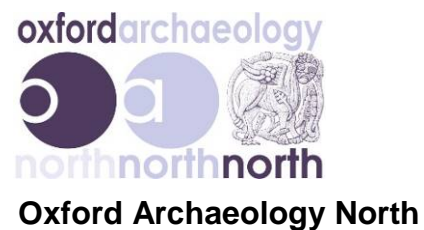




# **The Tongue, Troutbeck Park Farm, Windermere, Cumbria**

## **Historic Landscape Survey Report**



November 2017



Issue No: 2017-18/1838  
OA North Job No: L11031  
NGR: NY 42259 06797 (centred)

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## SUMMARY

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In Autumn 2016, the National Trust commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to survey an early settlement site on the western side of The Tongue, a natural spur of land between two streams, on Troutbeck Park Farm, near Windermere (NY 42259 06797 (centred)). The survey was required to establish the condition and extents of several Scheduled Monuments within the study area, two of which are currently on the Historic England *Heritage at Risk Register* due to threats to their survival from vegetation growth. The survey was therefore intended to record and evaluate the condition of archaeological and historical features to inform land management and a programme of vegetation control.

The survey was undertaken in February 2017 as a Level 1 identification survey across a 1.56 square kilometre study area within the landholding. In addition, more detailed Level 2 survey was undertaken on the area surrounding the scheduled settlement/enclosures on the western flank of The Tongue (NHLE 1007201), which includes the area of settlement and also a cairnfield which extends across the western flank.

The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR) includes 35 sites within the study area, largely on the western and southern sides of The Tongue. The survey produced evidence for a total of 68 sites. In addition to the settlement/enclosures, these include a substantial number of what are probably prehistoric clearance cairns, beyond the presently scheduled area for the settlement (NHLE 1007201). Five prehistoric funerary round cairns were also identified, four of which are Scheduled (NHLE 1011348, NHLE 1011349, NHLE 1011593 and NHLE 1011594). In addition, a probable medieval shieling was identified, although this was not located within the bounds of the area scheduled as containing it (NHLE 1011677). A settlement/enclosure, cut by a hollow-way, was identified within the area of NHLE 1007201, and was associated with a small cairnfield and a putative house platform.

In total, 24 charcoal-burning platforms were identified across the survey area, adding to those already identified on The Tongue and to the west of Trout Beck. A slate quarry was identified, which is known from historical records to have been open in the middle of the eighteenth century. Most of the other sites identified are features relating to a post-medieval pastoral economy, including field boundaries, smoots and sheep-shelters. There is also a clapper bridge, and several communication routes; these include the possible line of the High Street Roman road through the valley, and hollow-ways and trackways related to quarrying, and possibly also to charcoal burning.

Whilst most the sites identified remain in a fair condition of preservation above ground, bracken and reed growth on the fellsides is a subject of concern, especially within the scheduled areas. It is recommended that the vegetation is managed, including removal, as appropriate.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In the autumn of 2016, the National Trust commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological survey of The Tongue, Troutbeck Park Farm, Windermere (centred on NY 42259 06797; Fig 1). This was intended to record and evaluate archaeological and historical features to inform land management and a programme of vegetation control (National Trust 2016).
- 1.1.2 The Tongue is a natural spur, formed between two active streams on the lower slopes of Thornthwaite Crag, with gently sloping and well-drained land on either side of the spur. There are six Scheduled Monuments within the study area. These include four prehistoric funerary cairns (NHLE 1011348, NHLE 1011349, NHLE 1011593 and NHLE 1011594) at the northern end of the area, and a single shieling (NHLE 1011677) and an extensive area of putatively prehistoric settlements/enclosures (NHLE 1007201) have been recorded on the shallow western flank of The Tongue. The area of settlement enclosures presently has a scheduled curtilage measuring 136 x 56m, and, being overgrown with bracken and other vegetation, is on the *Heritage at Risk Register* (Historic England 2017a). It has, however, been observed that its boundary does not adequately define the extent of the monument. Accordingly, there is a need to undertake new survey work to define the extent and character of the resource so as to refine the schedule and inform the management of the monument.
- 1.1.3 Undesignated archaeological sites within the study area include settlement remains, clearance cairns, and funerary cairns. The National Trust SMR (NTSMR) contains 35 sites within the study area, largely on the western and southern sides of The Tongue. Features of an historic date include a shieling, charcoal-burning platforms and ruined walls.
- 1.1.4 The survey was undertaken in February 2017 as a Level 1 identification survey across a 1.56 square kilometre study area within the landholding. In addition, more detailed Level 2 survey was undertaken on the area surrounding the Scheduled settlement/enclosures on the western flank of The Tongue (NHLE 1007201).

### 1.2 OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1 The objectives of the project, as defined by the National Trust brief (2016) are summarised as follows:
- to identify and describe any previously unrecorded sites in order to expand existing data on the National Trust's Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR). A Level 1 survey will produce records for the whole site area and a Level 2 survey will provide additional detail of the Scheduled area of settlement/enclosures on the western flank of The Tongue (NHLE 1007201);
  - to allow the data to be incorporated into a Geographical Information System (GIS), each monument in the Level 2 survey area will be recorded in outline as a polygon, and those in the Level 1 area will be recorded as point data;

- to produce a gazetteer of all the monuments, sites and features of archaeological interest within the study area (including those already recorded by the National Trust), to be compatible with the NTSMR ExeGISis database;
- to produce a written and illustrated report, which presents the results of the historic landscape survey and condition survey in a meaningful way, which will aid future management of the property.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 Jamie Lund of the National Trust issued a brief for an archaeological survey, of The Tongue, Troutbeck Park Farm (National Trust 2016). In response to this, OA North compiled a project design (*Appendix 1*). The work programme was divided into two elements, the Level 1 and 2 field surveys being undertaken in February 2017, prior to the growth of vegetation. Analysis and production of the figures were undertaken in June and July 2017. The work was consistent with the relevant CIfA and Historic England guidelines (CIfA 2014a; 2014b; Historic England 2015).

### 2.2 FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 2.2.1 The survey study area as defined in the project brief (National Trust 2016) encompasses 1.56 square kilometres. Following discussions with the National Trust Archaeologist, it was proposed that a detailed (Level 2) survey should be undertaken of the core area surrounding the Scheduled settlement (NHLE 1007201) and an identification (Level 1) survey of the rest of the area. The sites already identified on the NTSMR were checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as those monuments which had not previously been recorded. The survey involved four elements: reconnaissance; mapping; description; and photography.
- 2.2.2 ***Reconnaissance:*** the reconnaissance consisted of close fieldwalking, varying from 10m to 20m line intervals dependent on visibility and safety considerations. The survey aimed to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and thus all sites noted were recorded. The extent of any areas where there was no access would be defined on maps and depicted on the CAD mapping. All sites identified from the NTSMR, and Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition maps were investigated. Sites already on the NTSMR were included in the site gazetteer (*Appendix 2*).
- 2.2.3 It was found that only 2m resolution LiDAR was available, and this covered roughly one-third of the study area. Given the lack of fine detail and the incomplete coverage, LiDAR was utilised only to aid identification of any monuments within the available coverage.
- 2.2.4 ***Detailed Survey mapping (core area):*** a Satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) was utilised to satisfy the Level 2 survey requirements. The GPS is a Leica differential system and uses a base station in conjunction with a roving station to correct the raw data and thereby achieve much greater accuracies than can be achieved with a hand-held GPS. The accuracy of the OA North GPS system is capable of  $\pm 0.02\text{m}$  and provides for a quick and effective means of recording the position and extent of sites. The GPS techniques were used to record the extent of each monument within a site group.
- 2.2.5 ***Identification Survey Mapping (wider area):*** a hand-held GPS was utilised to satisfy the Level 1 identification survey requirements. The GPS techniques were used to record the location of each monument and the extent of site groups.
- 2.2.6 ***Site Description and Assessment:*** a detailed description was provided for all identified monuments for subsequent transcription into an Access database. The data format is consistent with the NTSMR, running ExeGISis, using their mandatory

fields, and will use a block of NTSMR numbers. Although individual monuments were recorded; where they were clearly part of a group (for example, a cairnfield), then the site for entry into the NTSMR was the wider group (*eg* cairnfield). Sites identified from documentary sources, but not identified on the ground, were incorporated into the gazetteer. The input into the system was guided by a pro-forma to ensure uniformity and consistency of input, the pro-forma consisting of the following fields: Site Name; NGR; NTSMR No; Site Type; Period; Sources; Significance; Condition; Threats; Management Recommendations; Description; Photo ID.

2.2.7 Each category has been categorised for their significance, as defined below:

- High: archaeological sites of the highest importance, including Scheduled Monuments, as well as unscheduled sites of potential national importance;
- Medium: archaeological sites of regional significance;
- Low: archaeological sites of local significance, or sites previously recorded that do not survive or are not authentic.

2.2.8 The description incorporates a provisional interpretation of the function and purpose of a site, where possible, and similarly, provides a provisional interpretation of site chronology where possible.

2.2.9 **Photographic Survey:** a photographic archive was generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs were taken of all sites using a scale bar. All photography was recorded on photographic pro-forma sheets which show the subject, orientation and date. The photography was primarily undertaken with a digital camera (at least 16 megapixels).

## 2.3 GAZETTEER OF SITES

2.3.1 Information concerning the sites of archaeological interest within the study area has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 2*), which provides details of their location, period, physical description, and management issues. Locations are given as ten-figure National Grid References, where possible, and the position of each site is indicated on maps of the study area (see *Section 4*). A photographic reference relating to the location of the photograph within the digital archive is also included.

## 2.4 REPORTING

2.4.1 The present report sets out and summarises the results of the landscape survey, and discusses the features identified within the context of landscape development at a local and a wider, regional, scale. It then sets out priorities for the management of specific significant archaeological features, and for archaeological and landscape conservation at a wider scale.

## **2.5 ARCHIVE**

- 2.5.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2015) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all of the data gathered during the course of the project. The archive is provided in the former English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and in digital format.

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### 3. BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 *‘Troutbeck Tongue protrudes, splitting the valley into two, and being itself most lovely with its farmstead, and dropped thorns, and coppice and grey rocks: while, behind and above it, the vale head rises into grandeur, with its torrents leaping down, and its pathway winding up....’* (Martineau 1855, 36).
- 3.1.2 **Location:** The Tongue, Troutbeck (NY 42259 06797), lies c 8km north of Windermere in the central Lake District, c 3km to the north of the north end of Troutbeck Village, and approximately 1km to the east of the Kirkstone Pass (A592; Fig 1).
- 3.1.3 **Topography:** the study area is situated within a dramatic landscape, comprising a natural ridge or spur defined by fluvial erosion on each side, rising from 160m AOD (Plate 1), at the base of the Troutbeck valley, to its peak, at the southern end of The Tongue, at 364m AOD. The Tongue is flanked by dramatic and rapidly ascending fellsides and crags; to the east, Ill Bell, the summit of the narrow ridge between the Troutbeck and Kentmere valleys, peaks at 757m AOD, and to the north-west, Stoney Cove Pike peaks at 763m AOD.



Plate 1: The Tongue, looking south

- 3.1.4 To the west of the spur, in its V-shaped gill, is Trout Beck, a deep-sided, meandering beck flowing southwards. To the east, the base of the slope is flatter and is characterised by a smaller, less active, stream: Hagg Gill. The steep slopes on the eastern edge of the (wider) Troutbeck valley were probably formed by Hagg Gill. The flatter areas on the eastern side of Hagg Gill have been used as the route for the Roman road, High Street, and there are enclosed fields extending as a line, one field wide, along the east side of this route. The north of The Tongue is narrower, with the saddle at a height of c 300m AOD, beyond which the larger Troutbeck valley extends to Stoney Cove Pike at the head of the valley and Hartsop to the north-west. Where Hagg Gill and Trout Beck meet at the southern edge of The Tongue, the contours are more rounded. There, too, is the confluence with Woundale Beck.



These three becks flow southwards through the wider, flat-bottomed and wooded valley, to Windermere.

- 3.1.5 **Study Area:** the study area includes the lower slopes of the rounded southern end of The Tongue, and is bounded to the east by High Street and Hagg Gill. Its northern remit is the saddle at the northern edge of The Tongue, where there is a short length of track to a sheepfold. From there, the study area is bounded on the west side by Trout Beck as far as the bridge by Troutbeck Park.
- 3.1.6 The topography within the study area is of unenclosed rough, open fell, with rocky outcrops at the southern end and areas of marshy ground (now drained) to the north. There are few trees except in the woodlands, Hird Wood, on the lower western slopes of the southern end, and in the area north-west of Troutbeck Park Farm. Only at the southern edge of the study area, in the environs of Troutbeck Park Farm, are there enclosed fields and trees.
- 3.1.7 **The Landholding:** The Tongue is under the ownership of the National Trust and tenanted as part of Troutbeck Park Farm, which lies immediately to the south. Whilst the early history of the farm is unclear, it was once within a Royal Forest and belonged to the Crown. In the seventeenth century, the farm was leased from the Crown by the Phillipson family of Calgarth Hall (NTSMR 25932).
- 3.1.8 A deed map of Troutbeck Park (Plate 2) is undated, but is believed to be an eighteenth-century copy of an earlier original, given its style, perhaps of sixteenth- or seventeenth-century date (J Lund *pers comm*). The painting portrays the topography of The Tongue very clearly, as an area of unenclosed fell defined by Hagg Gill and Trout Beck. The painting shows the walled extents of the post-medieval Troutbeck Park, which followed north/south along the lower slopes of the fellside to the west and east of The Tongue, and west/east across Blue Gill Fold and to the north of Troutbeck Park Farm (*Section 4*, Sites **4** and **19**). Troutbeck Park Farm sits at the southern foot of The Tongue, with Hird House and Hird Wood to the south-west. Outside, and to the east of, the current survey area, the Troutbeck Park slate quarry is shown east of Hagg Gill, as well as two areas of intake with buildings on the fellside.



*Plate 2: The deed map of Troutbeck Farm (Source: National Trust)*

3.1.9 Troutbeck Park has long been associated with the quarrying of slate; during the mid-eighteenth century, the farm was tenanted by one William Birkett, who was also the manager of the Troutbeck Park slate quarry (Tyson 1984). A mid-seventeenth-

century tenant of the house, also called William Birkett, is described either as a gentleman or a yeoman in different documents (NTSMR 25932). Whilst the detailed history of the farmhouse is not known, its size, the presence of forward-pointing gables, large chimneys and several associated barns (as depicted on the deed map) suggest it is of a relatively high status. The implication is that, over the generations, Troutbeck Park Farm was probably of sufficient importance to be tenanted by members of influential local 'statesmen' families, perhaps on a par with the Browne family of Town End, in Troutbeck village to the south (LDNPP 2016).

- 3.1.10 In the 1920s, threats to traditional upland farming came in the form of the Forestry Commission, which proposed the planting of many agriculturally 'low value' upland areas with conifer woodland to fulfil the national need for timber (LDNPP 2016, 218). This land comprised the upland fell grazing for several important farms in the central Lake District, which spurred on many conservation campaigns (*ibid*).
- 3.1.11 It was against this background that Troutbeck Park Farm was bought by Beatrix Potter in 1923. Potter famously ran the farm, with the help of local shepherd Tom Storey, to protect traditional upland farming and together they built up a celebrated flock of Herdwick sheep (Reebanks 2015; LDNPP 2016, 218). At the time of her death in 1943, Potter's 14 farms and 4000 acres of land were gifted to the National Trust, on the understanding that they would continue to be managed traditionally and ensure the survival of upland sheep farming (*ibid*).
- 3.1.12 **Geology:** the bedrock of the northern and southern part of The Tongue is composed of Froswick and Lincomb Tarns volcanic tuff, which formed approximately 451-461 million years ago, in the Ordovician Period, the most dramatic period of Lake District rock formation (BGS 2017). At that time, the local environment was dominated by explosive eruptions of silica-rich magma. The volcanic tuff deposits are struck through, towards the centre of the study area, by a north-east/south-west oriented band of Andesite, of the same period, to the west of which is a small area of Seathwaite Fell Sandstone, which was formed in a local environment dominated by shallow seas (*ibid*). Superficial deposits on The Tongue, where these exist below and amongst areas of outcropping rock, are of Quaternary-period Devensian till (*ibid*).
- 3.1.13 Soils within the study area are characterised as low fertility, freely draining acid loamy soils over rock (Cranfield University 2017). These acid soils commonly support rough upland grazing, dry heath and moor, with bracken, gorse and oak woodlands (*ibid*).

## 3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period:** a well-documented chronology of clearance, settlement and industry is known for the Lake District, starting in the Neolithic period, with continuing development of farming during the Bronze Age (c 2500-700 BC). Such farming activity can be recognised from clearance cairns and earthwork field boundaries. Other types of cairns, particularly round cairns, are evidence of a significant emphasis on funerary rituals and monuments by people in the Bronze Age. These funerary round cairns are stone mounds of a large diameter, surviving to varying heights and constructed over one or more stone-lined cist burials, and are often sited in high places with good views (Historic England 2017b). The NTSMR records significant groups of Bronze Age funerary cairns on The Tongue, as well as less well-defined cairns of smaller diameter, which might be agricultural clearance cairns of the Bronze Age to medieval periods. There is a group of four round cairns,

- likely to be Bronze Age funerary cairns, on the slopes of the summit at the northern end of The Tongue within the study area (Sites **15**, **16**, **21** and **22**; *Appendix 2*).
- 3.2.2 Further clearance cairns of probable Bronze Age date have been found on the lowest slopes surrounding The Tongue, but outside the study area; two (NTSMR 23391) and NTSMR 23378) were on the west side, adjacent to a crossing point over the Trout Beck. These were adjacent to features of enclosure, clearance cairns and settlement (NTSMR 23377 and NTSMR 23376), of medieval or post-medieval date. To the south of these, two field-clearance cairns were found in Hird Wood, one of the Bronze Age or medieval period and the second of the medieval to post-medieval period (NTSMR 23385 and NTSMR 23300). Also within Hird Wood was a prehistoric concentric stone circle (NTSMR 20427; NHLE 1011350; Fig 2). In the enclosed fields, east of Hagg Gill and High Street, on the east side of The Tongue, were two Bronze Age cairns (NTSMR 23201 and NTSMR 23200). South of these were a further three cairns (NTSMR 20434, NTSMR 20433 and NTSMR 20432), all of which are scheduled (NHLE 1011355, NHLE 1011356 and NHLE 1011357) but are now considered to be clearance cairns (J Lund *pers comm*). Some distance to the south of these, and south of Low Quarry (*Section 3.2.12*), were another two Bronze Age funerary cairns (NTSMR 20435 and NTSMR 23221).
- 3.2.3 **Roman Period:** on the flat width of land alongside Hagg Gill, the Roman road known as High Street was constructed to link the forts of Ambleside and Brougham (Margary 1973). Although High Street defines the east side of the study area, no other Roman or Romano-British sites have been noted in the close environs. The siting of High Street was probably dictated by geographical and topographical considerations, but such a route may already have been adopted by prehistoric peoples.
- 3.2.4 **Medieval Period:** medieval clearance, settlement and agricultural activities were possibly circumscribed by the designation of the fells at Troutbeck as a Royal Forest, sometime between the Norman Conquest and the late thirteenth century (Scott 1904, 9; Farrer and Curwen 1924; Cook 2009); the boundaries of the royal forest, however, are not well-defined. One or more parks at Troutbeck (perhaps for deer) were created, documented in 1272 and 1283 (Farrer and Curwen 1924); the early baronial park at Troutbeck, to the south of the village, was known as Old Park (Scott 1904, 9; Parsons 1993, 115-20; Cook 2009). In 1437, three parks were named as 'Trowtebecke Parke, Le Cole Parke and Calfgarth' (Farrer and Curwen 1924, 44); the Cole Park possibly corresponds to the earlier 'Old Park' (Parsons 1997, 81). The Royal Forest of Troutbeck was disparked in 1552 and the wastes and commons of Old Park were divided between the customary tenants (Scott 1904, 9; Parsons 1993, 118-20).
- 3.2.5 In 1336, William de Coucy referred to trespassers at his park in Troutbeck, and in 1340 a more formal licence to 'impark his wood of Troutebek' was issued (Farrer and Curwen 1924, 40). Although the boundaries of the park were not defined in the document, it is thought that The Tongue may have formed a part of this Troutbeck Park (Parsons 1993, 115-16). Thirteenth- to fifteenth-century documentary evidence mentioning the Forest and parks at Troutbeck demonstrates the felling and managing of the timber resources, maintaining herbage and pannage (Farrer and Curwen 1924). In addition, stock were 'agisted' (taken into grazing for payment) and there were fisheries (Cook 2009).



- 3.2.6 From the late fifteenth century, Troutbeck Park was leased from the Crown to the Harrington family (Parsons 1993, 117); it is believed that it became a privately managed stock farm around this time, and between c 1485 and 1515 it provided an income from agistment (*ibid*; Cook 2009). By 1607, it had certainly been divided into fields or closes, and the perimeter of the park was no longer fenced (Parsons 1993, 117). A new park was granted by Charles I to Huddleston Phillipson for his service during the First English Civil War (Scott 1904, 9-10; Tyson 1984; Martineau 1855, 34).
- 3.2.7 The probable earliest representation of Troutbeck Park (Plate 2) is an eighteenth-century copy of an earlier painting of the property (J Lund *pers comm*; Section 3.1.9). Although undated, this shows the Park defined by a wall or pale, with its northern extents defining the present survey area, and its western and eastern extents taking in the lower fellsides beyond Hagg Gill and Trout Beck. To the deed map can be added three dated representations of Troutbeck Park from between the 1770 and 1804, which show similar layouts: Jefferys' 1770 map of Westmorland (Plate 3); one by Thomas Kitchin, published in 1777 (Plate 4); and Charles Smith's map of 1804 (Plate 5).

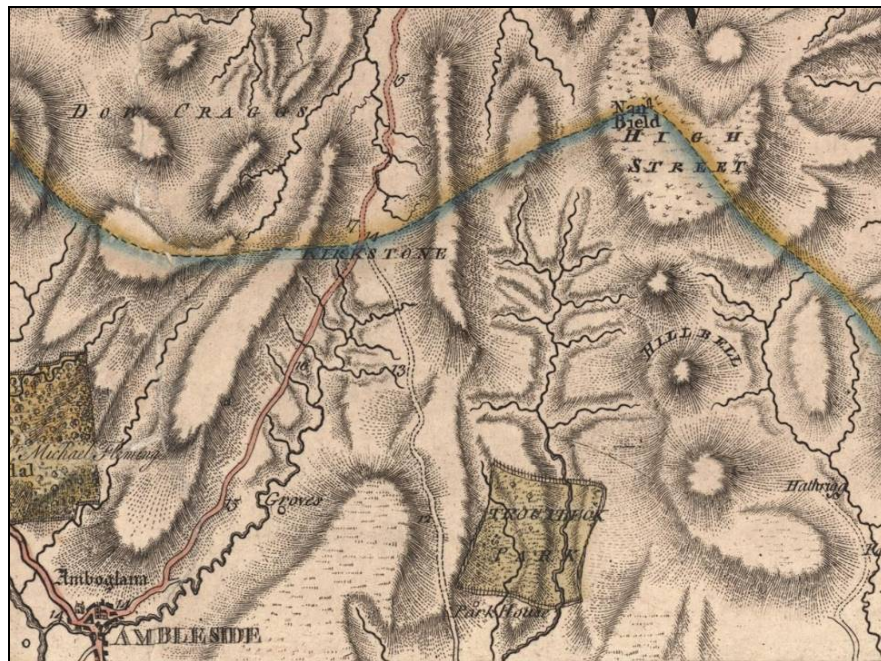


Plate 3: Troutbeck Park and 'Park House' depicted upon Jefferys' map of Westmorland, 1770



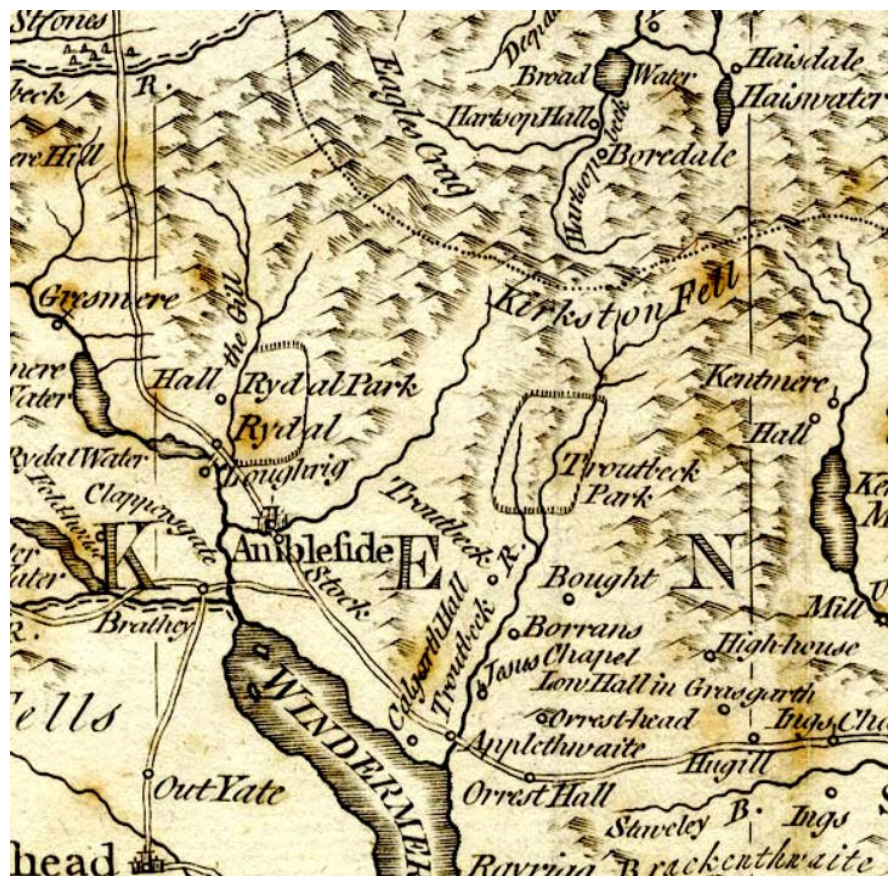


Plate 4: Kitchen's Map of Westmoreland, 1777, showing Troutbeck Park

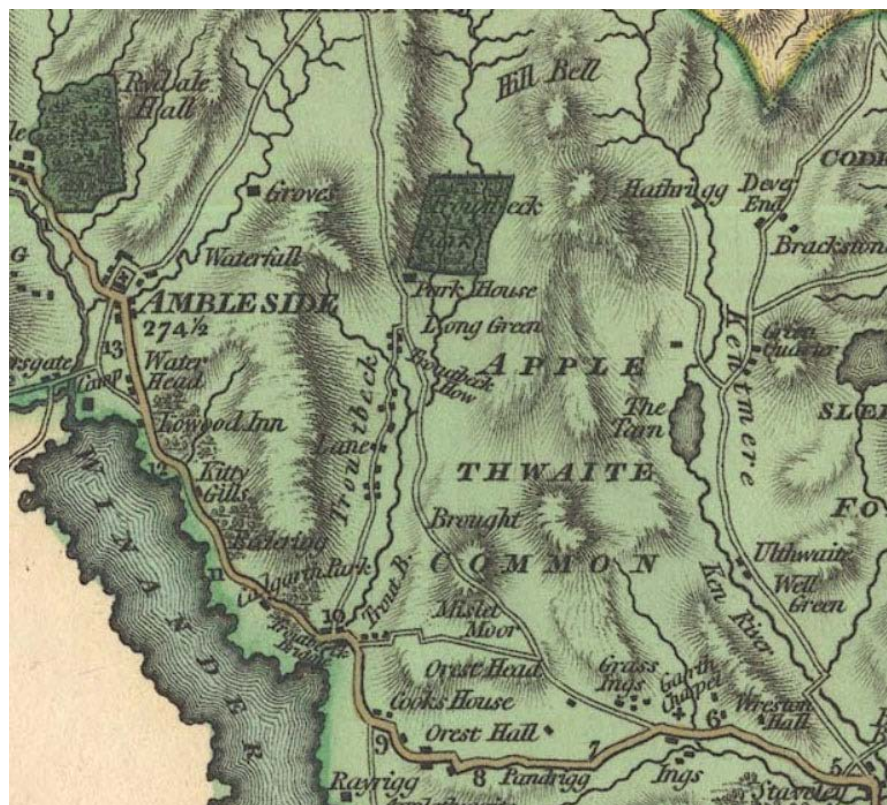


Plate 5: Smith's map of 1804, showing the park and Park House

- 3.2.8 The northern and southern boundary walls of the park are the sole evidence on The Tongue for the presence of Troutbeck Park within the present survey area (Sites **4** and **19**; *Appendix 2*), which does not include its mapped western and eastern extents (Plates 2-5). The present walls appear to be of post-medieval date, having been rebuilt in the same position and on the same alignment as the earlier park walls.
- 3.2.9 ***The Medieval and Post-medieval Farming Landscape:*** during the medieval period, agriculture in the Lake District valleys, such as that at Troutbeck, was based largely on pastoral farming, which exploited the considerable areas of upland waste. Only limited amounts of flat land were available for arable farming on or close to the valley floor. Typically, these areas were permanently enclosed by a ring-garth, which served to keep the grazing animals off the crop (Winchester 2000, 54). Angus Winchester (1987) has suggested that most farms of this period had a small acreage growing oats, barley, and hay, but with livestock husbandry as the principal occupation.
- 3.2.10 Above the valley floor, the fellsides, rights to which were often retained by the landowner, provided summer pasture for tenants, access to which being subject to stringent regulations policed by manorial courts (Winchester 1987). Peat from areas of waste was also cut for fuel and bracken for thatching, bedding, and potash production (*ibid*). Medieval activity on The Tongue is indicated by the presence of a shieling (Site **65**; *Appendix 2*), further examples of which have been identified to the north of The Tongue (NTSMR 23389 and NTSMR 20422 (NHLE 101135)) beyond the present survey area. Shielings were used as shelters during the summer months when animals were grazed on the high fells; this suggests that although The Tongue was parkland during at least some of the medieval period, it was also part of a stock-based agricultural economy (*Section 3.2.6*).
- 3.2.11 The rise of the ‘statesman farmer’ in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw the gradual enclosure of the agricultural landscape. Many medieval farmsteads were abandoned as tenements were reorganised to create larger farms, and intakes were created which extended into former common waste (LDNPP 2016, 164). The period also saw most houses, which were typically of timber or peat construction on stone plinths, replaced in stone (Winchester 2000). In some townships, this period saw the agglomeration of many small individual holdings by wealthy farming families, such as the Browne family of Troutbeck, who resided at Town End. The Troutbeck valley was home to a group of influential statesmen farmers who were at the forefront of the so-called ‘great rebuilding’ of the seventeenth century (LDNPP 2016, 170).
- 3.2.12 ***Post-medieval Industries in the Environs of The Tongue – Charcoal Burning:*** detailed studies of the woodlands around Troutbeck suggest that charcoal burning (and iron-smelting) were taking place in the Troutbeck valley before the sixteenth century, perhaps in Cole Park (or the Old Park) south of Troutbeck (Parsons 1997, 81). It may have been shortly after this that coppicing in both the Old Park and Troutbeck Park became an important feature of woodland management and that the woodland was being seen as a commercial resource (*op cit*, 81-3). By the eighteenth century, the demands of the iron forges and blast furnaces of the Lake District were encouraging the large-scale production of charcoal; indeed, Troutbeck Park had a contract with the Backbarrow Company in 1713 and 1714 (*op cit*, 84-5). Charcoal from Troutbeck Park, destined for Backbarrow, was valued at £55 2s 2d in 1713, and by 1745 it was worth over £100 (*op cit*, 88).

- 3.2.13 Such intensive activity is certainly evident in the areas surrounding the study area of The Tongue, the NTSMR recording *c* 60 of them. These were typically 6-9m in diameter, and up to 1.5m high, with charcoal found on site.
- 3.2.14 **Slate Quarrying:** remains of the slate-quarrying industry are present on the eastern side of The Tongue, Hagg Gill and High Street, at High Quarry (NTSMR 24573) and Low Quarry (NTSMR 23219), both beyond the study area. Slate was worked from at least the 1720s (David 1987, 222); in the 1750s, a 'new Level at the High Slate Quarry' at Troutbeck Park was opened, and seven men were to be employed (Tyson 1984, 167). At this time, the Low Quarry was also being worked (*op cit*, 170). Quarrying in this early period was of a small scale and intermittent, being subject to the economic changes of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (David 1987, 223), the material being delivered to the local market in the Furness area (via Windermere) and by sea to the London market (Tyson 1984, 170-84). Quarrymen were also often farmers with small acreages, working in local quarries to supplement their income (David 1987, 216). By the 1870s, quarrying in Troutbeck Park was on a larger, and more organised, scale and continued until *c* 1920 (*op cit*, 223). This made a considerable difference to the economy and population of the area, and the population of the hamlet of Troutbeck increased from *c* 310 in 1801 to 523 in 1891 (Cumbria County History Trust 2017).
- 3.2.15 Within the study area, the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1899 marked the 'Old Quarry', although this was not noted on the 1863 OS map either as a working or redundant site (Plate 6). No documentary evidence has yet been found for this small quarry (David 1987, 225).



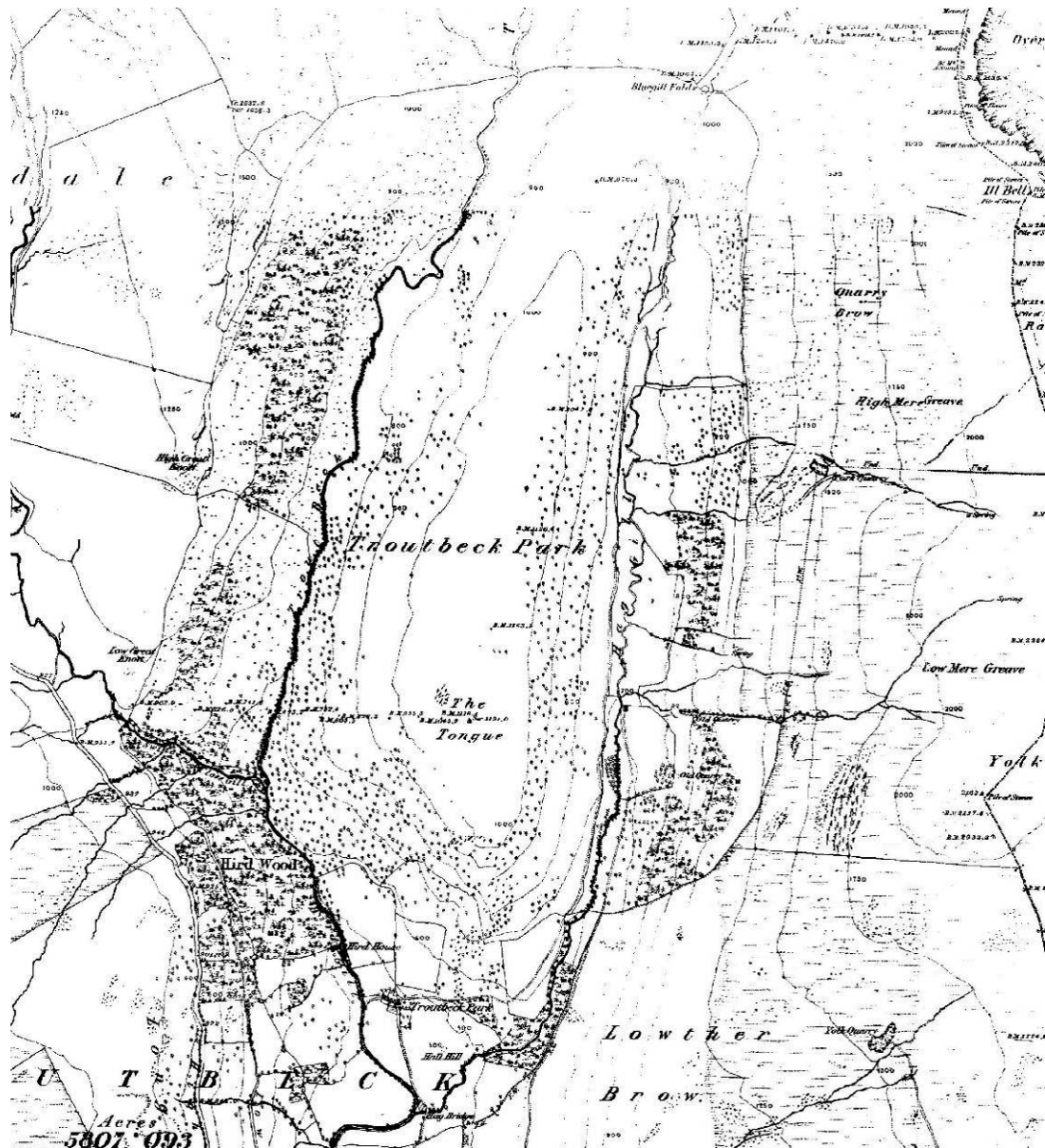


Plate 6: OS first edition 6" to 1 mile map (1863)

- 3.2.16 **Post-medieval Agriculture:** the agricultural industry of the Troutbeck fells was given new importance and status by the work and bequests of Beatrix Potter in the early twentieth century (Section 3.1.12). This involved not only the bequest of Troutbeck Park to the National Trust but also the breeding and farming of Herdwick sheep (LDNPP 2016, 276).

### 3.3 STATUTORY DESIGNATION AND NTSMR SITES

- 3.3.1 **The NTSMR Sites:** the present survey has identified 68 monuments (Appendix 2) from within the study area of The Tongue, which range from prehistoric burial remains to nineteenth-century slate quarries. Of these, a select number had previously been identified and were incorporated into the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR). Prior to the present survey, the NTSMR recorded 26 sites within the study area, of which one was Troutbeck Park, which was perhaps within the site of a medieval park (NTSMR 20431) and was part of an earlier royal forest. Some of the sites were post-medieval charcoal-burning platforms, but a

- significant number (Sites NTSMR 23336, NTSMR 23331, NTSMR 23338, NTSMR 23330, NTSMR 23332, NTSMR 23333, NTSMR 23334 and NTSMR 23335) related to field clearance, comprising cairns and field boundaries dating from perhaps as early as the Bronze Age to the medieval period. The field clearance activities were sited in the enclosed fields of the later post-medieval period, in the environs of Troutbeck Park farmstead (NTSMR 20436).
- 3.3.2 The present Troutbeck Farm was probably built in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, but may stand on the site of an earlier house (LDNPA 37999 and NTSMR 25932); it is not, however, scheduled or listed. Just outside the western edge of The Tongue, west of Trout Beck, in the southern parts of Hird Wood, was Hird House, which was marked on the OS maps from 1863 to 1977. Hird House and Wood are recorded on the undated deed map (Plate 2), and Hird House is recorded as a tenement when it was granted to ‘Cork Lad of Kentmere’ in the mid-seventeenth century (Norgate and Norgate 2016). It does not feature within the NTSMR, but Site 47, a row of boulders, may have been associated with this tenement (*Section 4.1.14*).
- 3.3.3 **Scheduled Monuments:** two Bronze Age funerary round cairns, both designated Scheduled Monuments, have been recorded on the summit of the northern end of The Tongue. NTSMR 20426 (NHLE 1011594) has a stone-lined cist (recorded in the present survey as Site 21; *Appendix 2*) and NTSMR 20425 (NHLE 1011593) has a large irregular depression at its centre, which is probably the result of antiquarian investigations (Site 22; *Appendix 2*). Downslope and to the east are two further scheduled Bronze Age funerary round cairns, both with irregular central depressions (NHLE 1011349, NTSMR 20423 (Site 15) and NHLE 1011348, NTSMR 20424 (Site 16)).
- 3.3.4 On the central part of The Tongue, a prehistoric settlement has also been designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 10072013 (Site 66)). A little to the south of this is NTSMR 26123, a walled enclosure (medieval or post-medieval), and a cluster of sites (NTSMR 26120, NTSMR 26124, NTSMR 26122 and NTSMR 26121), stone and earthwork banks and two square enclosures of prehistoric to post-medieval date, which probably collectively correspond to Site 67. In addition, a medieval shieling has also been scheduled NHLE 1011677; NTSMR 20430; Site 65).
- 3.3.5 **Surrounding the Study Area:** it should be noted that there are large numbers of archaeological sites and features recorded in the NTSMR at the base of the slopes around The Tongue, just outside the study area (over 100 sites) and although these may simply reflect areas of previous archaeological survey and fieldwork, they also represent significant funerary and settlement activity from the Bronze Age, agricultural clearance and stock management during the medieval period, and the industries of charcoal burning and slate quarrying in the early post-medieval period.
- 3.3.6 **Designations:** the study area is within the Lake District National Park, which creates a commitment to the conservation of the heritage within its boundaries. In July 2017, the Lake District was inscribed as a World Heritage Site (WHS) on the basis of natural and cultural criteria, recognising the harmonious interaction between human activity and the natural landscape (UNESCO 2017). In part, the designation reflects the eighteenth-century Picturesque and later Romantic movements, which celebrated the Lake District in paintings, drawings and words. The designation recognised the enormous contribution to the conservation of the Lake District by Beatrix Potter, who owned Troutbeck Park Farm and who was instrumental in the conservation of its estate (*ibid*; *Section 3.1.12*).

- 3.3.7 The village of Troutbeck, to the south of Troutbeck Park and the study area, has been designated a Conservation Area. This village, of medieval origin, has many stone houses and farmhouses of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (LDNPP 2016, 51).

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

### 4.1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

4.1.1 Archaeological remains within the study area number 68 in total (Fig 2) and include substantial amounts of prehistoric sites, largely comprising settlement/field enclosures, clearance cairns, and funerary cairns. The NTSMR contains 35 such sites, largely on the western and southern sides of The Tongue. The line of High Street, the Roman road, was also identified. Features of possibly medieval and post-medieval date include a shieling, charcoal-burning platforms, hollow-ways, a large slate quarry, ruined walls and agricultural features. The features identified during the survey can be quantified as follows:

- ten clearance cairns (Sites **25, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 57**)
- five round cairns (Sites **15, 16, 20, 21, 22**)
- one field system (Site **77**)
- one settlement (Site **66**)
- one possible Roman road (High Street) (Site **10**)
- one shieling (Site **65**)
- three hollow-ways/trackways (Sites **37, 48, 68**)
- one clapper bridge (Site **60**)
- three quarries (Sites **3, 11, 52**)
- 24 charcoal-burning platforms (Sites **2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 49, 50, 51, 54, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64**)
- eight boundary walls (Sites **1, 27, 45, 47, 53, 55**, two corresponding to the former park boundary (Sites **4, 19**))
- two gateways (Sites **30** and **31**)
- three sheep creeps (Sites **6, 17, 18**)
- one sheepfold and drove wall (Sites **55** and **56**)
- one walker's cairn (Site **23**)
- one area of natural scree (Site **5**).

4.1.2 **Prehistoric Funerary Sites:** four of the previously identified archaeological sites form a cluster of large funerary cairns in the north of the study area. All four are Scheduled Monuments and they consist of two pairs. Sites **15** and **16** (NHLE 1101348 and NHLE 1101349) are on an area of slightly elevated ground above the valley floor next to Hagg Gill (Plate 7), the view being limited to all but the south, where there is a good outlook down the valley. The second pair (Sites **21** and **22**; NHLE 1011593) are on the northern end of the ridge line on top of The Tongue. This pair has wide views looking northwards to the head of the valley at Park Fell Head. One cairn (Site **22**) has been badly damaged and walkers' shelters have been placed on top. The present survey tentatively identified one other potential funerary cairn on the north-eastern edge of The Tongue (Site **20**). This site was much smaller,

but interestingly, it is located between, and is intervisible from, the other funerary cairns.



*Plate 7: Round cairn, Site 15, near to Hagg Gill*

- 4.1.3 **Cairnfield and Settlement Features:** the narrow, shallowly sloping shelf on the western flank of The Tongue has been subject to at least one episode of field clearance and occupation. There is evidence for a cairnfield (Site 67) overlain by fragmentary field banks/enclosures (Site 66, Fig 3), and at least one building platform is associated (66.1 at NY 41986 06631), which is 43m to the south of the main enclosure (66.2). The whole group is cut by a hollow-way that follows along the flank of the hill (Site 68; Fig 3).
- 4.1.4 The National Heritage List for England (Historic England 2017b) listing for the settlement/enclosures (NHLE 1007201) describes the site as the possible remains of a ruined settlement of unknown date, and the NTSMR entry (NTSMR 20429) states that it incorporates three enclosures and a trackway, which, in 1985, could not be located. The low earth and stone banks of the settlement/enclosures (Site 66) are, however, relatively easily identifiable, but masked, in places, by waist-high reeds, and they are almost completely within the defined curtilage of the Scheduled Monument (Fig 3). The layout and detail of the site is very similar to that depicted on the OS mapping of 1898 (Fig 4) as the northernmost of two areas described as 'Ancient Settlement'.
- 4.1.5 **Cairnfield:** the fragmentary cairnfield (Site 67) consists of at least 20 clearance cairns and two small sections of banking, spread over an area encompassing 460 x 100m. Most of this lies outside, and to the south of, the Scheduled Monument of the settlement on the western slope of The Tongue (NHLE 1007201). At least five of the clearance cairns within this area are depicted on the OS map of 1898 as being in the southernmost of two areas of 'Ancient Settlement' (Fig 5). The clearance cairns are all constructed of loose field stone, collected into small mounds that range from 4 x 3m up to 8 x 6.5m. Several of the cairns are well-defined 'doughnut' shapes, and it



is possible that these were originally built around tree trunks, since the central depressions do not seem to be from more modern antiquarian investigations.

- 4.1.6 The cairns seem to be distributed in a pattern that created small cleared field plots on the narrow shelf of relatively flat land. The cairnfield comprises three sections: the southernmost group consists of nine cairns and has an essentially random distribution, although there is one section of bank extending north out from two cairns, which may be an indication of a limited survival of clearance along a former boundary. The middle group consists of an arc of six cairns, which may be a relict survival of a former boundary. The northern group comprises five cairns, and is spatially associated with a sub-rectangular platform (Site **66.1**; Fig 2).
- 4.1.7 **Northern Enclosures (Site 66):** the northern part of the complex (Site **66**) consists of several conjoined/sub-divided enclosures that are 114 x 37m in extent, the earth and stone banks being 2-4m wide and in places up to 0.5m high (Plate 8; Fig 3). The central element (Site **66.2**) is a sub-rectangular enclosure with a slightly irregular shape, and it has a smaller sub-rectangular structure extending out from its southern side. The larger enclosure is 25 x 16m in size, but, given its irregularity of form, it is unlikely to have been a domestic structure, instead being interpreted as a stock pound. The smaller structure, to the south, was approximately square, c 9 x 8m in size, and may have been a domestic structure linked to the stock pound. The whole was within a wider, and very irregularly, and discontinuously, defined enclosure, which includes a cairn (Site **66.3**) incorporated into its western bank, which, like others within the cairnfield, has a central depression, which perhaps suggests that it was formed around a tree. There was a further sub-circular feature (Site **66.4**) built into the south-eastern corner of the wider enclosure, which was very degraded and of uncertain function.



*Plate 8: The settlement/enclosure area (Site 66)*

- 4.1.8 The site has been disturbed along its western part by a south-south-west/north-north-east-aligned trackway (Site **68**; Plate 9; Fig 3), which is mentioned in the scheduling description (NHLE 1007201). The boundary banks are fragmentary in places but the northernmost of the enclosures (Site **66.2**) is well-preserved, as the trackway skirts around it.



Plate 9: The trackway (Site **68**) to the south of the settlement/enclosure area (Site **66**)

- 4.1.9 The cairnfield forms a broadly north/ south linear strip, following the line of the contours, and has the enclosure group at its northern limit. Given the presence of a cairn within the north-western bank of the enclosures, the possibility exists that the settlement/enclosure group was associated with the cairnfield, and that this was a small settlement with an area of associated farmed land, defined by the cairnfield (see Quartermaine and Leach 2012 for examples elsewhere in Cumbria). However, such sites may have had a very extended period of development, and the respective elements were not necessarily contemporary with each other; indeed, this enclosure group potentially formed a long time after the initial pioneering clearance of the land.
- 4.1.10 **High Street Roman Road:** the trackway located along the eastern edge of the study area is clearly the original route of the Roman road known as High Street (Site **10**; Margary 1973), which runs down into the valley on the eastern side of The Tongue. It survives purely as a post-medieval, roughly metalled trackway and there is no extant earthwork evidence for the original road fabric or for an agger. The section of the route within the survey area measures just over 2km in length and is *c* 700m south of one Scheduled section of High Street (NHLE 1003275), where visible earthworks are extant.
- 4.1.11 **Trackway:** the roughly linear trackway (Site **68**; Plate 9; Fig 3) extends south-south-west/north-north-east up the valley along the narrow shallowly shelved area of land on the western flank of The Tongue. It apparently cuts through the western side of



the settlement/enclosure complex (Site **66**). In places it survives as a trackway and in others, where it is on a downslope section of the spur, it has the sunken profile of a hollow-way. The extant section is at least 430m long and over 2m wide and 0.5m deep in places. There is also clear evidence of upcast banking on the side of the routeway in various places along its length, which is more indicative of a terraced trackway.

- 4.1.12 **Shieling Site:** the landscape surrounding the present study area has numerous examples of dispersed shieling sites, many of which are Scheduled Monuments; however, only one example is within the study area (Site **65**), on the west-facing flank of The Tongue (Plate 10). It is 24m north-north-east of, and beyond, the curtilage of the Scheduled Monument supposedly defining it (NHLE 1011677), in an area of dense bracken cover, and is depicted on the OS map of 1898 (Fig 4). The structure has collapsed almost entirely, with sub-square/sub-circular foundations measuring 7 x 6.5m by up to 0.4m high on the downslope, western side. It is slightly platformed, with a retaining wall on the west side, and has been terraced into the hillside on the opposite, eastern side. The platforming/terracing would suggest that this was a small temporary domestic structure, and potentially of medieval origin. The structure stands in a slightly elevated position, upslope and just to the east of the shallower sloping land containing the remnants of the cairnfield (Site **67**; Fig 2).



*Plate 10: The shieling (Site 65)*

- 4.1.13 **Deer Park:** the deer-park boundaries, as represented on the eighteenth-century estate map and Jefferys' map of 1770 (Plates 2 and 3; *Section 3.1.9*), are extant in the form of later, post-medieval, stone walls (Sites **4** and **19**), which have been erected in the same places and on the same alignment as the earlier boundaries. There is no evidence of any surviving earthworks of the park pale in association with either wall; however, only a small proportion of the former deer-park boundary was examined during the survey, as only a part of the deer park is within the study area.
- 4.1.14 **Boundary walls:** relatively few walls exist within the study area, with the exception of those forming its boundaries and intake walls to the north of Troutbeck Park Farm and west of Hird House. Site **27**, an orthostatic wall foundation, is potentially part of a wider medieval field-system of boundary walls/enclosures that is associated with



two nearby shielings on the western side of Trout Beck (NHLE 1011135, NHLE 1011136 (outside the study area) although it could also be connected with the possible shieling (Site 65) which is within the study area. Sites 47 and 53 are also collapsed walls, consisting of large boulders; these are not shown on historical mapping, and may thus indicate clearance and enclosure-building pre-dating the post-medieval period. Site 47 is situated upslope and to the west of, the former farm at Hird House, and may reflect an early intake wall or subdivision. Similarly, Site 1, to the north-east of Troutbeck Park Farm, is the remains of a boundary illustrated on the First edition OS mapping (1863), which is depicted as a dashed line on modern mapping; it appears to form the edge of an intake. Sheep smoots (Sites 6, 17, 18) were identified in extant stone walls, which form the boundaries of the study area.

- 4.1.15 **Charcoal-Burning Platforms (Sites 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 49, 50, 51, 54, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64):** the survey identified 24 charcoal-burning platforms, and whilst these are distributed fairly widely across the lower, western slopes of the study area, a distinct cluster was recorded just to the north of Troutbeck Park Farm, which appeared to have been associated with trackways/hollow-ways (Sites 37 and 48), as well as paths illustrated on modern mapping (Fig 2). The charcoal-burning platforms correspond to areas of woodland that were illustrated on the map of 1804 (Plate 5), first edition (1863) and modern OS mapping.
- 4.1.16 **Quarries:** evidence for industrial remains relating to quarrying comprised three sites; Sites 3 and 11 were small-scale in nature and appeared to relate to the construction of nearby enclosure walls and trackways, whilst a single disused slate quarry (Site 52) was located near the southern end of the western flank of The Tongue (Plate 11). It consisted of a deep cut along a vein of rock, measuring approximately 15 x 10m. There is a path leading from the cut, which has a retaining wall on the north side, supporting a higher spoil heap. Large fanned spoil heaps are also present to the west of the cut, on top of which stands a working area. This contains the remains of possibly three buildings, one of which is a small square store, 5 x 5m, with walls surviving up to 0.5m high. There is also one, single-celled, riving shed, which measures 6 x 4m, with walls surviving up to 1.2m high on the eastern side (OA North 2013). The site is accessed via a sinuous hollow-way (in two separate sections) running upslope from the direction of Troutbeck Park Farm (Sites 37 and 48). Historical records suggest that slate from Troutbeck Park Farm was exploited commercially in the middle of the eighteenth century, and probably before 1733 (Tyson 1984). Roofing slate from the quarry was shipped down Windermere and then by sea to be used in various high-status houses in London, Bristol and Kent (*ibid*).



*Plate 11: The slate quarry (Site 52)*

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## 5. DISCUSSION

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### 5.1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE

- 5.1.1 ***Funerary Monuments:*** the earliest evidence for activity identified by this survey of The Tongue is the five round funerary cairns (Sites **15**, **16**, **20**, **21**, **22**). Typical round cairns have relatively simple external forms; they are basically large circular or oval mounds, with regular, well-defined shapes, characteristically very prominent; and with diameters ranging between 7m and 26m (Yates 1984, 34; Quartermaine and Leech 2012, 44). Cairns **15** and **16** had maximum diameters of between 8m and 10m, and cairns **21** and **22** were between 13m and 14m across. Cairn **20** was relatively small, being only 4m across; however, it was prominent in height, well-defined and in a relatively elevated location near to other funerary cairns, so seems likely to be a funerary monument.
- 5.1.2 Although funerary cairns typically have a kerb, because of subsequent collapse this is often not evident without recourse to excavation (Yates 1984, 22); occasionally, a stone cist is exposed as a result of antiquarian excavations and the Historic England National Heritage List for England entry for Site **22** (NHLE 1011593) suggests the presence of a stone-lined cist, which was confirmed by the present survey. This comprised an upright stone forming the eastern end of a stone-filled cist, and a second large stone had been displaced and lies nearby. This monument seems to have been disturbed, probably as a result of unrecorded excavation. Round funerary cairns containing cist burials are commonly attributed an early Bronze Age date (Evans 2008), but that they often also contain later burials, including later Bronze Age, Iron Age and occasionally early medieval remains, attests to the continued importance of particular places in the local landscape. In the Cumbrian uplands, round funerary cairns are often situated on significant natural knolls and sky-lined features, and incorporate wide views of their surroundings (Evans 2008; Quartermaine and Leech 2012). Similar examples in less prominent, lower-lying locations, often close to clearance cairns, springs and stream confluences, seem to derive from slightly later in the Bronze Age, when burials, often in the form of cremations, were seemingly placed closer to settlement sites (Evans 2008). The five round cairns on The Tongue are all at the northern, elevated end of the ridge, with Sites **21** and **22** on the summit, and cairn **20** slightly displaced to the north-east, although still in a prominent location with a wide vista. Cairns **15** and **16** are lower, near Hagg Gill, but nevertheless still have an open vista, particularly to the south.
- 5.1.3 ***Cairnfield and Enclosures:*** the presence of clearance cairns on The Tongue is also suggestive of prehistoric settlement and agriculture, although, again, field clearance also took place into later periods. The ubiquitous clearance cairn is a common component of many upland areas, being numerous across the Cumbrian fells (Quartermaine and Leech 2012, 27). Whilst these are often found as isolated examples, they are also often clustered in groups known as cairnfields; these are sometimes arranged into rough plots, indicating fields. The more complex examples of cairnfields, often incorporating banks, field enclosures, and occasionally domestic structures, seem to be the result of relatively long-term use. When these are clearly associated with round burial cairns, ring cairns and other prehistoric monuments, it seems likely, on the basis of these associations and excavated examples in Cumbria and elsewhere, that they derive from prehistoric field clearance, the pioneering clearance activity being commonly dated to the Bronze Age (Richardson 1982;

Barnatt 1999; 2000; Johnston 2001; Evans 2008; Quartermaine and Leech 2012). In addition to the round funerary cairns identified on The Tongue, it may be of significance that a possible small stone circle (or denuded kerbed cairn) has been recorded to the west of Hird Wood, near Low Kingate (Waterhouse 1986; NHLE 1011350), and a round cairn east of Hagg Gill (NHLE 1011358). Three further cairns in that area, given statutory protection as prehistoric round cairns (NHLE 1011355, NHLE 1011356, NHLE 1011357), are now considered to be related to clearance activity rather than funerary use (J Lund *pers comm*).

- 5.1.4 The Tongue cairnfield comprises a series of small groups, which appear to reflect localised agricultural plots, that, for the most part, have essentially random distributions, but there are limited indications of cairn alignment or associated banks, and the implication is that this is a proto-field system (Quartermaine and Leech 2012), a primary or pioneering cairnfield, typically established within a woodland clearing. This has subsequently been modified by additional clearance, and now forms the vestiges of a developing field-system. As this settlement has developed, and become more established, domestic structures have also developed from a simple tent-like structure, which would typically leave no footprint, to one that can be revealed within the archaeological record. Building platform **66.1** may have contained such an early structure, intended to provide a level and well-drained platform for a timber building.
- 5.1.5 The next stage of the development of the landscape was the series of enclosures (Site **66**; Fig 3), which comprises a large, sub-rectangular, or even oval, enclosure, with an ill-defined, and wider, discontinuous outer bank. The enclosures are ill-defined because of collapse and the overgrowth of reed vegetation, but there is also what appears to be a sub-rectangular structure on the southern side of the main enclosure. The possibility exists that this was a stock pound with an associated domestic building, the date of which is very uncertain, but even though the wider enclosure incorporated a clearance cairn (Site **66.3**), it is likely to be of a later period of development than the cairnfield and house platform (Site **66.1**).
- 5.1.6 **Roman Activity:** the trackway along Hagg Gill is recorded as the route of the High Street Roman road between the forts at Brougham and Ambleside. For much of its ridgeway route of *c* 13km through the high fells, High Street is at over 600m AOD (Hindle 1984). Following its descent from the ridge known as High Street, however, the road it is not easy to define; it either descended into the Troutbeck valley along Hagg Gill, or continued along the high route of the Froswick/Ill Bell ridge before descending to meet the road between the forts at Ambleside and Watercrock (*ibid*). Whilst there is no concrete evidence that the Roman road traversed the survey area, the track along Hagg Gill remains of some significance as a natural routeway through the fells, pre-dating the present Kirkstone Pass (Plate 12).



Plate 12: The roadway along Hagg Gill (Site 10)

- 5.1.7 **Medieval Activity:** the western flank of The Tongue seemingly formed a focus for occupation and agricultural activity, not only in the prehistoric period but also in the Middle Ages, evidenced by the shieling (Site 65). Upland shielings and shieling settlements are well-known across many areas of the Lake District uplands (OA North 2003; 2016), and this shieling (Site 65; NHLE 1011677) on The Tongue appears to be only one of a recorded group in the Troutbeck area (eg NHLE 1011135, NHLE 1011136, NHLE 1011137). Shieling sites have been documented, both singly and in groups, with a similar morphology and in isolated locations, on many other National Trust landholdings (eg OA North 2016; 2017). Shielings represent seasonal transhumance; as winter grazing was not viable on the high fells, remote temporary settlements (shielings) were built to allow stock to be grazed there in the summer. Such practices are visible in Cumbria, both through place-name evidence, suggestive of an early medieval origin, and archaeological remains identified through landscape survey (Whyte 1985; Winchester 1987; Quartermaine and Leech 2012).
- 5.1.8 **The Park:** both the Troutbeck Park deed plan (Plate 2) and Jefferys' 1770 map of Westmorland (Plate 3) illustrate the later park (Section 3.2.7), incorporating most of The Tongue. Although the survey did not identify any specific features directly associated with the park, post-medieval wall lines (Sites 4 and 19) were found to correspond to its mapped boundaries (Plate 13). The origins of this park are uncertain; it undoubtedly corresponded to the park awarded by Charles I during the English Civil Wars (Section 3.2.6), but the extent to which this later park correlated with the medieval park is uncertain. The medieval park of William de Coucy (1336) was called 'The King's Park' (Section 3.2.6). The presence of land designated as Royal Forest, which belonged to the King, suggests that the earlier Troutbeck Park may have been of some regional significance during the later medieval period. At their height in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, many noblemen enclosed deer parks, not only to enjoy the thrills of the chase and the status of having venison on



the table, but they were also managed for their woodland resources (Rackham 2003; Cook 2009). The baronial park of Troutbeck is one of the earliest in the region, being first documented in 1272, and reflects the fact that most barons retained direct control over the upland forests, by contrast with the manorial parks which were established on the lowlands (Cook 2009). By the fourteenth century, forests were being used less for hunting and more as upland pastures, reflecting a national trend for putting the parkland to more productive use (*ibid*); colonists were tolerated in return for rents, as settlement pushed beyond the previous limits in the valleys (LDNPP 2016, 152).



*Plate 13: The northern wall of the later Troutbeck Park (Site 19)*

- 5.1.9 Although, by 1607, the perimeter of the park was no longer fenced (Parsons 1993, 117; *Section 3.2.6*), the outline of the former park would still have been documented and its boundaries partially preserved within the field system that replaced it. It is possible that the later park, established in the mid-seventeenth century, would in part have reused elements of the medieval parkland boundary.
- 5.1.10 **Industrial Working of the Park:** historical records suggest that slate from Troutbeck Park Farm quarry (Site 52; Plate 11) was exploited commercially in the mid-eighteenth century, and certainly before 1733 (Tyson 1984; *Section 3.2.12*). Roofing slate from the quarry was shipped down Windermere and then by sea to be used in various high-status houses in London, Bristol and Kent (*ibid*).
- 5.1.11 In addition to quarrying, the industrial uses to which land on The Tongue was put included charcoal burning, predominantly on the lower western slopes of the fell. Some of the 24 charcoal-burning platforms identified were obviously associated with trackways/hollow-ways (Sites 37 and 48), as well as paths depicted on modern

mapping (Fig 3). The distribution of these platforms also corresponds to areas of woodland depicted on historical and modern mapping (Plate 6). Whilst some examples on The Tongue have previously been recorded, NTSMR records also document many other charcoal-burning platforms to the west and north of Trout Beck; the sites identified therefore corroborate well with the wider picture of the valley. There is evidence that charcoal was being produced from at least the fourteenth century, and, clearly associated with the industrial development of the ironworking industry in the region, was organised on an increasingly commercial basis from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries (*eg* Winchester 1987; Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977; Bowden 2000). Much of the charcoal burning is likely to date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, though, when there was an enormous demand for charcoal to feed the blast furnaces then current in the Lake District. Troutbeck Park had a contract with the Backbarrow Company in 1713 and 1714 (Parsons 1997, 84-5; *Section 3.3.10*), and Backbarrow certainly had an insatiable demand for charcoal over the next two centuries. Charcoal from Troutbeck Park, destined for Backbarrow, was valued at £55 2s 2d in 1713, and by 1745 it was worth over £100 (Parsons 1997, 88).

- 5.1.12 Platforms for charcoal burning were essential in providing cleared level bases for the construction of charcoal stacks in the hilly terrain of the Lake District. Many were terraced into hill slopes; these are the most conspicuous and easy to identify, as they appear as anomalous earthworks in comparison to the surrounding sloping ground. In some areas, charcoal-burning platforms are distributed within intakes, which were often used as coppice boundaries, serving to separate areas of managed woodland from upland grazing areas. Such enclosures were in the form of fences, hedges, ditches or walls, and it is not unusual to find old coppice woodland divided up into a series of compartments by the remnants of boundaries running through them (Bowden 2000). Whilst it is possible that the walled boundaries at the southern end of The Tongue are intake walls, the character of the landscape and their generally unimproved nature may suggest they were coppice compartments.

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## 6. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 The gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) sets out the specific sites identified, together with their significance, condition, obvious potential threats to their current states of preservation, and management recommendations. Whilst specific types of site have different kinds of associated threats, which require broad-scale monitoring and possible remedial action, the main issue identified was the unchecked growth of vegetation across the survey area.
- 6.1.2 **Bracken and reeds:** common to many upland landscape sites in the Lake District (*eg* LDNPP 2016, section 4b), the most significant threat to the condition of the sites identified within the survey area is the unchecked growth of bracken. Bracken growth can be attributed to changes in agricultural practices (grazing and bracken-cutting) and to mean temperature (*ibid*). Bracken depends mainly on the growth of underground rhizomes, which spread and can cause significant damage to sub-surface and extant archaeological remains. Reeds are also a significant problem; these tend to grow in wet areas, which in upland contexts are often associated with peatlands. Bracken and reed growth should be monitored and removed as per wider landscape-management plans, and with due regard for the conservation and protection of archaeological sites.

### 6.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MANAGEMENT OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

- 6.2.1 The five Scheduled Monuments within the study area, whilst all in ‘fair’ condition on the surface, remain under significant threat of damage from unchecked plant growth, including bracken and reeds. Scheduled Monuments are of national importance and are afforded considerable protection by their designated status (DCMS 2013). Across the Lake District uplands, the numbers of scheduled monuments at risk are considerable, and both the National Park Authority and the National Trust are actively involved in conservation measures to reduce them (LDNPP 2016, 527).
- 6.2.2 The settlement site (Site **66**, NHLE 1007201), which is on the *Heritage at Risk Register* due to vegetation damage (Historic England 2017a), is currently masked by waist-high reeds; these should be removed from across the whole of the scheduled area. To the south of the settlement, the cairnfield/field system (Site **67**) is also subject to damage by reeds and bracken. Although this is not within the scheduled area of the settlement site, scheduling legislation indicates that undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest will be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments (DCLG 2012, section 12.132; DCMS 2013). In terms of management, this means that the whole site should be treated as a Scheduled Monument and every effort should be made to regulate potentially harmful interventions and promote beneficial stewardship by effective land management.
- 6.2.3 The two pairs of funerary cairns towards the northern end of The Tongue (Sites **15**, **16**, **21** and **22** (NHLE 1011348, NHLE 1011349 NHLE 1011592 and NHLE 1011593 respectively)) are all under threat from the growth of reeds, which should be removed from the scheduled areas. Site **20**, a further probable round funerary



cairn, is not scheduled, but should be treated as if it were a designated monument. This feature and its environs should also be cleared of vegetation.

- 6.2.4 **Scheduled Curtilage:** the shieling (Site **65**) was found to lie beyond the curtilage of its own Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1011677; Fig 3). In effect, this means that the site is not scheduled, and therefore not protected by legislation. However, the site should be treated as a Scheduled Monument and every effort should be made to regulate potentially harmful interventions and promote beneficial stewardship by effective land management. It is located within an area of dense bracken coverage, which should be removed from across the site.
- 6.2.5 The scheduled curtilage of the settlement site (Site **66**) includes the group of enclosures but excludes the cairnfield and former house platform (Site **67**; **66.1**) with which it is associated. In both Sites **66/67** and Site **65**, the Scheduled curtilage does not define or protect the archaeological resource adequately, as the areas are too limited. It is therefore recommended that proposals be put to Historic England for the revision of the scheduling in the light of the present survey to enable the incorporation of Sites **66.1** and **67** into the schedule for Site **66**.

### 6.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT OF UNDESIGNATED SITES AND AREAS

- 6.3.1 **Erosion of Roman Road:** there is potential for foot, vehicular and flooding erosion of the route of this possible length of the High Street Roman road. Whilst this is not deemed to be a significant threat to the archaeological resource, the road should be monitored and repaired as required, with due regard for the conservation and protection of archaeological remains. There is some uncertainty about the precise line of the High Street Roman road, both within the study area and particularly outside it, and it is recommended that further work be undertaken to investigate and define the line of this road, which would therefore enable more targeted management regimes.
- 6.3.2 **Charcoal-burning Platforms:** the extensive distribution of these platforms, together with associated trackways, is of significance, as it ties in with an understanding of post-medieval industry and woodland exploitation at a local and wider regional scale. These monuments are situated in what is presently scrubby open woodland, which includes expansive areas of bracken. Their survival is threatened by bracken growth, which should be managed and removed where necessary. Presently masked archaeological features may be revealed by bracken removal and should be subject to archaeological recording. Future forestry, including felling, clearance and additional tree planting, should also take account of the archaeological remains which should be recorded where necessary and protected from forestry operations.
- 6.3.3 **Other Archaeological Sites:** every effort should be made to afford an appropriate level of care to all other archaeological sites in the study area, which contains a range of sites typical of the Lakeland valleys. Many of these sites are of local/low local significance and are in fair condition, but every effort should be made to keep these sites in good order and retain them as features in the landscape, irrespective of their legal status. Archaeological sites listed on the NTSMR should be regularly monitored to check for potential threats or adverse impacts.
- 6.3.4 Additional archaeological mitigation or research, in the form of survey or excavation, should be required ahead of any activity that is potentially destructive or involves disturbance of archaeologically sensitive areas. No materials that constitute

part of an archaeological site should be removed. Future activities, such as stone picking for footpath renewal, tree-planting and agricultural land management, should include consideration of the potential impact on archaeological remains.

## 6.4 LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

- 6.4.1 **Landscape Character Assessment:** the Lake District Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) characterises the Troutbeck Valley as a mixture of Landscape Character Types (LCTs): category F (rugged/craggy volcanic high fell); category H (upland valley); and category J (high fell fringe) (LDNPA 2011). Although the landscape of The Tongue crosses the boundaries of these specific LCTs, it illustrates several themes and sensitivities related to their condition within the Lake District, and in the current survey area. LCT category F is regarded as being in poor to moderate condition, largely as a product of past over-grazing of high fell habitats (LDNPP 2016, 534). LCT category H is generally considered to be in good condition, but with landscape boundaries, and vernacular buildings, under threat from a gradual loss of traditional landscape management (*ibid*). LCT category J contains numerous upland archaeological remains and its condition is generally considered to be good, with the exception of some boundary types being lost through poor maintenance; the limited areas of parkland in this LCT are generally in good condition (*ibid*). The Troutbeck valley is considered to be an Area of Distinctive Character (Area 40) and in addition to general themes drawn from the LCTs, sensitivities which are relevant to The Tongue include a lack of conservation management of historic boundaries and landscape features (LDNPA 2011, 150).
- 6.4.2 **World Heritage Site Nomination:** the Troutbeck and Windermere Valleys demonstrate important attributes for the intertwined themes of Outstanding Universal Value in the Lake District (LDNPP 2016). Criterion II recognises the interaction between the agricultural land-use and the spectacular mountainous landscape which was celebrated by the Picturesque Movement. Criterion V recognises the importance of the historic land-use and the early conservation initiatives of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, whilst Criterion VI recognises the relationship between the concept of harmonious landscape beauty and the emotional response to the relationship between people and landscape that is embodied through the Picturesque Movement.
- 6.4.3 The Troutbeck area includes many attributes related to the criteria of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) defined in the World Heritage Site nomination document (LDNPP 2016). The long narrow valley of Troutbeck is characteristic of the Lake District field pattern of inbye fields surrounded by intakes on the lower fells, which is complemented by larger planned enclosures on the fells. Animal husbandry is a significant factor in the determination of OUV and there is an important Herdwick farm at Troutbeck Park (*ibid*). The evidence for early land-use in the area is extensive and includes prehistoric burial monuments, Romano-British enclosed settlements, medieval shielings, and also the former medieval and early post-medieval deer park at Troutbeck. The World Heritage Site nomination recognises the importance of the development of the conservation movement in the Lake District, and one of the most significant environmental campaigners in the early twentieth century was Beatrix Potter, owner of Troutbeck Farm. She purchased the farm in order to preserve the traditional agro-pastoral way of life, and it was subsequently gifted to the National Trust (*ibid*).

## **6.5 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 6.5.1 The existing stone walls, and other boundaries within the study area are integral parts of the local historic landscape. For this reason, long-term management of the farming landscape should aim to perpetuate the character of this local landscape. Walls that are in stock-proof or near stock-proof condition should be maintained as stock proof, even if they become agriculturally redundant, and if in a partial state of deterioration should be considered for restoration as and when resources become available.
- 6.5.2 Collapsed walls need not be rebuilt but should not be considered as sources of building material for any planned rebuilding elsewhere. Fencing along the same line of a wall, or hedge bank, should be set away from the feature and not driven through the remains themselves. Fencing should not replace walls and hedges, or sections of walls and hedges, which can be reinstated with available material and resources.

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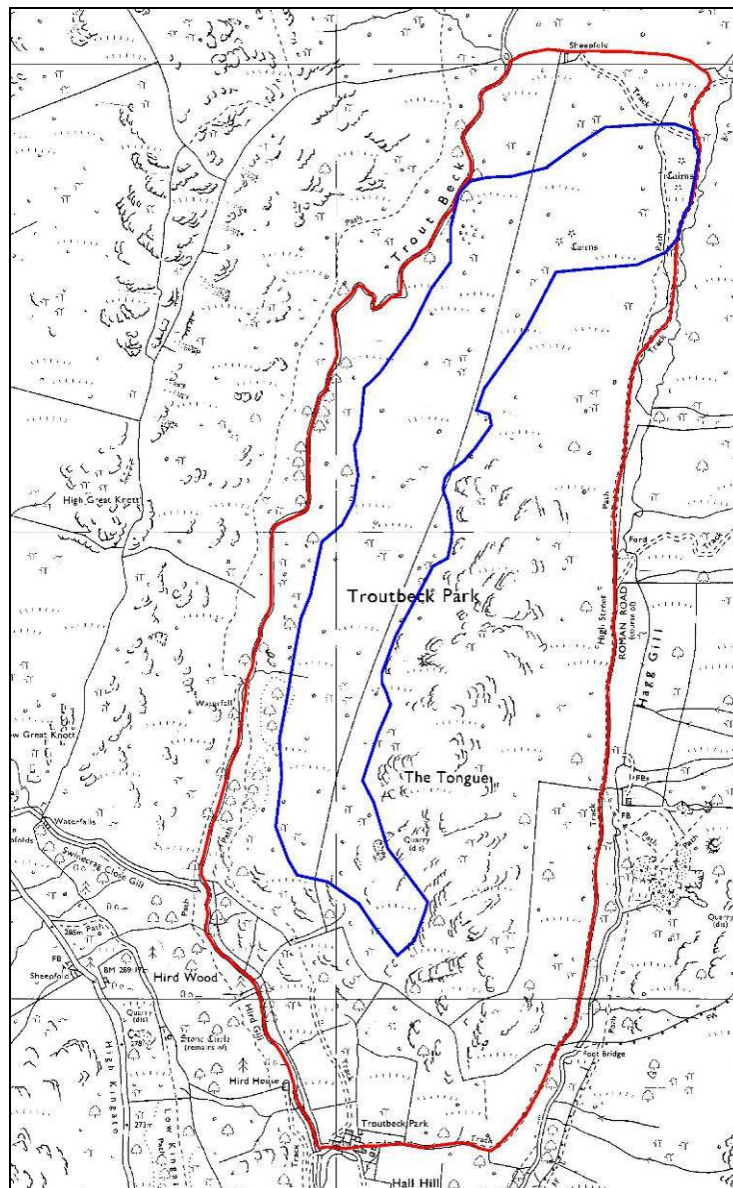


## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 TENDER BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 The National Trust has invited Oxford Archaeology North to submit proposals for an archaeological survey of The Tongue, Troutbeck Park Farm, Windermere. This is intended to record and evaluate the archaeological and historical features so as to inform the management of the land, and specifically to inform a programme of vegetation control. There are two survey area options, the first covers the whole area of The Tongue (in red below) and the second would record the western part of the study area (in blue below). The larger area is 1.56 sqkm in extent and the smaller area is 0.44sqkm in extent.
- 1.1.2 The following project design sets out the objectives of the project, provides a method statement demonstrating how these can be met and defines the resource implications of the method statement.



Study Areas - Core area in blue, wider area in red

## **1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 1.2.1 The archaeological resource is diverse in character, but includes a substantial amount of prehistoric remains, which includes settlements, clearance cairns, and funerary cairns. The National Trust SMR has 83 sites within the wider area and 43 sites within the smaller area to the west, indicating that the majority of the resource is on the western side of The Tongue. The non-prehistoric features include shielings, charcoal burning platforms and ruined walls. The most notable scheduled monument within the area is an old schedule and has no description beyond its title (Settlement on the West slope of The Tongue). The defined boundary of the scheduled monument has been observed to not adequately define the extent of the monument. There is accordingly a need to undertake new survey work so as to be able to define the extent and character of the resource.

## **1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH**

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, has considerable experience of the archaeological survey of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 34 years. OA North employs a qualified archaeological and landscape surveyor (Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv MIFA FSA) who has over 31 years' experience of surveying buildings and landscapes, having worked closely with the National Trust and the Lake District National Park Authority on numerous projects. Archaeological surveys and archaeological studies of parklands include those at Lyme Park, Cheshire, Lowther Park, Cumbria, East Riddlesden, Sizergh Estate, Lathom Park and Rufford Park, both Lancashire. The Lyme Park programme involved a comprehensive documentary and archaeological survey of all elements of the large (6 sqkm) parkland, looking at the formative processes of the park and its buildings which was intended to provide the basis for the restoration and management of this extremely important site. Lowther Park involved a detailed documentary and surface survey of one of the more significant and sizeable parks in Cumbria, and examined both the development of the park and its associated deer park, but also recorded the extensive Roman and prehistoric pre-park remains.
- 1.3.2 Since 1982 OA North has been undertaking extensive upland landscape surveys throughout Northern England and Wales. Surveys include the Lake District National Park Survey, the Torver Common surveys (Lake District), Haweswater and Thirlmere estate surveys (Lake District), most of the Forest of Bowland AONB, Lancashire, and a multitude of smaller landscape projects which include the Otterburn Range surveys in the Northumberland National Park. In particular OA North has undertaken a detailed survey of an upland estate at Hartley, Eden Valley involving a detailed documentary study and surface survey.
- 1.3.3 OA North undertook surveys of moorland areas on behalf of Yorkshire Peat Partnership including Stags Fell in 2011 and 2012. OA North has undertaken archaeological surveys of substantial National Trust estates, which include Nether Wasdale, Borrowdale, Buttermere, Ennerdale, and parts of the Langdale valley.
- 1.3.4 Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. OA North is one of the bodies endorsed by the IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) (No. 17) and has both the expertise and resources to undertake this project to the highest standards.

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

### **2.1 NATIONAL TRUST BRIEF**

- 2.2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to undertake an archaeological survey of the National Trust landholding so as to inform the management of the property. The requirements of the project are set out in the brief prepared by The National Trust and are as follows:
- Undertake an archaeological survey of the property to identify and record all visible sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological or historic interest. This will augment the existing archaeological data held by the National Trust's Sites and Monuments Record. This will be undertaken as a Level 2 survey using accurate survey grade GPS for the core area, and as a level I survey for the wider area.
  - The survey of each monument will be surveyed in outline as a polygon and the data will be incorporated into GIS.

- The survey would be informed by 0.5m LiDAR which is available for The Tongue.
- All 83 sites (or 43 depending on the study area) within the National Trust SMR should be resurveyed.
- To produce a gazetteer of all the monuments, sites and features of archaeological interest within the study area which shall be compatible with the NTSMR ExeGISis database.
- Produce a written and illustrated report that presents the results of the Historic Landscape Survey and condition survey in a meaningful way and is able to be used as a tool for future property management.

### 3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

#### 3.2 FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.2.1 The survey will be undertaken as a Level 1/2 type survey. The survey study areas are as defined in the project brief and encompasses 1.56 sqkm for the overall area and 0.44sqkm in extent for the core area on the western side of The Tongue. Following discussions with the National Trust Archaeologist it is proposed to undertake a detailed survey of the core area (0.44sqkm) and an identification survey of the rest of the area (1.12sqkm). The sites already identified on the Cumbria HER and NT SMR will be checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as other newly discovered monuments. The survey will involve four elements: Reconnaissance, Mapping, Description and Photography.

3.2.2 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance will consist of close field walking, varying from 10m to 20m line intervals dependent on visibility and safety considerations. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and thus all sites noted will be recorded. The extent of any areas where there is no access will be defined on maps and depicted on the CAD mapping. All sites identified from the Historic Environment Record and also the National Trust SMR, and OS first edition maps will be investigated. Sites already on the NTSMR will be included in the resultant site gazetteer.

3.2.3 High resolution LiDAR (0.5m) is available for the study area and will be used to help identify the monuments, provide additional recording of the monuments and will also be used to generate contours for the final illustrations.

3.2.4 **Detailed Survey mapping (core area):** a Satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) will be utilised to satisfy the Level 2 survey requirements. The GPS is a Leica differential system and uses a base station in conjunction with a roving station to correct the raw data and thereby achieve much greater accuracies than can be achieved with a hand held GPS. The accuracy of the OA North GPS system is capable of  $\pm 0.02\text{m}$  and provides for a quick and effective means of recording the position and extent of sites. The GPS techniques will be used to record the extent of each monument within a site group.

3.2.5 **Identification Survey Mapping (wider area):** a hand held GPS will be utilised to satisfy the Level 1 identification survey requirements. The GPS techniques will be used to record the location of each monument and the extent of site groups.

3.2.6 **Site Description and Assessment:** a detailed description will be provided for all identified monuments for subsequent transcription into an access database. The data format will be consistent with the NTSMR, running ExeGISis, using their mandatory fields, and will use a block of NTSMR numbers. Although individual monuments will be recorded, where they are clearly being part of a group (for example a cairnfield) then the site for entry into the NTSMR will be the wider group (eg cairnfield). Sites identified from documentary sources, but not identified on the ground will be incorporated into the gazetteer. The input into the system will be guided by a proforma to ensure uniformity and consistency of input, and will provide input for the following fields.

- Location
- Land-use
- Extent
- Character
- Period

- Condition
- Fragility
- Potential
- Rarity
- Documentation
- Group value
- Significance

3.2.7 Each category will be categorised for their significance as defined below:

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

3.2.8 The description will incorporate a provisional interpretation of the function and purpose of a site, where possible, and similarly will provide a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology where possible.

3.2.9 **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 with a digital camera (at least 16 megapixels).

### 3.3 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

3.3.1 **Archive:** the results of the management programme will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (2006). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format. A synopsis (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Cumbria HER and also the National Trust SMR. The archive will include the raw survey digital data in GIS shape file format.

3.3.2 **Report:** the report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed in Stages 3.1-3.3 above, and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project. The reports will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them. The report will identify the significance of the archaeological and architectural evidence and will include the following:

- Introduction, aims and objectives,
- Methodology, documentary sources, and previous fieldwork and research,
- Results of the archaeological survey, presented in conjunction with survey mapping. This will incorporate a process of analysis which will examine the relationship between sites, monuments and the wider topography.
- An assessment of the development of the study area based on the survey evidence.
- Generic management recommendations

3.3.3 The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work. There will be an appendix gazetteer of sites which will be based directly upon the project database (which will be compatible with the NTSMR).

3.3.4 The report will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans, landscape survey mapping, all reduced to an appropriate scale. The site mapping will be based upon the GIS and CAD base. The report will be accompanied by photographs and historic illustrations illustrating the principal elements of the landscape.

3.3.5 **Editing and submission:** the report will be subject to the OA North's stringent editing procedure and then a draft will be submitted to the National Trust for consultation. Following acceptance of the report five bound copies of the report will be submitted.

3.3.6 **Archive:** a digital copy of the report in word and pdf formats, along with cad drawings, the digital database, all photographs and digital copies of documentary mapping will be submitted on a datastick. This digital archive will be deposited with the National Trust.

## 4. OTHER MATTERS

### 4.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The OA North Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual. 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.

### 4.2 INSURANCE

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

### 4.3 CONFIDENTIALITY

4.3.1 The report is designed as a document for the specific use of The National Trust, for the particular purpose as defined in this project design, and should be treated as such. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

## 5. WORK TIMETABLE

5.1 It is anticipated that the proposed field survey would be undertaken in spring, when the site conditions will be optimum for archaeological investigation. The documentary study will be undertaken prior to this in anticipation of the field survey. The phases of work will comprise the following elements. The days quoted are the duration for each individual task rather than the number of man-days.

i) **Detailed Field Survey**

3 days

ii) **Identification Survey**

2 days

iii) **Report Production**

18 days

iv) **Report Editing**

8 days

## 6. RESOURCES

### 6.1 PROJECT TEAM

6.1.1 The documentary research will be carried out by Helen Evans (Project Officer) and the survey will be undertaken by Peter Schofield (Project Officer), under the close guidance of the project manager, Jamie Quartermaine. The report writing and analysis will be split between Peter and Alastair.



- 6.1.2 **Project Management:** the project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Jamie is a very experienced landscape surveyor, who has undertaken or managed literally hundreds of surveys throughout Northern England since 1984, and has considerable experience of working on similar projects to that proposed. He has managed a major recording programme of Lyme Park, Cheshire, for the National Trust. He has also undertaken surveys of Lowther Park, Cumbria, Rufford Park, Lancashire and also a structural survey of Rufford Old Hall, he has also managed the recording programme of Lathom Hall and Park, Lancashire. He has been a project manager since 1995 and has managed over 400 very diverse projects since then, which are predominantly survey orientated, but of all periods from Palaeolithic to twentieth century.
- 6.1.3 **Project Director:** the survey will be directed by **Peter Schofield** (OA North Project Officer) who presently works full time on landscape surveys across the north-west. He has undertaken surveys at Hardknott Forest, Cumbria, Hartley Fold Estate, Cumbria, Ennerdale Valley, West Cumbria, a major programme of landscape survey across six upland areas in North Wales, Little Asby Common for the Friends of the Lake District, and a survey at Lowther Park. Peter has considerable experience of recording industrial and specifically mining landscapes in north-west England and north Wales. Peter undertook the survey of Paddy End copper mines for the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) and other surveys include those at Greenside lead mines (Glenridding), Keld Heads (Wensleydale), Greenhead Mines (Grasmere), the Bengarth and Blea Tarn iron mines (Eskdale), and Carrock Fell mines (Caldbeck Fells).

## APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Boundary Wall, Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42317 05834 to NY 42325 05714
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey, 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (1863), Current OS map
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken, tree roots
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Monitor
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07460
<b>Description</b>	A linear wall foundation constructed of large scree stones, extending roughly north/south for approximately 120m. It is 1m wide by 0.5m high. The wall is depicted on the first edition OS mapping (1863), and continues for a short distance south of the track. It is not shown on the second edition OS map (1898), although it is depicted as a dashed line on the modern OS mapping



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42311 05722
<b>NTSMR No</b>	23337
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey, NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07463
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, measuring 8 x 12m. It is cut into the slope on the north-

east side by approximately 0.7m, and forms a platform on the south-west to a height of 0.7m. A possible small trackway is visible on the east and north-eastern sides.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Quarry, Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42317 05715
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Monitor
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07462
<b>Description</b>	An oval area of quarrying located to the east of Troutbeck Park Farm, 11m long by 8m wide, and up to 1.5m deep. A small area of further quarrying activity can be seen to the south-west of this site, close to the stream and near the modern trackway.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Field Wall/Park Boundary, Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42095 05686 to NY 42327 05675
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary

**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS maps (1863; 1898), Current OS map  
**Significance** Medium  
**Condition** Good  
**Threats** Vehicular Access  
**Management Recommendations** Monitor vehicular access  
**Photo ID** DSC07465

**Description** A post-medieval field wall on top of the alignment of the post-medieval park boundary, in the south of the area. The extant wall is 1.4m high and 0.6m wide, of drystone construction and has slanted coping stones on top. There is no evidence of any surviving medieval park pale earthworks or early wall fabric along this section of the park boundary.



**Site Number** 5  
**Site Name** Natural Scree, Hag Gill, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 42415 05848  
**NTSMR No** 23336  
**Site Type** Natural scree  
**Period** N/A  
**Sources** Walkover Survey, NTSMR  
**Significance** Low  
**Condition** Poor  
**Threats** Bracken  
**Management Recommendations** None  
**Photo ID** DSC07466

**Description** An area of natural scree, situated on a small knoll, and previously recorded within the NTSMR as a clearance cairn. The scree may have been used to supply stone for construction of the field wall to the north.





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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Sheep Creep, Hag Gill, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42370 05847
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Sheep Creep
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Lack of maintenance
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Monitor
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07467
<b>Description</b>	A sheep creep situated within a field-boundary wall. It is 0.65m high, 0.7m wide, and has a single stone lintel. The hole is now partially blocked.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Hag Gill, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42528 06111
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium



**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Bracken  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07468  
**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, measuring 9 x 5m. It is cut into the slope on the west side by 1m, and built up to a height of 1.5m, downslope on the east side.



**Site Number** 8  
**Site Name** Charcoal-burning Platform, Hag Gill, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 42546 06275  
**NTSMR No** N/A  
**Site Type** Charcoal-burning Platform  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Medium  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Bracken  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DCS07469  
**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, 7 x 4m. It is cut into the slope on the west side by 1m and built up downslope on the east side to a height of 0.6m.



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Hag Gill, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42532 06332
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07470
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 7 x 4m. The platform is cut into the slope up to 1m on the west side, and built up to a height of 0.7m downslope on the east.



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Roman Road, Hag Gill, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42804 07960 to NY 42504 05926
<b>National Heritage List for England</b>	1003275
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Road
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey, NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Medium/High
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Vehicular and pedestrian access, flooding erosion
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Regular monitoring (especially following flooding), and repairs /remedial action where necessary
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07471
<b>Description</b>	The route of the High Street Roman road along the valley on the eastern side of The Tongue. It survives as a trackway on the eastern side of the present survey area. There is no extant earthwork evidence for the original road fabric/agger. The section of the route within the survey area is just over 2km in length, and is some 700m south of one Scheduled section of High Street (NHLE 1003275).



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Quarry, Hag Gill, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42577 06707
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	None
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07472
<b>Description</b>	An oval area of quarrying, measuring 7m long, 6m wide and up to 0.8m deep. It was possibly used to supply material for the adjacent trackway (Site <b>10</b> ) or field wall.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Hag Gill, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42582 06854
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium



**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Bracken/reeds  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07473  
**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, 5 x 10m. It is cut into the slope by 0.7m on the west side and built up on the east side to a height of 1m, to create the platform.



**Site Number** 13  
**Site Name** Charcoal-burning Platform, West of Bluegill, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 42557 06989  
**NTSMR No** 23420  
**Site Type** Charcoal-burning Platform  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey; NTSMR  
**Significance** Medium  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Bracken/reeds  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07474  
**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8 x 7m. The site undercuts the slope at its rear. It is revetted on the downslope side, by more than 1.25m.



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Hag Gill, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42577 07040
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07475
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8 x 3.5m. It is cut into the slope on the west side by 1.5m and is built up to a height of 1m on the eastern side, to create the platform.



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Round Cairn 250m south-south-west of Bluegill Fold, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42734 07738
<b>National Heritage List for England</b>	1011349
<b>NTSMR</b>	20423
<b>Site Type</b>	Round Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Sources</b>	OS 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition map (1898); Walkover Survey; NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	High
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Threats</b>	Reeds, pedestrian access
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07476
<b>Description</b>	A round cairn located close to the valley bottom of Hagg Gill, 250m south-south-west of Bluegill Fold. It comprises a slightly oval mound of partly turf-covered stones up to 0.6m high, with maximum dimensions of 9 x 8.5m. There is an irregularly shaped hollow 0.2m deep on the monument's summit.





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**Site Number** 16  
**Site Name** Round Cairn 200m south-south-west of Bluegill Fold, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 42741 07795  
**National Heritage**  
**List for England** 1011348  
**NTSMR** 20424  
**Site Type** Round Cairn  
**Period** Prehistoric  
**Sources** OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map (1898); Walkover Survey; NTSMR  
**Significance** High  
**Condition** Good  
**Threats** Reeds, pedestrian access  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07478

**Description** A round cairn located close to the valley bottom of Hagg Gill, 200m south-south-west of Bluegill Fold. It comprises an oval mound of largely turf-covered stones up to 0.5m high, with maximum dimensions of 10.5 x 7.5m. There is a shallow, irregularly shaped central hollow, 0.1m deep, on the cairn's summit.



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**Site Number** 17  
**Site Name** Sheep Creep, Blue Gill Fold, Troutbeck Park

<b>NGR</b>	NY 42749 08009
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Sheep Creep
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Lack of maintenance
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Monitor
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07479
<b>Description</b>	A sheep creep in the wall at the northern extremity of the present survey area. The hole is 0.6m high, 0.3m wide, with a large stone lintel. A blocking stone can be seen on the northern side.



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Sheep Creep and Rabbit Smoot, Blue Gill Fold, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42691 08023
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Sheep Creep
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Threats</b>	Lack of maintenance
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Monitor
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07481
<b>Description</b>	A rabbit smoot, 0.3m high and 0.2m wide, with a stone lintel, in the wall at the northern extremity of the present survey area. Approximately 15m to the east is a blocked sheep creep, measuring 0.4 x 0.4m.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Boundary Wall, Blue Gill Fold, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42819 07984 to NY 42378 08009
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Wall
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium/Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Threats</b>	Lack of maintenance
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Monitor
<b>Photo ID</b>	SAM7819

**Description** A post-medieval field wall on the alignment of the post-medieval park boundary, in the north of the present survey area. The extant wall is up to 2m high in places and 0.6m wide. It is of drystone construction and has slanted coping stones on top. There is no evidence of any surviving medieval park pale earthworks or historic wall fabric along this section of the park boundary.





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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Possible Round Cairn, Hag Gill, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42959 07734
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Round Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium/High
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Reeds
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07482
<b>Description</b>	A possible small round cairn, 3.5 x 4m, surviving up to 0.4m high. It has been constructed using scree stones, which are heavily moss covered. There is no evidence of a kerb or cist.



**Site Number** 21  
**Site Name** Northern Round Cairn on the north end of The Tongue, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 42505 07640  
**National Heritage**  
**List for England** 1011592  
**NTSMR No** 20426  
**Site Type** Round Cairn  
**Period** Prehistoric  
**Sources** OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map (1898); Walkover Survey; NTSMR  
**Significance** High  
**Condition** Good  
**Threats** Reeds, pedestrian access  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07483  
**Description** A round cairn on a ridge at the northern end of The Tongue, between the valleys of Trout Beck and Hagg Gill. It comprises an oval mound of largely turf-covered stones, up to 0.8m high with maximum dimensions of 13 x 10m. There is a shallow, irregularly shaped central depression, 0.1m deep.



**Site Number** 22  
**Site Name** Southern Round Cairn on the north end of The Tongue, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 42478 07622  
**National Heritage**  
**List for England** 1011593  
**NTSMR No** 20425  
**Site Type** Round Cairn  
**Period** Prehistoric  
**Sources** OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map (1898); Walkover Survey; NTSMR  
**Significance** High  
**Condition** Poor  
**Threats** Reeds, pedestrian access  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07484  
**Description** A round cairn located on a ridge at the northern end of The Tongue, between the valleys of Trout Beck and Hagg Gill. It comprises a mutilated oval mound of stones up to 0.5m high, with maximum dimensions of 14 x 10m. Close to the cairn's centre is an upright stone, forming the eastern end of a stone-filled cist. A second large stone from the cist has been displaced and lies nearby on the surface of the cairn. Two shelters have been built on the northern edge of the mound, using stones from the cairn and incorporating other large stones from the cist, including what appears to be a capstone. One of the shelters takes the form of an oval shepherd's hut, measuring 3 x 2m, by 2m high, with a small niche; the other is a small, rectangular hollow, c 2.5m across, which has a limited dry-stone revetment against one side.





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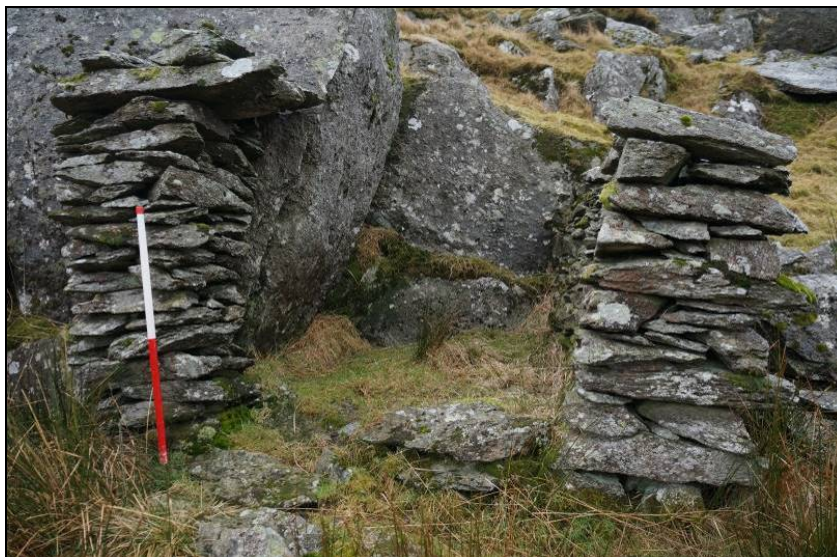
**Site Number** 23  
**Site Name** Walkers' Cairn, The Tongue, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 42233 06385  
**NTSMR No** N/A  
**Site Type** Walkers' Cairn  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map (1898); Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Low  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Pedestrian access  
**Management Recommendations** None  
**Photo ID** DSC07485  
**Description** A walkers' cairn on the summit of The Tongue has a diameter of 1m by 0.4m high, and has been constructed using scree stones. The cairn is on the spot of a trigonometric pillar depicted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map (1898).



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**Site Number** 24  
**Site Name** Sheep Shelter/ Shooting Butt, The Tongue, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 42189 06770  
**NTSMR No** N/A  
**Site Type** Sheep Shelter  
**Period** Post-medieval

**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Low  
**Condition** Good  
**Threats** Lack of maintenance  
**Management Recommendations** Monitor  
**Photo ID** DSC07486  
**Description** A sheep shelter or shooting butt consists of two parallel walls made from scree stones. It measures 3 x 2m, with walls standing up to 1.7m high and 0.6m wide. It is constructed against a crag on the south-east side and is open on the north-west side.



**Site Number** 25  
**Site Name** Possible Clearance Cairn, The Tongue, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 42319 07470  
**NTSMR No** N/A  
**Site Type** Clearance Cairn  
**Period** Prehistoric to medieval?  
**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Medium/Low  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Reeds  
**Management Recommendations** None  
**Photo ID** DSC07487  
**Description** An oval pile of scree measures 8 x 5m and up to 0.5m high. Some of the stones around the edge are turf-covered and there are two large earthfast boulders. The site is situated in an area scattered with many rocky outcrops, so it is hard to determine whether or not this pile of stones is associated with field clearance or has occurred naturally.





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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Sheep Shelter/Shooting Butt, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42362 07664
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Sheep Shelter
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Reeds, lack of maintenance
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Monitor
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07488
<b>Description</b>	A short section of wall foundation has a large amount of collapse on the south side. It is approximately 4m long and stands up to 0.6m high and 1.5m wide (including the collapse).



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Field Wall, Troutbeck, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42320 07916 to NY 42370 07927
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Wall

**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Low/Medium  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Bracken/reeds  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance

**Photo ID** DSC07489

**Description** A wall foundation is orientated roughly west-south-west/east-north-east and constructed using orthostatic stones. It is at least 50m long by up to 0.9m high and 0.7m wide, and extends eastward from the east side of Trout Beck. It seems to be part of a wider field-system of boundary walls/enclosures associated with a possible shieling (NTSMR 11956) located on the west side of the Trout Beck.



**Site Number** 28  
**Site Name** Charcoal-burning Platform, Troutbeck, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 42231 07492  
**NTSMR No** N/A  
**Site Type** Charcoal-burning Platform  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Medium  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Bracken

**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance

**Photo ID** DSC07490

**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8 x 6m, is cut into the slope by 0.7m on the eastern side and has a 0.8m-high revetted wall on the western side, made from scree stones.





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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform north-east of Hird House, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42035 05928
<b>NTSMR No</b>	23326
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey, NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Reeds
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07491
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8.5 x 5.5m, has been cut into the slope by 0.3m on the eastern side and built up on the western side by 0.6m, to create the platform.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Farm Gateway, Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 40246 05931
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Gateway
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval



**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Low  
**Condition** Good  
**Threats** Lack of maintenance  
**Management Recommendations** Monitor  
**Photo ID** DSC07492  
**Description** A small blocked farm gateway measures 1.5m wide, and is therefore too small for most modern farm machinery, which is most likely the reason why it has been blocked.



**Site Number** 31  
**Site Name** Farm Gateway, Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 42046 05931  
**NTSMR No** N/A  
**Site Type** Gateway  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Medium  
**Condition** Poor  
**Threats** Lack of maintenance  
**Management Recommendations** Monitor  
**Photo ID** DSC07493, DSC07494  
**Description** A narrow gateway, 1.7m wide, has two extant angular stone gate stoups. The stoups each have five holes and stand to a height of 1.3m, by 0.6m wide and 0.1m thick. They have most probably been moved from their original position, as the holes in the southern stoop are square, whilst those in the northern one are circular, suggesting they did not originally belong in the same structure.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Hird Gill, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 41840 06105
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Reeds
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07495
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform. It sits on a craggy knoll, with a slight lip on the south-west side. It has been cut into the slope by 0.4m on the north-eastern side.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Hird Gill, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 41775 06144
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval

**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Medium  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Tree roots, reeds  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07496  
**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, 7 x 8m, has been cut into the slope by 0.7m on the eastern side and makes use of the craggy knoll on the west to create the platform.



**Site Number** 34  
**Site Name** Charcoal-burning Platform, Hird Gill, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 41881 06079  
**NTSMR No** N/A  
**Site Type** Charcoal-burning Platform  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Medium  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Tree roots  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07497  
**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8 x 7m. Only a very slight platform is present, which makes use of a natural knoll on the western side. A large holly tree is growing in the centre of the site.





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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform east of Hird Wood, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 41964 06109
<b>NTSMR No</b>	23258
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey, NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07498
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 6 x 4.5m, is cut into the slope by 0.4m on the eastern side and built up on the western side to a height of 0.8m, to create the platform.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Hird Gill, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42012 06045
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey

**Significance** Medium  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Bracken  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07499  
**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, 10 x 4.5m, is cut into the slope by 0.6m on the eastern side and built up on the western side by 0.5m, to create the platform.



**Site Number** 37  
**Site Name** Hollow-way, Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 42047 505901 to NY 42047 05724  
**NTSMR No** N/A  
**Site Type** Hollow-way  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey, LiDAR  
**Significance** Low/Medium  
**Condition** Good  
**Threats** Reeds, animal trampling  
**Management Recommendations** Monitor  
**Photo ID** DSC07500  
**Description** A well-defined hollow-way running roughly north/south along the eastern side of a field wall. It extends from the gate in the north of the field, down towards a gateway, close to Troutbeck Park Farm, in the south. The hollow-way is 177m long by 1m deep and 2.5m wide. It peters out and becomes less obvious towards the south of the field.






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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Mound north-west of Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 4205 0580
<b>NTSMR No</b>	23331
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey, NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	None
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	None
<b>Photo ID</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	A clearance mound is situated in a field north-west of Troutbeck Park Farm. It measures 3 x 4m.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Field-clearance Mound north-east of Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 4209 0587
<b>NTSMR No</b>	23227
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey, NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	None
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	None
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07501
<b>Description</b>	A field-clearance mound associated with an outcrop of rock measures 5 x 4m.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Field-clearance Mound north-east of Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 4209 0587
<b>NTSMR No</b>	23328
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey, NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	None
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	None
<b>Photo ID</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	A field-clearance mound associated with a rock outcrop measures 4 x 2m.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Field-clearance Mound north of Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 4209 0585
<b>NTSMR No</b>	23329
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey, NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	None
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	None
<b>Photo ID</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	A field-clearance mound associated with a rock outcrop measures 5 x 3m.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Field-clearance Mound north-east of Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 4212 0586
<b>NTSMR No</b>	23330
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey, NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	None
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	None

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**Photo ID** -  
**Description** A field-clearance mound associated with an outcrop of stone measures 7 x 6m.

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**Site Number** 43  
**Site Name** Area of Clearance north-east of Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 4215 0576  
**NTSMR No** 23332  
**Site Type** Clearance Cairn  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey, NTSMR  
**Significance** Low  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** None  
**Management Recommendations** None

**Photo ID** -  
**Description** An area of clearance, situated in a field north-east of Troutbeck Park Farm. The area covers over 10 x 2m.

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**Site Number** 44  
**Site Name** Clearance Mound north-east of Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 4215 0574  
**NTSMR No** 23333  
**Site Type** Clearance Cairn  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey, NTSMR  
**Significance** Low  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Tree roots  
**Management Recommendations** None  
**Photo ID** DSC07502  
**Description** A clearance mound associated with a rock outcrop measures 6 x 4m.




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**Site Number** 45  
**Site Name** Wall Footings (Pen) north-east of Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 4214 0573  
**NTSMR No** 23335  
**Site Type** Pen  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey, NTSMR  
**Significance** Low  
**Condition** Fair

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**Threats** Vehicular Access

**Management Recommendations** Monitor

**Photo ID** -

**Description** Wall footings, which may be the remains of a pen, are situated in a field north-east of Troutbeck Park Farm. They measure 6m from the bottom wall to a 2m-wide gateway, then 13m to the side wall.

**Site Number** 46

**Site Name** Clearance Mound north-east of Troutbeck Park Farm, Troutbeck Park

**NGR** NY 4214 0572

**NTSMR No** 23334

**Site Type** Clearance Cairn

**Period** Post-medieval

**Sources** Walkover Survey, NTSMR

**Significance** Low

**Condition** Fair

**Threats** None

**Management Recommendations** None

**Photo ID** -

**Description** A clearance mound, 7 x 6 m, rises against a rock outcrop and is up to 1m high.

**Site Number** 47

**Site Name** Line of Large Boulders north-east of Hird House, Troutbeck Park

**NGR** NY 4193 0585

**NTSMR No** 23325

**Site Type** Clearance Cairn

**Period** Post-medieval

**Sources** Walkover Survey, NTSMR

**Significance** Low

**Condition** Poor

**Management Recommendations** Monitor

**Threats** Reeds, flooding

**Photo ID** -

**Description** A row of large boulders, which may indicate clearance before or after construction of a boundary wall.

**Site Number** 48

**Site Name** Hollow-way/Trackway leading to Quarry, The Tongue, Troutbeck Park

**NGR** NY 42085 05941 to NY 42086 06294

**NTSMR No** N/A

**Site Type** Hollow-way/Trackway

**Period** Post-medieval

**Sources** Walkover Survey, LiDAR

**Significance** Low

**Condition** Fair/Good

**Threats** Bracken

**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance, monitor

**Photo ID** DSC07503

**Description** A sinuous hollow-way / trackway leading upslope to the quarry complex on the south end of The Tongue (Site 52). It measures over 415m long by 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep. It is a continuation of another hollow-way seen further downslope near Troutbeck Park Farm, but there is a clear break in the alignment (Site 37).



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, The Tongue, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42009 06226
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07504
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 5 x 4m, is cut into the slope by 0.7m on the eastern side and built up on the western side to create the platform. Some revetted stones are still visible.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, The Tongue, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42037 06222
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium



**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Bracken  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07505  
**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, 10 x 8m, is built on a crag and cut into the slope by 1m on the eastern side. A small revetted retaining wall is visible on the western side.



**Site Number** 51  
**Site Name** Charcoal-burning Platform, The Tongue, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 41998 06250  
**NTSMR No** N/A  
**Site Type** Charcoal-burning Platform  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Medium  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Bracken  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07505  
**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, 4.5 x 4m, is cut into the slope by 0.4m on the eastern side and built up on the western side to a height of 0.5m, to create the platform. The site is adjacent to the hollow-way, which leads up to the quarry complex (Site 48).



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Disused Quarry, The Tongue, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42117 06343
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	OS 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition map (1898); Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium/Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken, tree roots, pedestrian access
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance, monitor
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07507, DSC07508, DSC07509, DSC07510

**Description** A disused quarry, with a deep cut along the vein, measures approximately 15 x 10m. There is a path leading from the cut, which has a retaining wall on the north side, supporting a higher spoil heap. Large fanned spoil heaps are also present to the west of the cut, on top of which is a working area. This includes the remains of possibly three buildings, one of which is a small square store, measuring 5 x 5m, with walls surviving up to 0.5m high. There is one, single-celled riving shed, which is 6 x 4m, with walls surviving up to 1.2m high on the eastern side. The remainder of the building is mostly collapsed. The third putative building is on an elevated spoil mound to the north-west of the other two and comprises a pair of slate walls, no more than 0.5m high, part of the structure being overlain by slate spoil; the overall size of the structure is therefore uncertain.





<b>Site Number</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Field Boundary Wall, Trout Beck, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42156 07051 to NY42137 07087
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Wall
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Tree roots, bracken
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07511
<b>Description</b>	A disused field boundary has almost completely collapsed, and only the foundations remain. It is made from medium-sized scree stones and is of drystone construction. The wall is 144m long by 2m wide and stands between 0.3m and 0.5m high, including the collapsed material. It extends downslope south-east/north-west and then turns to the south-south-west.





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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Trout Beck, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42103 07124
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07512
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 6 x 5m, is cut into the slope by 0.5m on the eastern side and built up on the western side to create the platform, with a small stone revetment wall.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Drove Wall, Trout Beck, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42125 07181 to NY 42185 07312
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Drove Wall

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<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken, tree roots
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07513 (see below)
<b>Description</b>	A curvilinear drove wall made from scree stones has completely collapsed. Only the foundations remain. It is orientated roughly south-south-west/north-north-east before curving to the north on the northern end, where it approaches a sheepfold (Site 56). It measures 158m long by up to 0.5m high and 2m wide, including the collapsed material.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Sheepfold, Trout Beck, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42188 07316
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Sheepfold
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07513
<b>Description</b>	A triangular sheepfold at the northern end of a drove wall (Site 55). The drystone walls are made from scree stone, and have mostly collapsed. They survive up to a height of 0.6m in places and are 1m wide, including the collapsed material. Overall, the sheepfold measures 10 x 8m in extent.




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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Clearance Cairn, Trout Beck, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY42053 07290
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Reeds
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	None
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07514

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**Description** A possible clearance cairn, constructed of scree stones, measures 3 x 5m, with some large stones, up to 0.8m high. Some of the outer edges of the cairn are turf-covered.



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**Site Number** 58  
**Site Name** Charcoal-burning Platform, Trout Beck, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 41935 06922  
**NTSMR No** N/A  
**Site Type** Charcoal-burning Platform  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Medium  
**Condition** Good  
**Threats** Reeds, tree roots  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07515

**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8 x 7m, is slightly cut into the slope by 0.5m on the eastern side and built up on the western side to create the platform, which has a very well-defined retaining wall.



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**Site Number** 59  
**Site Name** Charcoal-burning Platform, Trout Beck, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 41923 06732  
**NTSMR No** N/A  
**Site Type** Charcoal-burning Platform

<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken, reeds
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07516
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 7 x 5m, is cut into the slope by 0.5m on the eastern side and makes use of a natural knoll to the south, to create the platform. There is evidence of a retaining wall at the southern end.



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Clapper Bridge, Trout Beck, Trout Beck, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 41800 06670
<b>NTSMR No</b>	20428
<b>Site Type</b>	Clapper Bridge
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	OS 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition map (1898); Walkover Survey; NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	Medium/High
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Threats</b>	Flooding, pedestrian access, lack of maintenance
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Monitor, especially following flood events
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07517, DSC07518
<b>Description</b>	A stone clapper bridge over the Trout Beck, c 1km north-west of Troutbeck Park, consists of four piers and two abutments of rubble, with a covering of long flagstones, interspersed with river cobbles, to form the roadway. It is probably at least as old as the seventeenth century and lies on an old trackway, which can be seen on the western side of the river. The bridge is 2.5m wide and 9m long.





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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Trout Beck, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 41923 06732
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Tree roots, bracken
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07509
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8 x 5m, is cut into the slope by 1m on the eastern side and built up by 0.8m, with a retaining wall, on the west, to create the platform.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Trout Beck, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 41796 06504
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval

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**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Medium  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Tree roots, bracken  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07520  
**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8 x 6m, makes use of the natural slope on the eastern side, and is built up slightly on a natural knoll, on the western side, to create the platform.



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**Site Number** 63  
**Site Name** Charcoal-burning Platform, Trout Beck, Troutbeck Park  
**NGR** NY 41785 06353  
**NTSMR No** N/A  
**Site Type** Charcoal-burning Platform  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Significance** Medium  
**Condition** Fair  
**Threats** Reeds, pedestrian access  
**Management Recommendations** Vegetation clearance  
**Photo ID** DSC07521  
**Description** An oval charcoal-burning platform, 7 x 5m, is cut into the slope by 0.7m on the eastern side and built up on the western side, to a height of 0.4m, to create the platform.





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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform, Trout Beck, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 41793 06326
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Charcoal-burning Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Reeds, tree roots
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC07522
<b>Description</b>	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 7 x 6m, is cut into the slope by 0.5m on the eastern side, and built up to a height of 0.4m on the western side, to create the platform.



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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Shieling, The Tongue, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42027 06361
<b>National Heritage List for England</b>	1011677
<b>NTSMR No</b>	20430

<b>Site Type</b>	Shieling
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Sources</b>	OS 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition map (1898); Walkover Survey; NTSMR
<b>Significance</b>	High
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Bracken
<b>Management recommendations</b>	Wholesale removal of reeds and bracken; regular monitoring of vehicular and foot erosion; impose vehicular restrictions to this area if necessary
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC08294-DSC08300
<b>Description</b>	NTSMR Entry: <i>'This is the remains of a medieval shieling located on a narrow plateau on the western slopes of The Tongue 640m north of Troutbeck Park Farm. Situated on the fells at a height of around 300m AOD, it lies on marginal land well above other settlements. The building measures 8 x 6m externally with an entrance on the northern side leading to a central passage with a small room either side. The walls survive as one or two courses of granite boulders. There are no recognisable remains of a settlement in this area which lies between the 900 foot and 1000 foot contours on west slope of The Tongue. The ground is littered with boulders, scree and outcroppings of rock with some disturbance due to quarrying and a partial bracken cover. None of the six enclosures originally portrayed on the OS 25" 1898 can be seen, but it seems that the same circumstances obtain as in the case further north, and the former existence of any settlement at all here is doubtful (PD Claris per comm 1986). It should be noted that the recent SEARCH survey failed to identify a site on the ground at this position. It is possible it is associated with the nearby settlement site (23353*0), and has been wrongly located on earlier NT and English Heritage maps and documentation (R Maxwell pers comm 1997).'</i>

The putative shieling is 24m north-north-east of the area designated as a Scheduled Monument. It is in an area of dense bracken coverage on the west-facing flank of The Tongue. The site has previously been surveyed and is depicted upon the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS mapping (1898). The structure is almost entirely collapsed, with sub-square/sub-circular foundations, 7 x 6.5m in extent, by up to 0.4m high on the downslope, west side. The structure has a slight platform with a retaining wall on the west side, and has been cut into the hillside on the opposite, east side. The platform would suggest that this is indeed a small temporary domestic structure of medieval origin. It is located in a slightly elevated position, upslope and just to the west of more shallowly sloping land, which contains remnants of a small cairnfield (Site 67).

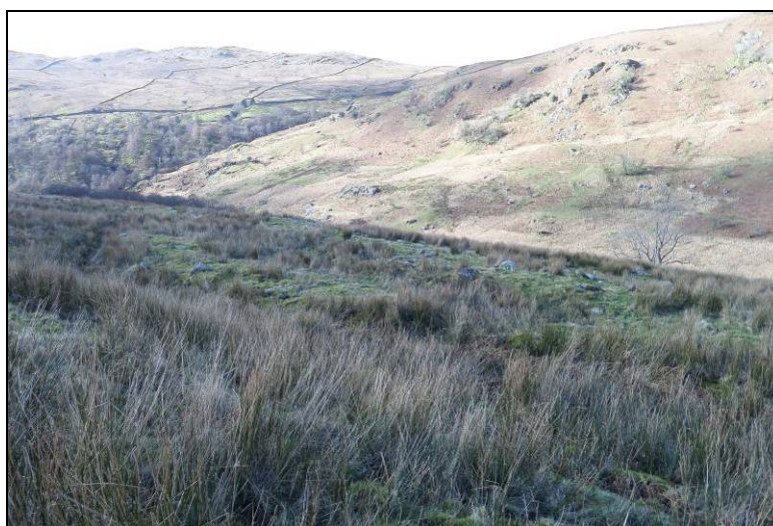


<b>Site Number</b>	66
<b>Site Name</b>	Settlement, The Tongue, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42024 06722
<b>National Heritage List for England</b>	1007201
<b>NTSMR No</b>	20429
<b>Site Type</b>	Settlement/Farmstead
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric/Medieval
<b>Sources</b>	OS 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition map (1898); Walkover Survey; NTSMR



<b>Significance</b>	High
<b>Condition</b>	Good/Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Reeds, bracken, vehicular access, pedestrian access
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Wholesale removal of reeds and bracken; regular monitoring of vehicular and foot erosion; impose vehicular restrictions to this area if necessary
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC08273
<b>Description</b>	NTSMR Entry <i>'There are no remains here and it is doubtful if there ever was one; in this respect it is significant that The Royal Commission did not mention it in their 1936 inventory (RCHME 1936). The site falls on a shelf of The Tongue between the 900 ft and 1000 ft contours on ground littered with boulders, scree and outcropping rock. All the enclosures represented on OS 6" maps can be envisaged and all can be dismissed in terms of natural formations (PD Claris pers comm 1986).'</i>

The settlement/enclosures are extant and lie almost completely within the defined Scheduled Monument (Fig 3). The low earthworks are, however, masked in most places by waist-high reeds. The site is almost exactly as surveyed and as depicted upon the OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition mapping (1898) as the northernmost of two areas of 'Ancient Settlement'. The site consists of several conjoined/sub-divided enclosures (Sites **66.2**, **66.3** and **66.4**) that are 114 x 37m in extent. The earth-and-stone-constructed banks are 2-4m wide and in places up to 0.5m high. The site has been disturbed along its western side by a south-south-west/north-north-east-orientated hollow-way/trackway (Site **68**), which heads up the valley. The boundary banks are fragmentary in places but the northernmost of the enclosures (Site **66.2**) is well-preserved, as the hollow-way/trackway skirts around it. The enclosures are either associated with, or overlie, a fragmentary cairnfield (Site **67**). The settlement is at the northern end of the cairnfield and there are several putative clearance cairns that have been incorporated into the enclosure banks (eg **66.3**). A possible sub-rectangular building platform (**66.1**) is located 43m to the south of the enclosures (outside the scheduled area), which may have once contained a dwelling (at NY 41986 06631). It is on the west edge of the hollow-way/trackway (Site **68**), beneath a tree, and measures 11 x 10m in extent.



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Cairnfield/Field system, The Tongue, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 41959 06508
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Cairnfield/Field system
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric/Medieval
<b>Sources</b>	OS 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition map (1898); Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	High
<b>Condition</b>	Good/Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Reeds, bracken, vehicular access, pedestrian access
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Wholesale removal of reeds and bracken; regular monitoring of vehicular and foot erosion; impose vehicular restrictions to this area if necessary
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC08300-DSC08306
<b>Description</b>	A fragmentary cairnfield on a narrow, shallow-sloping shelf on the western flank of The Tongue. The site consists of at least 20 clearance cairns and two small sections of banking spread out over an area c 460 x 100m. The northern end of the site has been partially incorporated into a settlement/enclosure

complex (Site **66**; Fig 3), where several clearance cairns have apparently been incorporated into late enclosure foundations. The majority of the cairnfield is not covered by the designated Scheduled Monument. At least five of the clearance cairns have been surveyed previously and are depicted upon the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map (1898) as being in the southernmost of two areas of 'Ancient Settlement' (Fig 5). The clearance cairns are all constructed of loose field stone collected into small mounds that range from 4 x 3m up to 8 x 6.5m. Several of the cairns have well-defined doughnut shapes, and it appears that these were originally built around tree trunks, since the central depressions do not seem to be from more modern antiquarian investigations. The cairns seem to be distributed in a pattern that forms small cleared field plots on the narrow shelf of relatively flat land.




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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Trackway, The Tongue, Troutbeck Park
<b>NGR</b>	NY 42062 06812 to NY 41942 06396
<b>NTSMR No</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway
<b>Period</b>	Medieval/Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Good/Fair
<b>Threats</b>	Reeds, bracken, vehicular access, pedestrian access
<b>Management Recommendations</b>	Vegetation clearance, monitor
<b>Photo ID</b>	DSC08289
<b>Description</b>	A roughly linear hollow-way orientated south-south-west/north-north-east runs up the valley along a narrow, shallow shelved area of land on the western flank of The Tongue. The extant section measures at least 430m in length by over 2m wide and 0.5m deep in places. There is clear evidence of upcast earthen banking on the site of the routeway in various locations along its length. The hollow-way/trackway apparently cuts through the western side of an earlier settlement/enclosure complex (Site <b>66</b> ).





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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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### FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Archaeological sites on The Tongue, Troutbeck Park Farm
- Figure 3: Detailed survey of the cairnfield / enclosures on The Tongue
- Figure 4: Parts of the cairnfield/field-system on The Tongue, Troutbeck Park Farm, as depicted on the 25-inch OS map, 1898
- Figure 5: The 25-inch OS map, 1898, showing the central part of the study area

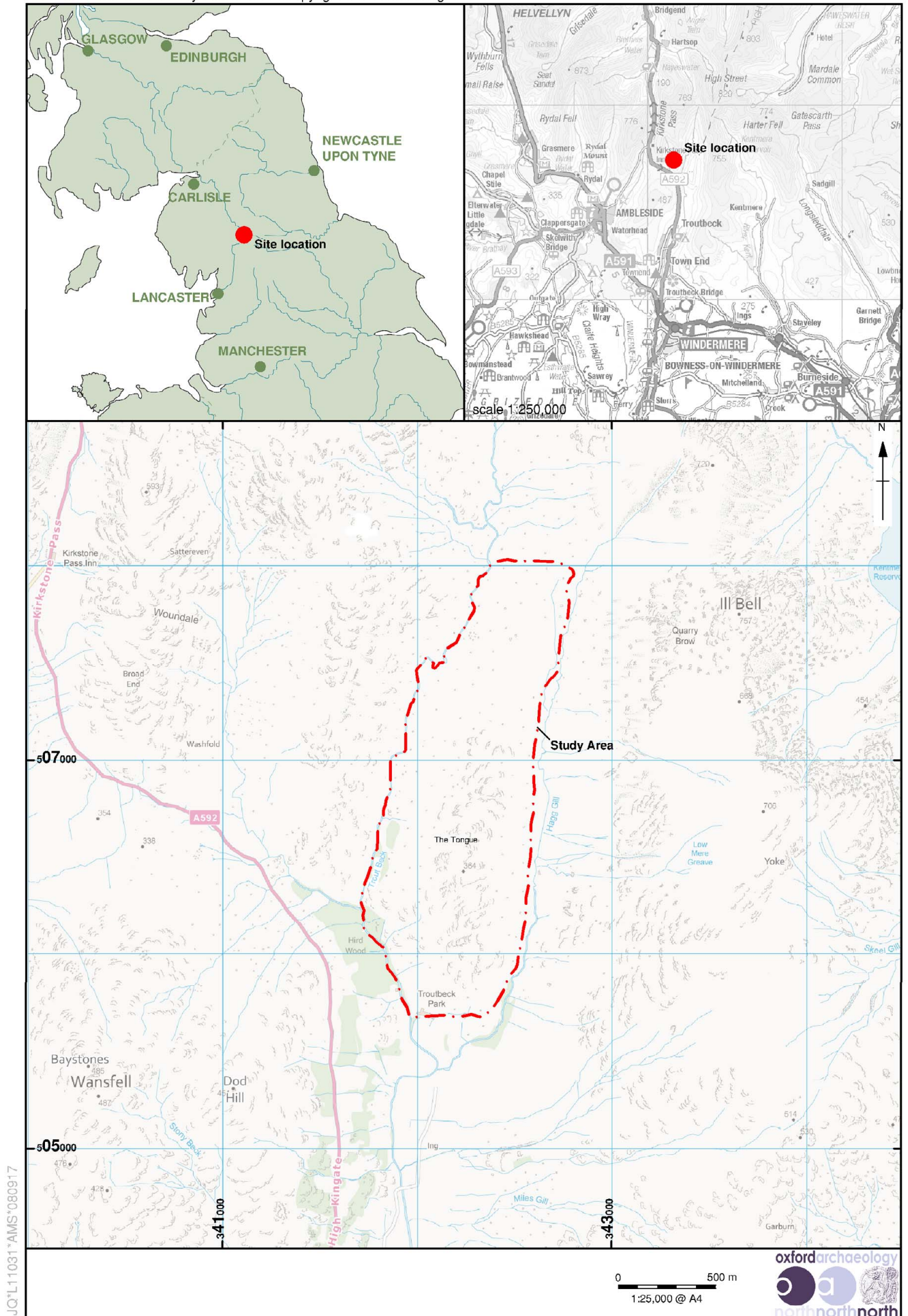


Figure 1: Site location



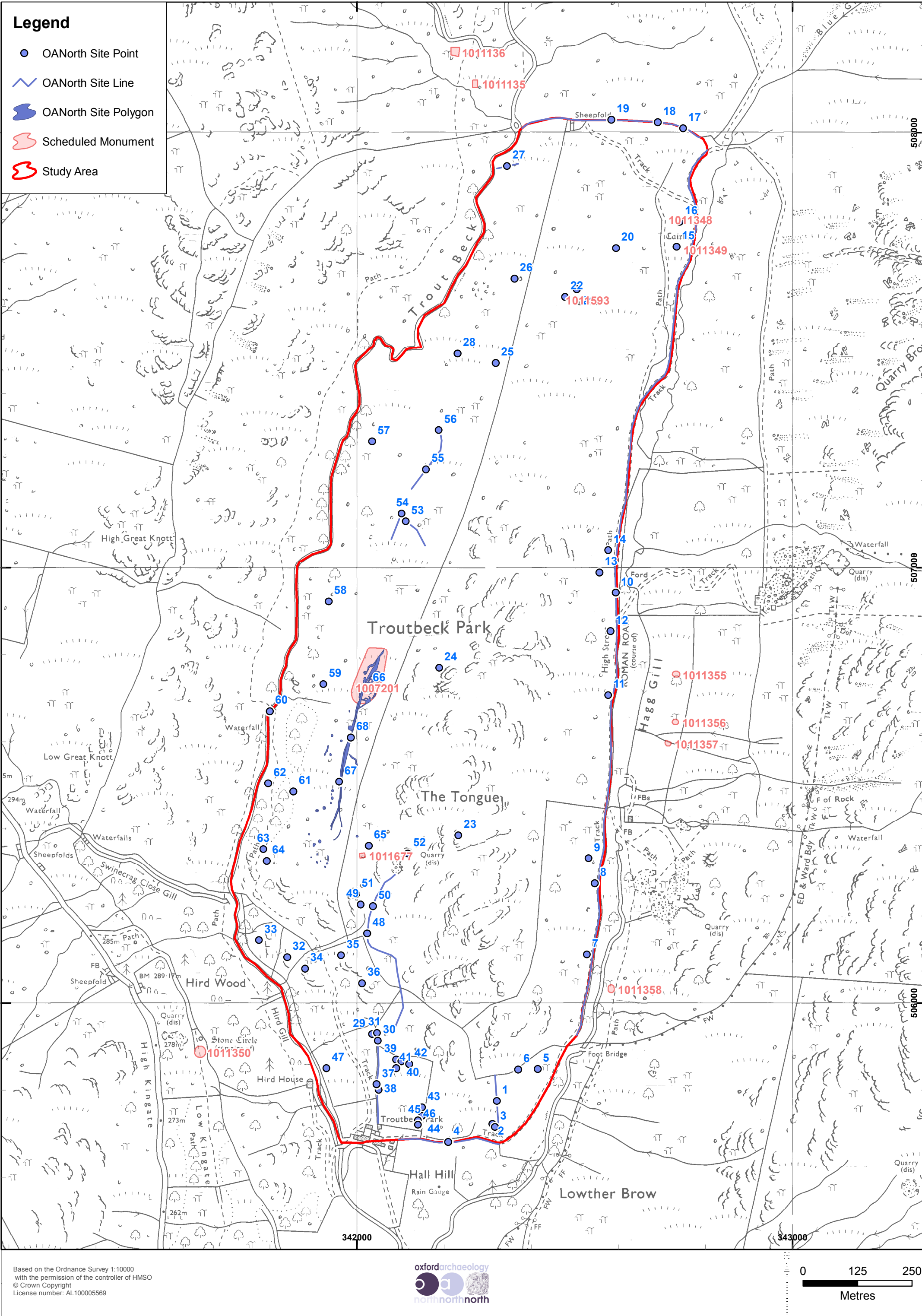


Figure 2: Archaeological Sites on The Tongue, Troutbeck Park Farm







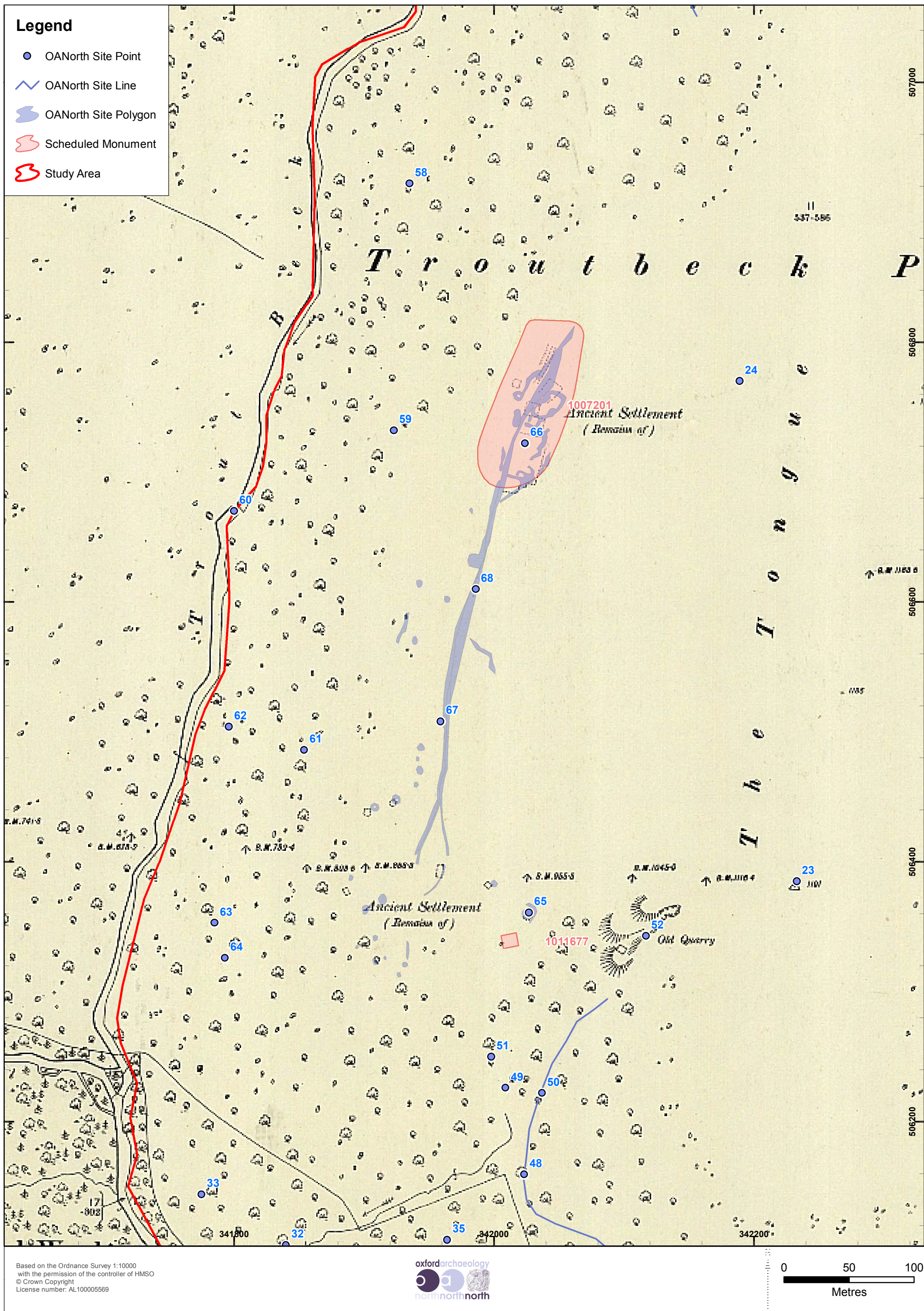


Figure 4: Parts of the Cairnfield/Field-System on The Tongue, Troutbeck Park Farm as depicted on the 25 inch OS map, 1898





Figure 5: The 25-inch OS map, 1898, showing the central part of the study area



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