480
Period Unknown
Source OS 1972 106, 660/4, 72
Description An enclosure identified on vertical aerial photographs. It comprises a decaying stone wall between fields, and a sub-circular enclosure to the south, and a further sub-rectangular enclosure to the north.
Assessment The site lies to the north of the Miterdale Forest survey area
- Site Number** 200
Site name Robin Gill
Site Type Earthwork Enclosure
SMR Number 7625
NGR NY 16700 03250
Period Unknown
Source OS 1972 106 669/4, 72
Description The site was identified from vertical aerial photographs. It comprises two sides of an enclosure set against a field boundary.
Assessment The site lies to the north-east of the Miterdale Head survey
- Site Number** 201
Site name Blea Tarn
Site Type Earthwork Enclosure
SMR Number 7648
NGR NY 16430 03980
Period Unknown
Source OS 1972 106, 674/4, 72
Description A site identified on vertical aerial photographs. It is a small rectangular enclosure.
Assessment The site lies to the north of the Miterdale Head survey area
- Site Number** 202
Site name Robin Gill
Site Type Field System
SMR Number 7668
NGR NY 16430 03980
Period Unknown
Source OS 1972 106, 747/4, 72
Description A site identified on vertical aerial photographs. It comprises former field boundaries, and earthworks. There are traces of ridge and furrow inside the enclosure. The coordinates show it as being to the north of the study area.
Assessment Coords show it as outside Miterdale Head Survey Area
- Site Number** 203
Site name Whin Rigg
Site Type Cairnfield
SMR Number 7711
NGR NY 15370 02380
Period Unknown
Source OS 1972 106, 745/4, 72

- Description** A site identified on vertical aerial photographs, and comprises seven cairns.
Assessment The site lies to the west of the Miterdale Head survey area.
- Site Number** 204
Site name Eskdale
Site Type Quarry
SMR Number 7720
NGR NY 1534 0830
Period Post-Medieval
Source OS 1972 106, 797/4, 72
Description A site identified on vertical aerial photographs, comprising low banks, possibly former walls. It is a quarry, which is c15m deep, with associated mounds of stone, but is now very overgrown. It is shown on the current OS 10:10,000 map.
Assessment The site lies just to the south of the Miterdale Forest survey
- Site Number** 205
Site name Red Brow
Site Type Farmstead
SMR Number 7724
NGR NY 15720 00030
Period Medieval/Post medieval
Source OS 1972 106, 737/4, 72
Description A site identified from vertical aerial photographs. It is a decayed farmstead, which has now stone walls up to 2m high.
Assessment This is to the south of the survey area, on the south side of
- Site Number** 206
Site name Great Bank
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cairnfield
SMR Number 7731
NGR NY 14650 02280
Period Bronze Age ?
Source OS 1972 106, 811/4, 72
Description A site identified from vertical aerial photographs. This is a cairnfield with enclosures to the south-east, but now ploughed for forestry, obscuring and possibly destroying the former features. The site was examined in the course of the present survey and the area had dense forestry and no features were identified in the reported location.
Assessment The site lies within the Miterdale Forest survey area
- Site Number** 207
Site name Brown How
Site Type Quarry
SMR Number 7741
NGR NY 15080 00350
Period Post medieval
Source OS 1972 106, 815/13, 4, 84
Description A quarry identified from vertical aerial photographs. The quarry is around 10m deep.
Assessment It is to the south of the Miterdale Forest survey area
- Site Number** 208
Site name Fisherground
Site Type Enclosure
SMR Number 7760
NGR NY 15150 00302
Period Post-medieval ?
Source OS 1972 106, 815/4, 72

- Description** Site identified from vertical aerial photographs. It is on the current OS map, shown as containing fir trees, although now only three remain. It is possibly a decayed plantation.
- Assessment** It is to the south of the Miterdale Forest survey area
- Site Number** 209
- Site name** Irton Fell
- Site Type** Cairnfield
- SMR Number** 7763
- NGR** NY 14600 02530
- Period** Bronze Age?
- Source** OS 1972 106, 799/5, 72
- Description** Site identified from vertical aerial photographs. It comprises a limited number of cairns on open fell land.
- Assessment** The site lies to the immediate north of the Miterdale Forest
- Site Number** 210
- Site name** Irton Fell
- Site Type** Cairnfield
- SMR Number** 7858
- NGR** NY 13570 02250
- Period** Bronze Age ?
- Source** OS 1972 002, 509/3, 72
- Description** A site identified from vertical aerial photographs. The cairnfield incorporates 15 cairns, it is possible that these are natural.
- Assessment** The site lies to the immediate north of the Miterdale Forest
- Site Number** 211
- Site name** Rigg Wood
- Site Type** Building
- SMR Number** 7860
- NGR** NY 14060 00000
- Period** Unknown
- Source** OS 1972 002, 511/3, 72
- Description** A swite identified from vertical aerial photographs. It comprises building remains and one large enclosure to the south, with a possible second rectangular structure. It is not shown on the OS 1st edition maps of 1860 or 1866.
- Assessment** The site lies to the south of the Giggie Alley survey area
- Site Number** 212
- Site name** Low Longrigg
- Site Type** Wall
- SMR Number** 7962
- NGR** NY 16850 02840
- Period** Unknown
- Source** OS 1972 106, 670/2, 72
- Description** A site identified from vertical aerial photographs. It is a decaying enclosure standing approximately one course high, situated to the south of the modern field wall.
- Assessment** The site lies on the north-eastern edge of the Miterdale Head
- Site Number** 213
- Site name** Spout House Farm
- Site Type** Site of Quarry
- SMR Number** 12042
- NGR** NY 15820 00400
- Period** Post-medieval
- Description** A site shown as the site of a quarry on modern 1:10,000 OS maps.
- Assessment** The site lies to the south-east of the Miterdale Forest survey

Site Number 214
Site name Round Close Plantation
Site Type Charcoal Burning Pitstead
SMR Number 13613
NGR NY 15300 00500
Period Post-Medieval
Description A pitstead platform investigated in 1988. No datable artefacts were found, and there was no conclusive evidence for it.
Assessment The site lies to the south of the Miterdale Forest survey area.

Site Number 215
Site name Fisherground
Site Type Ridge and Furrow
SMR Number 16646
NGR NY 15200 00150
Period Medieval/Post medieval
Source CL 11/28, 29A, 1891/56-58
Description Aerial photograph of Eskdale Green (Fisherground) showing ridge and furrow and field systems.
Assessment The site lies to the south of the survey area

Site Number 216
Site name Miterdale Head
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Potash Kiln
NGR NY 1621 0242
Period Post-medieval
Source CROW YDX 259/2; LUAU identification survey 2000
Description The reported location of a potash kiln found and reported by W Fletcher in 1969. It was described as '100 yards from the ruined farmstead of Miterdale Head on the left bank of the River Mite built into the hillside on the track leading from Eskdale Green to Burnmoor Tarn. Built of large cobbles and unexcavated'. The area was closely examined in the course of the field survey, but no kiln was identified. Despite searching no site was identified at the reported location and there is a probability that the site corresponded with site 35.
Assessment The site lies within the Miterdale Head survey area

Site Number 217
Site name Great Bank Coppice
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Potash Kiln?
SMR Number 30485; 1335
NGR NY 14476 01350
Period Post-medieval/medieval
Source LUAU identification survey 2000; Crawford 1983, 35
Description The reported location of a potash kiln (SMR 30485), which was reported as 7 feet square and 4 feet deep. Crawford reported a bloomery on the edge of a stream valley in this location. It was reported as c5.5m in diameter. The identification survey examined the area and located a hollow set into the western bank of the stream, with a slight earthwork lip around. The lower part of the drops down to the stream. Size: 5m x 3.5m x 1.2m. It was possibly a potash kiln, but there was no observed evidence for a bloomery. The coordinates defined above are for the observed potash kiln, whereas those for the reported kiln (SMR 30485) are NY 1446 0137).
Assessment The site lies within the Miterdale Forest survey area

Site Number 218

Site name Latterbarrow
Site Type Potash Kiln
SMR Number 30486
NGR NY 13020 02960
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Description A potash kiln reported by Mike Davies Shiel. It was 6 feet square and 4 feet high.
Assessment The site lies to the north of the Miterdale Forest survey area

Site Number 219
Site name Hollin How
Site Type Potash Kiln
SMR Number 30487
NGR NY 14760 00080
Period Medieval / Post-medieval
Description A potash kiln reported by Mike Davies Shiel. It was 12 feet square and 7 feet high.
Assessment The site lies to the south of the Miterdale Forest and Giggie

Site Number 220
Site name Long Rigg Farm
Site Type Potash Kiln
SMR Number 30488
NGR NY 13870 00540
Period Medieval/Post medieval
Description A potash kiln reported by Mike Davies Shiel. It was 9 feet square and 5 feet high.
Assessment The site lies between the Miterdale Forest and Giggie Alley

Site Number 221
Site name Porterthwaite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Bloomery ?
SMR Number 30489; 3707
NGR NY 14270 00960
Period Medieval/Post medieval
Source LUAU Identification Survey; Crawford 1983, 36
Description A potash kiln which was 8 feet square and 5 feet high (SMR 30489). It corresponds in location with that of a bloomery reported in 1922, which was recorded as a conical mound, c2m high, with an artificial waterway at its foot, and foundations of a circular building, c14m in diameter. Slag heaps and a possible hearth were also reported. The conical mound was reported as still visible by Crawford. The present survey identified a artificial water course in this location, but no sign of a bloomery in this location. However, there was a bloomery identified near by (Site 254) and there is the possibility that the sites are one and the same.
Assessment It is within the Miterdale Forest survey area.

Site Number 222
Site name Low Place
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Potash Kiln
SMR Number 30493
NGR NY 15370 01760
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 2000;
Description A potash kiln, comprising a low hollow, with an upstanding bank around. There is a break in the external bank to the south. It is reported as a potash kiln by Mike Davies Shiel.
Assessment In Miterdale Forest survey area, at north-eastern end

Site Number 223

Site name Key How
Site Type Site of a mill
SMR Number 30503
NGR NY 13170 00370
Period Post-medieval
Description Site of a millstead.
Assessment The site lies to the south-west of the Miterdale Forest survey

Site Number 224
Site name Burnmoor
Site Type Cairnfield; enclosures; stone circles
SMR Number 1351, 31710-5
NGR NY 17410 02560
Period Bronze Age
Source LDNPS Survey; Quartermaine pers comm
Description A large cairnfield (approximately 403 cairns), a prehistoric enclosure, five stone circles each containing funerary cairns, six stone banks, two stone walls, a lynchet, and a short length of trackway. Brat's Hill (SMR 31715) is the largest stone circle, with around 42 stones forming an irregular circle of c30.4m, and containing five funerary cairns and two stones. There is an outlying stone a short distance to the north-west. White Moss North East stone circle (SMR 31714) is 16.2m in diameter, with 11 stones and a funerary cairn in the centre, White Moss South West stone circle (SMR 31713) is 16.6m in diameter and has 14 stones and a funerary cairn at the centre. Low Longrigg North East stone circle (SMR 31711) is 21.7m by 20.4m with 15 stones and contains two funerary cairns, Longrigg South West (SMR 31712) is 15.2m in diameter with nine stones and a funerary cairn at the centre.
Assessment The site lies to the east of the Miterdale Head survey area

Site Number 225
Site name Mecklin Park
Site Type Flint Artefacts
SMR Number 6155
NGR NY 13000 02000
Period Prehistoric
Description Flints found in Mecklin Park by J Cherry.
Assessment The site lies to the immediate west of the Miterdale Forest

Site Number 226
Site name Boat How
Site Type Enclosure; Hut circle
SMR Number 6326, 9108
NGR NY 17620 03300
Period Bronze Age
Source LDNPS Survey, Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming
Description A prehistoric enclosure containing 10 clearance cairns.
Assessment The site lies to the north-east of the Miterdale Head survey

Site Number 227
Site name Mecklin Park
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Flint Knife
SMR Number 13982
NGR NY 13980 02450
Period Bronze Age ?
Description A plano-convex knife in grey flint with white inclusions in the form of an elongated triangle with a broken point, worked along both of its longer edges. One edge is steeply retouched.
Assessment It is just within the Miterdale Forest Area

- Site Number** 228
Site name Irton Fell
Site Type Site of Bloomery
SMR Number 1323
NGR NY 13900 01700
Period Medieval
Source Crawford 1983, 35; LUAU identification Survey 2000
Description A bloomery is recorded on Crawford's survey of 1983, but could not be traced within the area of afforestation. The area was examined during the present identification survey and no features revealed. The reported location is on relatively steep ground and is remote from a water supply, which is abnormal for a bloomery and there is a possibility that the reported location is in error.
Assessment The site lies within the Miterdale Forest survey area
- Site Number** 229
Site name Eskdale Green
Site Type Site of Bloomery
SMR Number 1337
NGR NY 14000 00100
Period Medieval
Source Crawford 1983, 35
Description A bloomery sited at the foot of a rocky slope, consisting of masonry foundations with large quantities of slag nearby.
Assessment The site on the southern edge of the Giggle Alley survey area
- Site Number** 230
Site name Bakerstead
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Farmstead
SMR Number 16645
NGR NY 15925 02350
Period pre-1578
Source CROW D/Lec/Percy Survey; LUAU Identification Survey; OS 1:10,000 map
Description The site of Bakerstead farmstead, now an outdoor pursuits centre, is referenced in the 1578 Percy Survey. The name is also mentioned in manorial records of the late thirteenth to fourteenth centuries. It survives in good condition to full height, and the main farmhouse has been subject to only minimal alteration. There is, however, a south-west extension which is probably of relatively recent date, although it appears to be on older foundations.
Assessment The site lies within the Miterdale Head survey area.
- Site Number** 231
Site name Low Place
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Farmstead
NGR NY 1540 0175
Period pre-1578
Source CROW D/Lec/Percy Survey; OS 1998
Description The site of Low Place Farm, still shown on modern maps, and mentioned in the Percy Survey of 1578.
Assessment It is within the Miterdale Forest survey area, next to the River
- Site Number** 232
Site name Low Hulme
Site Type Farmstead
NGR NY 14300, 00640
Period pre-1578
Source CROW D/Lec/Percy Survey; OS 1998

- Description** The site of Low Holme Farm, still shown on modern maps, and mentioned in the Percy Survey of 1578.
- Assessment** It is just to the south of the Miterdale Forest survey area
- Site Number** 233
- Site name** Bang-Garth
- Site Type** Site of Farmstead
- NGR** NY 1520 0070
- Period** pre-1570
- Source** Winchester 1987, 48; CROW D/Lec/Percy Survey 1578
- Description** Winchester describes Bang garth as a destroyed holding (tenementum prostratum), shared by eight tenants, from a Public Record Office document of 1578. This appears to remain as a complex of earthworks on the lower slopes of Fell End, an area known as Rakerigg Craggs in the nineteenth century (OS 1860).
- Assessment** The site is lies just to the south of the Miterdale Forest survey
- Site Number** 234
- Site name** Scale Crag
- Site Type** Site of peat hut
- SMR Number** 6526
- NGR** NY 15340 00630
- Period** Post-medieval
- Description** A peat storage hut, type B, 6.75m by 4.6m
- Assessment** The site is lies just to the south of the Miterdale Forest survey
- Site Number** 235
- Site name** Scale Crag
- Site Type** Site of peat hut
- SMR Number** 6526
- NGR** NY 15280 00700
- Period** Post-medieval
- Description** A peat storage hut, type B, 6m by 5.3m, was roofed in 1860.
- Assessment** The site is lies to the south of the Miterdale Forest survey
- Site Number** 236
- Site name** Hollinhead
- Site Type** Site of peat hut
- SMR Number** 6527
- NGR** NY 15890 00650
- Period** Post-medieval
- Description** A peat storage hut, type A, 5.3m by 4m.
- Assessment** The site lies to the south of the survey area.
- Site Number** 237
- Site name** Long Rigg Farm
- Survey Area** Miterdale Forest
- Site Type** Bobbin Mill
- SMR Number** 12053
- NGR** NY 13860 00700
- Period** Post-medieval
- Source** Identification survey 2000; CROW D/Lec 94, 1799; OS
- Description** Site of a bobbin mill at Long Rigg Farm, still marked as a mill, and extant mill pond, on modern maps. A corn and walk (fulling) mill is mentioned in 1570, but this had gone out of use (decayed). The current mill may have originated in 1799, when a lease was granted to John Russell of Langray (Longrigg?) Green for making a weir across the Mite, as he wished to erect a water mill and install machinery for the carding of wool, in a close called Allams. He was granted the right to erect a dam across the bed of the river and cut back the banks in

order to divert water to the mill, which had two wheels. In 1860 (OS), the mill is marked as a Bobbin Mill, with a mill race and mill pond, labelled mill dam, and sluices clearly marked. Most of the mill is on the southern side of the river, and therefore outside the study area, but the dam earthworks albeit substantially altered survive on the northern side of the river.

Assessment The site lies on the southern boundary of the Miterdale Forest

Site Number 238

Site name Miterdale Head

Survey Area Miterdale Head

Site Type Drift Mine

NGR NY 16350 02750

Period Post-medieval

Source Identification Survey 2000; OS 1899 (2nd edition)

Description An old haematite drift mine marked on the 2nd edition 25 inches to one mile OS map of 1899. It is not marked on the OS six inches to one mile 1st edition map of 1866. It survives as a steep sided cut into a steep wooded valley side. The south-west side of the cut has a sheer cliff face. A small stream extends from the adit which is now blocked. A large spoil heap extends out from the valley side. A track extends south-west from the adit and is terraced / revetted into the slope.

Assessment The site is within the Miterdale Head study area.

Site Number 239

Site name Robingill Coppice

Survey Area Miterdale Head

Site Type Sheepfold

NGR NY 15750 02800

Period Post-medieval

Source OS first edition map (1866)

Description A sheepfold is marked on the OS 1866 map at the northern corner of the enclosure containing Robingill Coppice

Assessment The site is within the study area

Site Number 240

Site name North of Low Place

Site Type Sheepfold

NGR NY 1550 01975

Period Post-medieval

Source OS first edition map (1866); LUAU identification Survey

Description A sheepfold is marked on the OS 1866 map at the northern end of the intake wall, north of Low Place. The sheepfold stands to the full height of the wall and is in good condition. It has two cells and an entrance to the north.

Assessment Just outside the Miterdale forest area

Site Number 241

Site name Rake Rigg

Site Type Sheepfold

NGR NY 14625 00750

Period Post medieval

Source OS first edition ma (1866)

Description An old sheepfold is marked on the OS 1866 map to the south of Rake Rigg.

Assessment The site is to the south of the study area.

Site Number 242

Site name Giggie Alley

Site Type Gravel Pit

NGR NY 13970 00125

Period Post-medieval
Source OS first edition (1866)
Description A gravel pit is marked on the OS 1866 map.
Assessment The site is just outside the Giggle Alley study area.

Site Number 243
Site name Rake Rigg
Site Type Enclosure
NGR 14700 00800
Period Post-medieval
Source OS first edition (1866)
Description A small enclosure is marked on the OS 1866 map to the south of Rake Rigg.
Assessment The site is to the south of the study area.

Site Number 244
Site name Low Place
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Ford and Footbridge
NGR NY 15500 01800
Period pre-1866
Source LUAU identification survey 2000; OS first edition (1866)
Description A ford and footbridge are marked on the OS 1866 map, to the immediate north-east of Low Place. The ford and the foot bridge are marked on modern maps. The ford is in good condition being edged to the south-west by a weir made up of prominent boulders, and the crossing surface is smooth and in current use. The footbridge abutments survive, albeit subject to some modern repair and alteration. However, the bridge itself has been replaced with a steel and concrete superstructure.
Assessment The site is within the Miterdale Forest study area.

Site Number 245
Site name Bakerstead
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Footbridge
NGR NY 15961 02351
Period Pre-1866
Source LUAU identification survey 2000; OS first edition (1866)
Description A ford and footbridge are marked on the OS 1866 map, to the immediate east of Bakerstead. The footbridge is marked on the modern maps, but is now a modern timber structure. The ford survives and is in current use; it has a well-defined revetted weir to the south-west.
Assessment The site is within the Miterdale Head study area.

Site Number 246
Site name Porterthwaite
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Ford and footbridge
NGR NY 14675 01200
Period pre-1866
Source OS 1st edition (1866); Identification Survey 2000
Description A ford and footbridge are marked on the OS 1866 map, to the immediate south of Porterthwaite. The ford survives but is no longer in use.
Assessment It is within the Miterdale Forest study area

Site Number 247
Site name Intack
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Field wall / sheep fold

- NGR** NY 1649 0256
Period Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 2000; Winchester 1972
Description A series of decayed walls and ditch boundaries, within the Intack field of Miterdale Head. The walls are erratically defined and in some places survive up to 0.5m, they are of dry-stone construction. The ditches follow on from the walls and are in places very poorly defined. The ditches are c0.5-1m in width. There is a small enclosure set in the corner of a wall junction. The enclosure is 4m x 5m in size and the walls are of dry-stone construction, and are well-decayed surviving to only 0.4m. Internally there is a steep slope, and clearly it did not have a domestic function. It was possibly a small sheep shelter.
Assessment Within Miterdale Head Study Area
- Site Number** 248
Site name New Intack - Miterdale Head
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Field boundary
NGR NY 1671 0277
Period Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 2000
Description A series of ditch and bank boundaries forming a partial enclosure, butted against the main Miterdale enclosure boundary. The ditches are erratically defined and are overgrown in places. There is exposed stone in association.
Assessment Within the Miterdale Head area
- Site Number** 249
Site name Low Place
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Cup-marked stone ?
NGR NY 15528 01845
Period Bronze Age ?
Source Identification Survey 2000
Description A putative cup-marked stone by the path between Miterdale Head and Forest. It has five irregularly sized 'cups' set in the flat surface of boulder which was c1m across. It has a series of geological striations through it but the cup marks are seemingly independent of these. It is possible that it had a natural origin.
Assessment Within the Miterdale Forest area
- Site Number** 250
Site name Netherfield
Survey Area Miterdale Forest
Site Type Clearance Cairn
NGR NY 14657 01374
Period Modern ?
Source Identification Survey 2000
Description A clearance cairn adjacent to a track and a modern field wall. It is 4m x 3.5m x 1.5m. Much of the stone has patchy lichen and is entirely free of turf. It would appear to be of modern date.
Assessment Within the Miterdale Forest area
- Site Number** 251
Site name Bakerstead
Survey Area Miterdale Head
Site Type Bothy
NGR NY 16020 02278
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 2000

Description A decayed dry-stone structure butted against an enclosure field wall, which survives to a height of c1m (size 4m x 3.5m). The masonry stands to four courses, and was constructed of mainly undressed stones. A dry stone wall leads from it towards the farmstead.

Assessment Within the Miterdale Head area

Site Number 252

Site name Bakerstead

Survey Area Miterdale Head

Site Type Ford

NGR NY 16011 02344

Period Post-medieval

Source Identification Survey 2000

Description A ford crossing of the River Mite accessed by the track leading down from farmstead 39. It has a revetted weir to support the traffic across the river. This was a well-defined feature in good condition. The approach from the south was a sunken hollow way with stones piled up on the sides.

Assessment Within the Miterdale Head area

Site Number 253

Site name Broadgarth

Survey Area Miterdale Head

Site Type Sheep Fold

NGR NY 16287 02709

Period Post-medieval

Source Identification Survey 2000

Description A rectangular sheepfold is shown on the modern Ordnance Survey map, standing to c 2m high, comprising dressed stone and is in good condition. It is located on the edge of a steep scarp slope.

Assessment Within the Miterdale Head area

Site Number 254

Site name Porterthwaite

Survey Area Miterdale Forest

Site Type Bloomery ?

NGR NY 14320 01011

Period Medieval/ Post-medieval ?

Source Identification Survey 2000

Description A mound extending out from a steep natural slope into an area of mire. It has an artificially flat top, and steep, relatively smooth sides; there is some outcrop at the base which indicates that this was built up onto natural. There was no evidence of slag, but plenty of granite. The mound has a substantial volume, but there is no cut back into the slope, hence this was clearly not a pitstead. Size 4m x 6m x 2.5m. Despite the paucity of slag, it is probably a bloomery. There is a reported location of a bloomery c80m away (Site 221) and there is the possibility that the documented bloomery corresponds with this one.

Assessment Within the Miterdale Forest area

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig 1 Miterdale and Giggle Alley Forests Location Plan
- Fig 2 Ordnance Survey First Edition map OS, 1866 6": 1 mile map,
- Fig 3 Field Names and Boundaries as shown on the estate map of 1835 (CROW D/Lec/22),
- Fig 4 General Site Map - Miterdale Forest, Miterdale Head and Giggle Alley Forests
- Fig 5 Miterdale Forest Detail Survey Map
- Fig 6 Miterdale Head Detail Survey Map
- Fig 7 Giggle Alley Forest Detail Survey Map

PLATES

- Plate 1 Site 8 Circular sheepfold, Miterdale Head
- Plate 2 Site 62 Embanked trackway near Low Holme Farm, Miterdale Forest
- Plate 3 Site 75 Single Cairn, Porterthwaite, Miterdale Forest
- Plate 4 Site 125 Central building of a large rectangular enclosure, Porterthwaite, Miterdale Forest
- Plate 5 Site 135 Large cairn, Great Bank Coppice, Miterdale
- Plate 6 Site 184 Rectangular enclosure and terracing, Giggle Alley, Eskdale Green
- Plate 7 Site 36b The Farmhouse Range, Miterdale Head
- Plate 8 Site 36c The Barn, Miterdale Head

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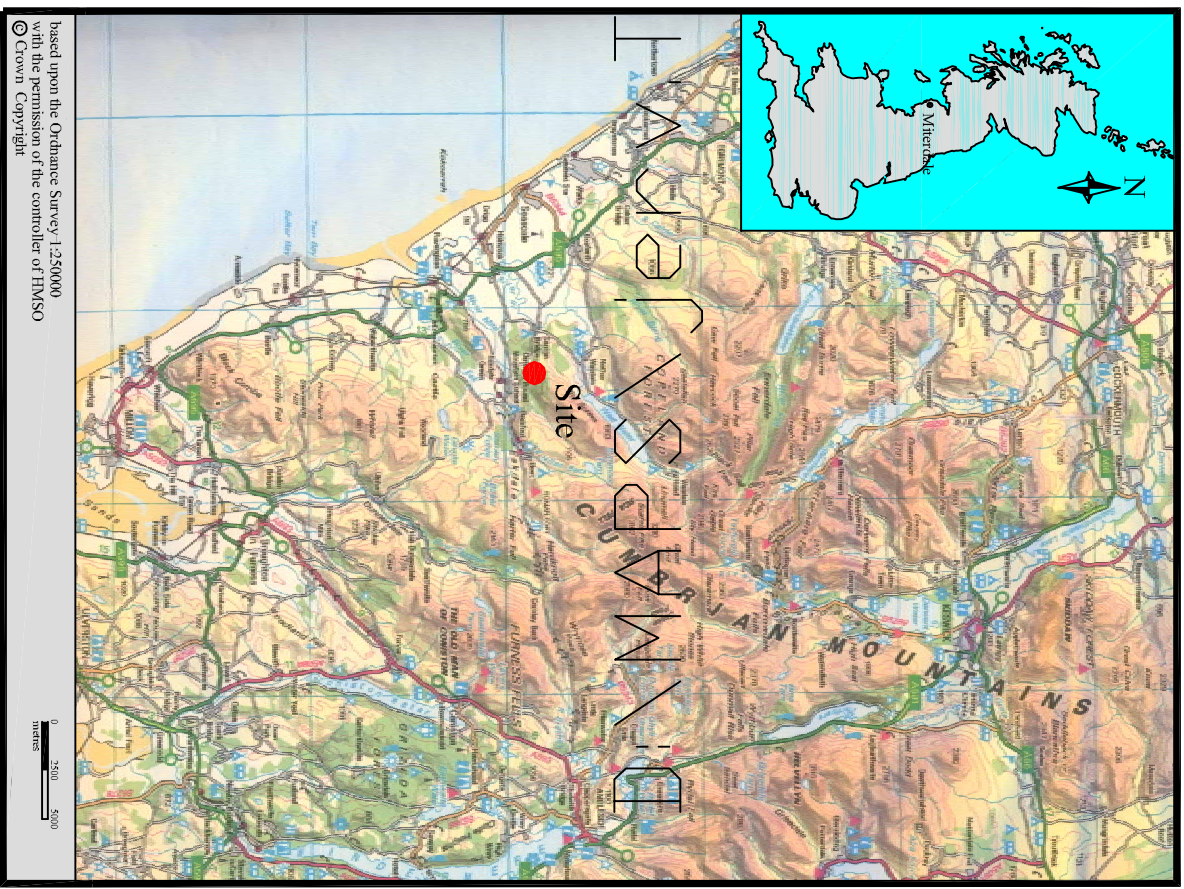
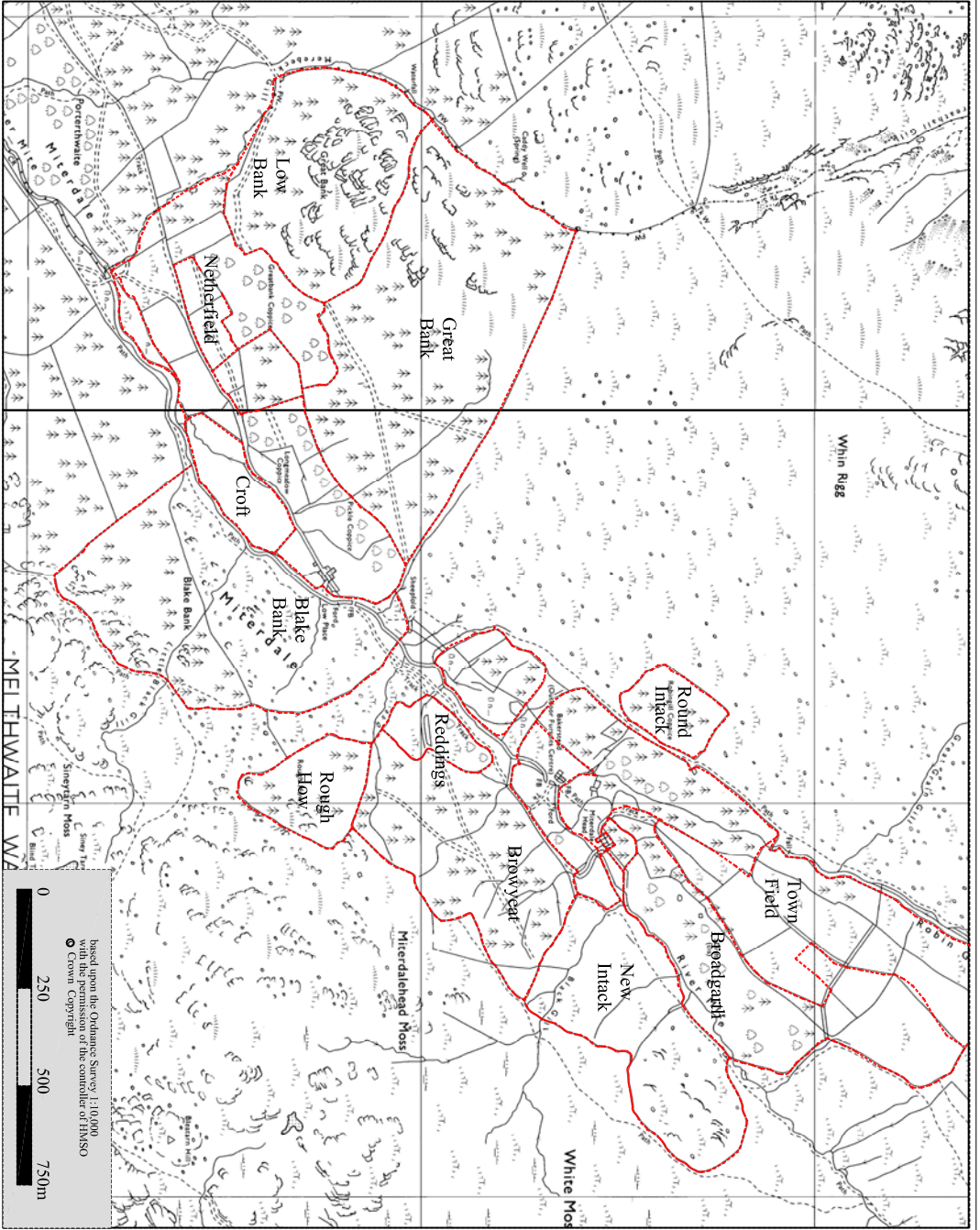


Figure 1: Location Map



Fig 2 Ordnance Survey First Edition OS, 1866 6": 1 mile map



Field Names and Boundaries as shown on the estatemap of 1835 (CROW D/LEC/22)

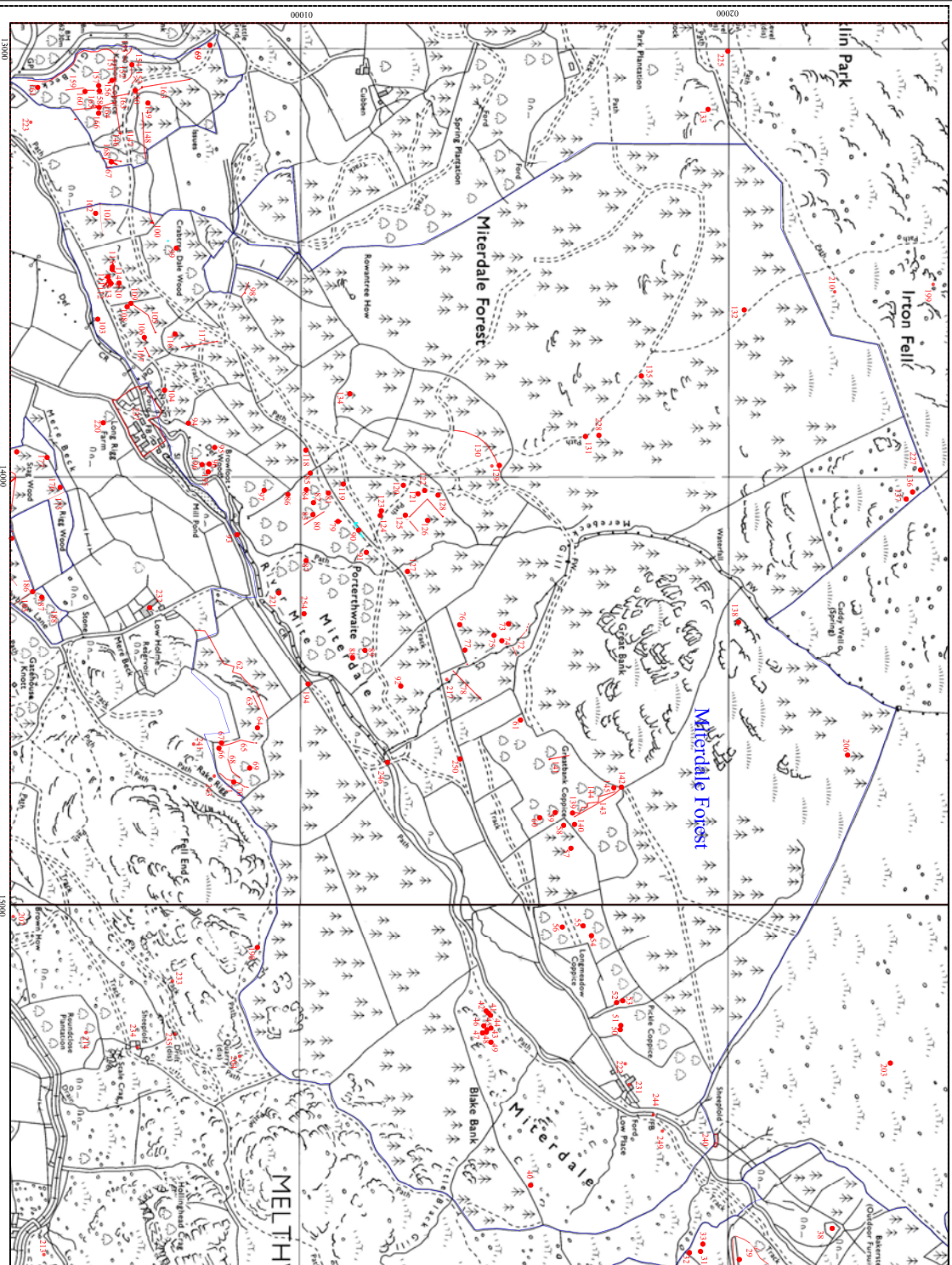


Figure 5 Miterdale Forest detail survey map

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
 STONEY INSTITUTE
 MELTHAM HOUSE
 LAITH
 TEL: 01524 888666

PROJECT:
 Miterdale and
 Giggle Alley
 Forests survey

DRAWING No:
 5



DRAWN BY: D/E/EC
 DATE: MAY 2000
 LOCATION:



KEY
 Linear and Localised Monuments

TITLE:
 Miterdale Forest
 Detail Survey Map
 COMMISSIONED BY:
 Lake District National Park
 Authority and Forest Enterprise

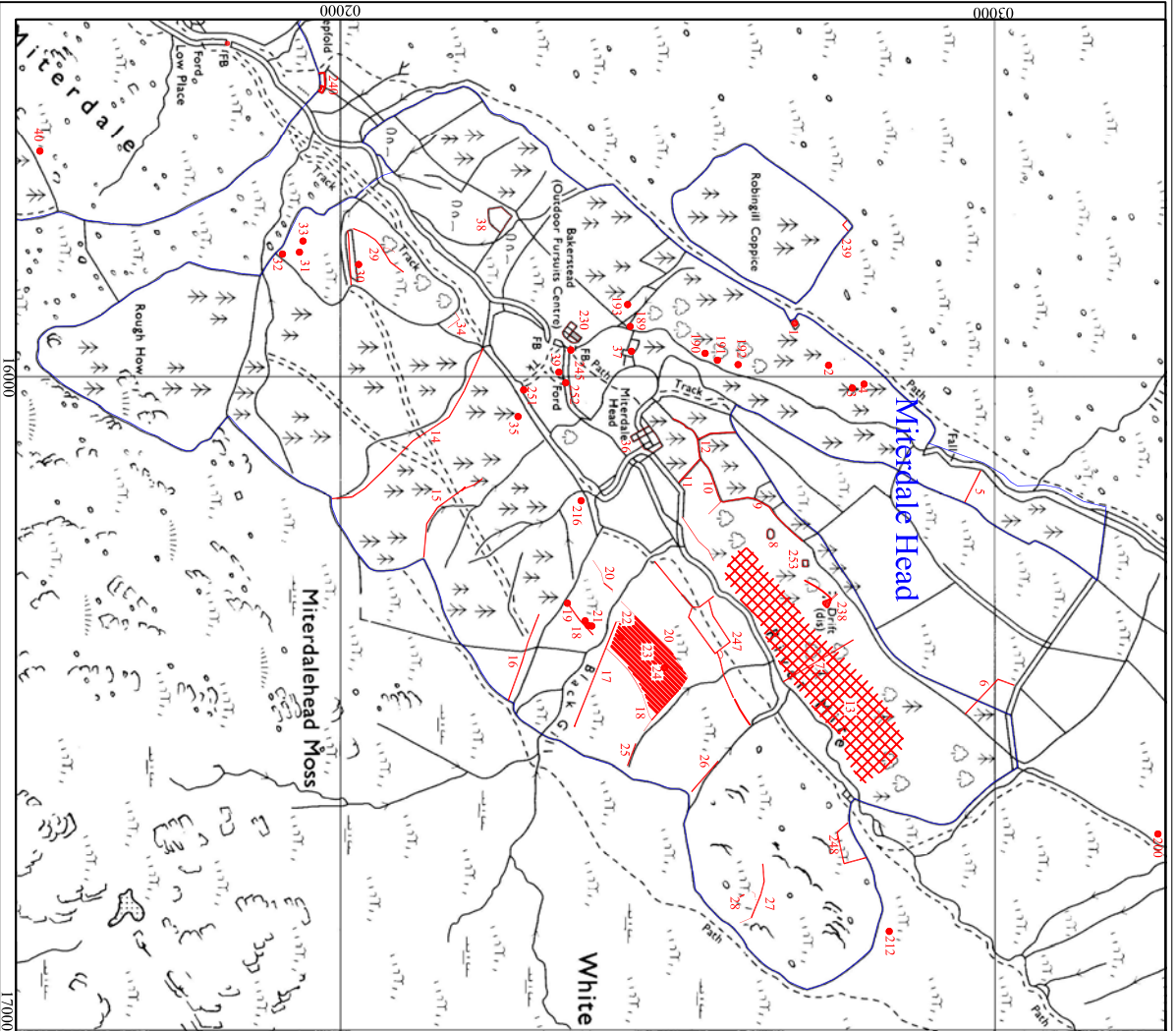





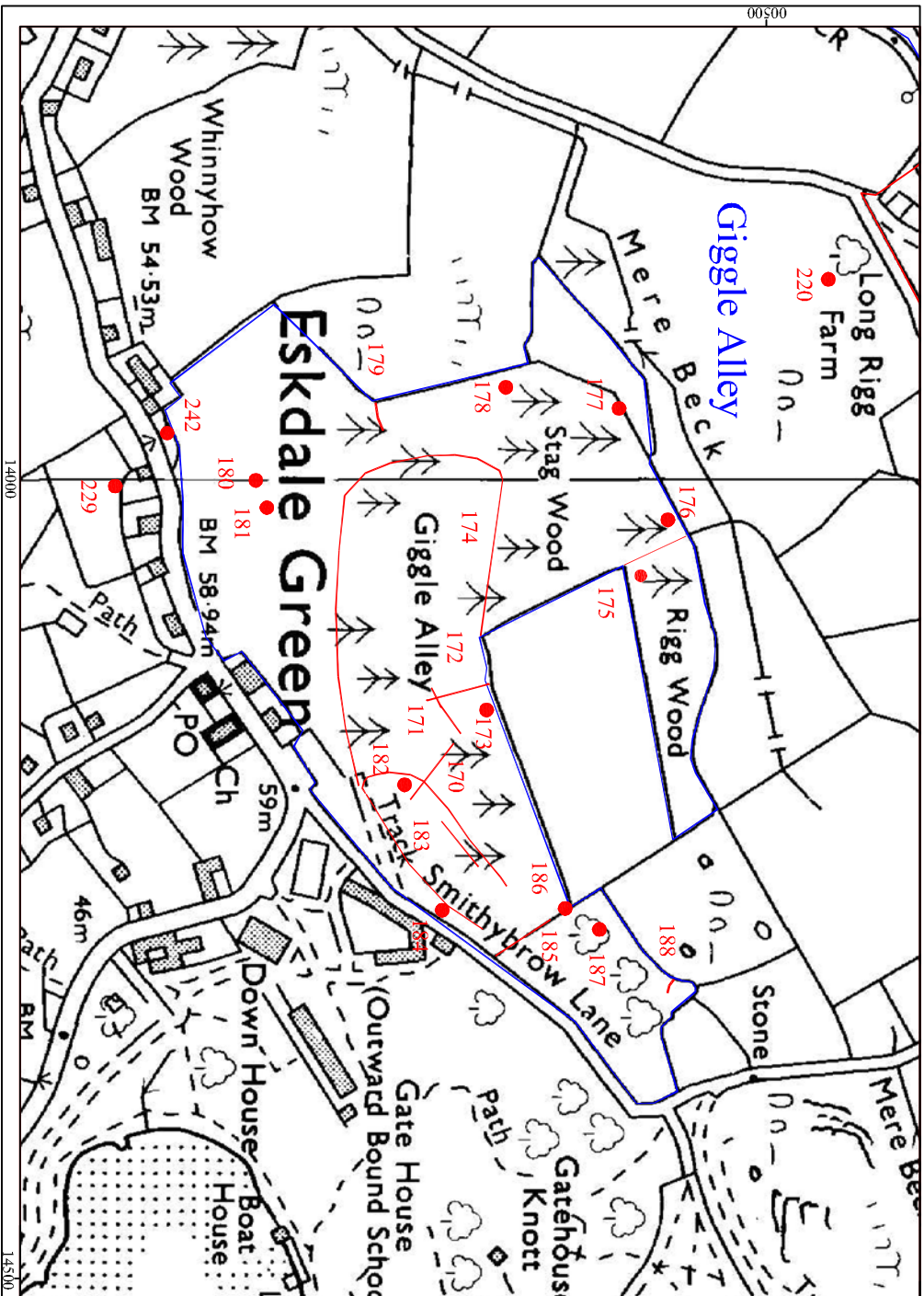


Figure 6 Miterdale Head detail survey map

 <p>LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT</p> <p>STOREY INSTITUTE MEETING HOUSE LANE LANCASTER LAN1 1TH TEL: 01524 888666</p>	
<p>PROJECT: Miterdale and Giggie Alley Forests Survey</p>	
<p>DRAWING No: 6</p>	
 <p>0 300m</p>	
<p>DRAWN BY: DE/JEC DATE: May 2000 LOCATION:</p>	
<p>KEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Copied woodlands  Linear and Localised Monuments  Area of Ridge and Furrow 	
<p>TITLE: Miterdale Head Detail Survey map</p>	
<p>COMMISSIONED BY: Lake District National Park Authority and Forest Enterprise</p>	




 <p>LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT STORY INSSTITUTE MERE LANE LANCASTER LA1 1TF TEL: 01534 848665</p>	
<p>PROJECT: Miffieldale and Giggle Alley Forests Survey</p>	
<p>DRAWING: 7</p>	
<p>0 100m</p>	
<p>DRAWN BY: DE/EC DATE: MAY 2000 LOCATION:</p>	
<p>KEY 184 Linear and Localised Monuments</p>	
<p>TITLE: Giggle Alley Forest detail survey map</p>	
<p>COMMISSIONER: Lake District National Park Authority and Forest Enterprise</p>	

Figure 7 Giggle Alley Forest detail survey map



Plate 1 Site 8 Circular Sheepfold, Miterdale Head looking south-east



Plate 2 Site 62 Embanked Trackway near Low Holme Farm, Miterdale looking east



Plate 3 Site 75 Clearance Cairn, Porterthwaite looking south-east



Plate 4 Site 125 the entranceway of the central enclosure, Porterthwaite, Miterdale looking south-west



Plate 5 Site 135 the large Cairn, at Great bank Coppice, Miterdale looking north



Plate 6 Site 184 a rectangular enclosure with adjacent terracing of the 'Japanese Gardens', Giggle Alley, Eskdale Green looking north-east



Plate 7 Site 36b The Farmhouse Range, Miterdale Head looking west



Plate 8 Site 36c, the Barn, Miterdale Head looking south-west