



SIZERGH ESTATE LANDS CUMBRIA

Historic Landscape Survey



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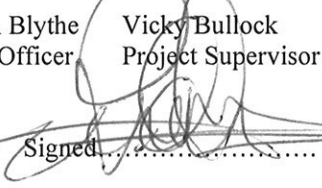
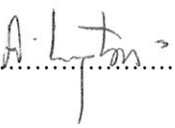
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The report was written by Peter Schofield, Kathryn Blythe and Vicky Bullock, the illustrations were by Peter Schofield. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine, who also managed the project.



Plate 1: Some of the many enthusiastic volunteers who assisted with the historic landscape survey

SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited by the National Trust to conduct an historic landscape survey of lands surrounding Sizergh Castle, Cumbria (SD 4938 8798 approx centre); this was intended to record and evaluate the archaeological and historical features within the 633ha (6.3 sqkm) of pasture, woodland and parkland of the wider estate and inform its future management. This entailed a detailed documentary study, an identification landscape survey, a boundary survey, a garden survey and a landscape assessment. A combined professional and volunteer approach was implemented from the outset of the project, with volunteers taking part in both the documentary research and the fieldwork.

The survey identified a rich archaeological resource within the estate that dates back to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Notably, there are two funerary cairns on Sizergh Fell, and a seemingly ritual deposition of Neolithic axe fragments found nearby within the grykes of limestone pavement. A Bronze Age burnt mound was also identified in Sizergh Park.

In the Roman period there was an enclosed settlement near Lane End Farm on the western edge of Sizergh Fell, which has a scooped interior, and contained burials of Roman date. There were also a number of finds spots dating to this period, including quernstone fragments, several Roman coins and some pottery.

Sizergh was granted by William de Lancaster II, Lord of Kendal, to Gervase Deincourt between 1175 and 1180. It passed down the Deincourt family until it was acquired by the Strickland family between 1251 and 1271, as a result of the marriage of Elizabeth Deincourt and Sir William Strickland in 1239. Sir Walter de Strickland was the first member of the family to make Sizergh his principal seat and the earliest substantial house at Sizergh was probably constructed in *c* 1310.

In 1336, Walter was authorised by Edward III to enclose his demesne lands at Sizergh forever and to make a park there. The limits of Sizergh Park (now Low Park Wood) were defined using a sixteenth century map of Hawes Farm, whilst a section of the western boundary of the former deer park was found to survive as a large bank and ditch. This Medieval deer park was disparked in the seventeenth to eighteenth century and a new landscape park was established around the castle which afterwards became known as Sizergh Park. .

Evidence survives for another Medieval deer park on the estate at Brigsteer. This was probably emparked *c* 1361, and a boundary consisting of a 190m long section of earthen lynchet survives on its southern end, which follows the line of the parish boundary between Helsington and Levens. The line of Park End Lane running through the park probably may have formed originally a longitudinal sub-division of the deer park, which was later rationalised and reduced, possibly in the early 1700s, shrinking in size to only contain the land on the east of Park End Lane with a large park wall around it.

The first available map showing the gardens is from 1771 and depicts a terrace to the east of the house, two areas marked 'gardens' to the south of the terrace, and an extensive deer park surrounding the terrace and gardens. Between 1771 and 1827 the gardens to the north of the house had almost doubled in extent. The kitchen garden

was extended and a probable ornamental pond was constructed in the wooded area to the south. A garden was constructed to the south of the main lawn and was linked to it by an urn-surmounted gateway. Modernisation works were undertaken to the house and gardens at Sizergh by Sir Gerald Strickland, using the Kendal architect JF Curwen, between 1897 and 1902, which included a new drive, known as the Middle Drive, which ran west from the main Lancaster to Kendal road to the house, with a long triangular pond created downslope of the drive. A series of new gardens were commissioned by Sir Gerald Stricklands second wife, Margaret Hulton between 1926 and 1928. The architect is thought to have been a local man, Charles Henry Wearing, and it was built by T R Hayes and Sons of Ambleside. A lake was created in front of the terrace from a previously existing area of marshy ground, incorporating the former triangular pond, and a Rock garden was created in an area that was previously orchard. The terrace in front of the house was modified with a flight of steps leading down to the lake.

In 1950 Henry and the Hon. Mary Hornyold-Strickland and their son Thomas donated the house, contents and adjoining lands to the National Trust. In the sixty years of National Trust ownership many changes have taken place on the estate, in particular to restore and maintain the house and gardens and provide more comfortable access to the general public. The rock garden was restored in the 1980s, the Dutch garden was recreated in a simpler form in 1984 and landscaping was undertaken around the lake in 1994. A new visitor facilities building was constructed west of the house in 2005-6.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited by The National Trust to conduct an historic landscape survey of estate lands at Sizergh Castle, Cumbria (SD 4938 8798 approx centre) (Fig 1); this was intended to record and evaluate the archaeological and historical features within the 633ha (6.3 sqkm) of pasture, woodland and parkland of the wider estate. A combined professional and volunteer approach was implemented from the outset of the project, with volunteers taking part in both the documentary research and the fieldwork.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1 The primary aim of the project was to build an understanding of the development of the estate landscape, with particular reference to the Medieval deer parks and later landscape parks, patterns of historic land-use and enclosure, communication and industry. It was intended to use this information to inform the future conservation management of the estate.

- 1.2.2 **Objectives:** the objectives of the project were:

- Undertake an archaeological survey of the National Trust Sizergh Estate to identify and record all visible sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological or historic interest and produce a digital catalogue of information in the form of a gazetteer;
- To assess the condition of all individual archaeological features or areas as part of the archaeological survey and make recommendations for their future conservation and management;
- To create an historical narrative for the property that outlines the development of the estate.
- To undertake a boundary survey to examine and understand the development of the enclosed landscape.

1.3 LAYOUT OF THE REPORT

- 1.3 The report opens with the circumstances of the project, its aims and objectives and the methodology used to complete the project (*Sections 1 and 2*). This is followed by a topographic and historical background of the wider area, which is ordered by period and gives a context by which the results of the desk-based study and landscape survey can be assessed (*Section 3*). The desk-based study presents the detailed historical evidence for the development of the Sizergh Estate (*Section 4*), and is coupled with the landscape survey which examines the surface archaeological remains within the estate, along with a garden survey that examines the phasing of the garden (*Section 5*) and the overall results of the survey have been collated together to form a short landscape history of the entire estate (*Section 6*). The report concludes with a

full bibliography of all investigated documentary sources (*Section 7*), the inclusion of both the National Trust project brief and OA North project design (*Appendices 1 and 2*), and a full gazetteer of all sites of archaeological and historical interest discovered within the estate (*Appendix 3*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 The estate has been the subject of a long history of antiquarian investigation, in particular by McKenny-Hughes in the early twentieth century. In 1991 the entire Sizergh Estate was surveyed by the Research Group of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Detailed survey and excavation was undertaken between 2002-4 by Sheffield University centred upon the prehistoric monuments of Sizergh Fell.
- 2.1.2 The recent campaign of archaeological landscape survey reported on here was intended to extend and refine the existing coverage of archaeological information for the estate, to produce a clear and comprehensive set of records to enable effective monitoring and management of the archaeological resource. The archaeological survey, undertaken alongside documentary research and boundary survey, also facilitated the production of an historic narrative that outlines the history and development of the study area from the Prehistoric to the present day.
- 2.1.3 Much of the recent archaeological landscape survey and documentary research has been undertaken by volunteers from Sizergh Castle and Levens Local History Group working under the direction of the National Trust Archaeologist and staff of Oxford Archaeology North. The project was also able to draw upon ongoing private research undertaken in recent years, most notably by Bridget Cook, Barry Jolly, Stephen Read and Dick White.
- 2.1.4 **Project Design:** a project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted in November 2009 by OA North in response to a brief prepared by the National Trust (*Appendix 1*) for a programme of historic landscape survey within the Sizergh Estate designed to enhance the existing archaeological record and to enable appropriate management strategies to be enacted. The work was carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

- 2.2.1 The documentary study examined documents relating to Sizergh Castle at the Cumbria Record Offices Kendal, the National Trust's Sizergh Castle property office and, most importantly, within the private archives of the Hornyold-Strickland family at Sizergh Castle.
- 2.2.2 **Historic Environment Record (HER and NTSMR):** prior to the start of any archaeological fieldwork an assessment was undertaken of data held in both the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR); these are databases of archaeological sites within the county and National Trust land holdings, and are maintained by Cumbria County Council in Kendal, and The National Trust in Grasmere, respectively. A full record of the sites within the study area, including grid reference and description, was obtained.

- 2.2.3 ***Aerial Photographs:*** available aerial photography from the county Historic Environment Record (HER) and The National Trust was consulted. Most of this was oblique photography and provided valuable coverage of several archaeological sites in the area.
- 2.2.4 ***County Record Offices (Kendal, and Preston):*** the Cumbria and Lancashire Record Offices at Kendal and Preston were each visited to consult documents specific to the extent of the study area. The study area was in the former county of Westmorland (Kendal Record Office), and sale particulars, estate maps and deeds relating to land on the estate from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries were consulted. Historic maps of the study area, including old county maps, estate maps, relevant tithe maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps were also examined. Particular emphasis was placed upon the early cartographic evidence, which had the potential to provide information on the Post-Medieval occupation and land-use of the area. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, particularly regarding the use of the area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Most of the sources were primary and provided information concerning land-use and ownership, population, and the general local history of the study area. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted.
- 2.2.5 ***Kendal Library Local Studies Collection:*** numerous pertinent secondary sources and copies of primary published documents were found to be available at these locations, as well as the library and archives of OA North in Lancaster.
- 2.2.6 ***National Trust Archives:*** the archives were consulted for any unpublished primary information stored regarding the estate. This mainly consisted of potted histories of the Strickland Family, and the development of the castle and gardens, and included copies of some of the sales particulars and the results of various vernacular building surveys.
- 2.2.7 ***The Hornyold-Strickland family archives:*** the archives, still held within Sizergh Castle itself, were investigated with kind permission of Mrs T Hornyold-Strickland OBE. These investigations focused primarily on cartographic sources and documents pertaining to the management and development of the estate rather than family papers and correspondence.
- 2.2.8 ***OA North Library:*** numerous pertinent secondary sources and copies of primary published documents were found to be available at the library and archives of OA North in Lancaster.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE SURVEY

- 2.3.1 The archaeological landscape survey was undertaken by volunteers, who had been introduced to various survey techniques, and were taught the principles of site recognition at a training workshop held on the property. The volunteers were split up into four groups, with each group spending five full days using the survey equipment to create a written description and photographic record for sites of archaeological or historic interest. Each group was supported in this task by Jamie Lund the National Trust's Archaeologist or Peter Schofield, a Landscape Archaeologist with Oxford Archaeology North.

- 2.3.2 The archaeological landscape survey was undertaken to Level 1 (OA North 2002) across the study area of Sizergh Estate. The landscape survey represents the minimum standard of recording for field investigation, and is intended to both facilitate the discovery of previously unrecorded sites and to record the existence, location and extent of all known archaeological sites. The emphasis of the record lay in the written description, which in this instance, included comment on the character and condition of all the sites examined. Sites already identified in the Cumbria HER and within the map regression of the documentary study were checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as the newly discovered sites. The whole of the estate was examined in this fashion and, in general, the vegetation conditions were sufficiently favourable to allow for a good examination of the study area. However, the difficult survey conditions within the majority of the woodlands had the effect of potentially masking surface archaeological features within these areas.
- 2.3.3 The survey as a whole aimed to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and involved four elements: reconnaissance; mapping; description; and photography. Each area was walked in transects of between 10m and 30m, depending on local topography and ground cover. The archaeological detail was mapped using hand-held GPS equipment to achieve an accuracy less than ± 10 m. Once the survey was completed, the survey data, historic mapping and site database was introduced into a GIS system to facilitate the spatial analysis; (gvSIG, which is compatible with MapInfo as used by The National Trust) (Figs 2-8). The descriptive records were input on-site on *pro-forma* record sheets that were subsequently entered into a database on a Psion portable palm computer. A photographic record of the sites was maintained using digital colour photography, and some of the resultant photographs were used to accompany the present report.

2.4 BOUNDARY SURVEY

- 2.4.1 A boundary survey was undertaken for the enclosed lands within the estate holdings. This was a desk-based study analysing historic mapping, combined with a process of ground-truthing to check on key boundary relationships. The boundary analysis examined all areas of historic field systems and enclosure, which for the most part are centred upon Sizergh, Nether Wells and Holeslack Farms. Most importantly, it sought to identify surviving evidence for the deer parks boundaries on the estate. A detailed map regression was undertaken, which examined all maps showing historic boundary detail, close analysis of this established the dating of the boundaries. The second stage entailed detailed cartographic analysis based primarily on the phase of boundaries determined from the earliest map evidence to establish the development of pre-map boundaries. It attempted to define the primary intake boundaries, park boundary or ring garth, and then establish the development of later boundaries extending out from the early examples. The ultimate aim was to build up a chronological framework for the development of the whole estate lands. It was recognised that key relationships fundamental to the analysis should be investigated in the field, and a process of ground-truthing was required to

check that the walls at the pertinent junction had not been rebuilt and then to establish the relevant phasing.

2.5 LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

- 2.5.1 Following completion of the surveys, a programme of landscape assessment was undertaken, drawing together the results of the survey work. The assessment examined the chronological development of the estate lands, to describe the evidence for the history of the wider site, the character and development of the parklands, and the changes that have been made to them. It was to identify the extant elements of the parks, including the residual elements of any historic planting schemes. The character of the original deer park elements were to be presented in conjunction with the earlier field systems and compared with their present form to identify the changing landscape and to inform future management proposals.

2.6 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.6.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites within the assessed area has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 3*), which provides details of their location, period, character and significance. 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 (Figs 9 to 14). The information for each site within the gazetteer has been given a new National Trust HER number and will be inserted into the NT SMR in due course.

2.7 ARCHIVE

- 2.7.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991) 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 the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The archive is provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and digitally.

3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 This section sets out the archaeological and historical background of the wider geographic region centred on the Sizergh Estate. The detailed history of the Sizergh Estate is presented in *Section 4* and a discussion of the landscape history of the estate is in *Section 6*.

3.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 Sizergh Estate is situated *c* 4km south-west of Kendal in a predominantly rural and agricultural setting. The 633ha (6.3 sqkm) estate consists of pasture, woodland and parkland situated in rolling countryside sandwiched between the River Kent and the Lyth Valley. It is skirted by the A591 on the east side and lies between the villages of Brigsteer and Levens (English Heritage 1997).
- 3.2.2 The estate lies within the area characterised by the Countryside Commission as Morecambe Bay Limestones consisting of conspicuous limestone hills often with exposed limestone screes rising above low-lying pasture and wetlands (Countryside Commission 1998, 67-73). The landscape has undulating pasture farmland, enclosed with drystone walls, interspersed with areas of enclosed woodland and plantations, which historically have been coppiced. The surrounding lower wetlands have been enclosed and improved in the nineteenth century, whilst the exposed limestone hills have been subject to quarrying for stone.
- 3.2.3 The solid geology of the Sizergh Estate comprises limestone, dated to the Dinantian phase of the Carboniferous period (British Geological Survey 1982). The overlying soil comprises typical Brown Earths of the Denbigh 1 Series (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1983).

3.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.3.1 ***Late Upper Palaeolithic to Mesolithic Periods (c 11,000 – 4000 BC)***: there is no evidence of human activity in Cumbria prior to the Late Upper Palaeolithic, between 10,000 BC and 9500 BC. Caves in the limestone of southern Cumbria have provided artefacts that have been dated to this period (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 24), which may suggest evidence of early groups of hunters attempting to exploit the large mammals present beyond the edge of the ice sheet (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 33).
- 3.3.2 Following the glacial period, the Cumbrian climate experienced rapid warming and the southern part of the county was colonised by successive expansions of birch, hazel, pine, oak, elm and alder, with the occurrence of charcoal suggesting human influence in the landscape associated with small-scale woodland clearance from around 7531–6646 cal BC at Little Hawes Water (*op cit*, 33–4). In northern Cumbria, juniper and willow preceded the colonisation by birch and hazel and a more open landscape developed than in the south of the county (*ibid*). By 6000 cal BC, however, forest comparable

with that in much of lowland England was present in Cumbria and possible woodland clearances by burning is evident from around the beginning of the sixth millennium BC (*op cit*, 107).

- 3.3.3 The earliest suggestions of clearance come from the uplands where recent evidence for burning has been recorded close to the Langdale axe factories (OA North 2004), dating to 5968-5732 cal BC. There is also some evidence recorded for Mesolithic clearance activity at White Moss, near Grasmere (*op cit*, 316-7). Such woodland clearances would have allowed the regeneration of plants and encouraged browsing animals (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 25), therefore, allowing humans to exercise a greater degree of control over the productivity of hunting grounds. Much of the artefactual evidence for the Cumbrian Mesolithic derives from flint scatters at coastal sites, with only one site having been identified in the central Lake District, comprising a small scatter of microliths from close to the Roman Fort at Ambleside (*op cit*, 25-6)
- 3.3.4 ***The Neolithic (4,000 - 2,500 BC) (Fig 3):*** there appears to have some continuity between the late-Mesolithic and early-Neolithic periods in Cumbria, with typically Mesolithic tool types possibly continuing in use until the end of the fourth millennium BC (Cherry and Cherry 2002, 2-3). Pollen evidence from western Cumbria demonstrates that the early Neolithic period was also a time of great cultural change, with the adoption of agriculture on a large scale leading to more extensive woodland clearances (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 68).
- 3.3.5 Although Neolithic agricultural activity can be inferred from signals in pollen diagrams, and findspots of lithic and ceramic material, there is relatively little evidence for Neolithic settlement sites in Cumbria (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 31-2). The Neolithic period did, however, see the introduction of monumental funerary and ritual architecture, with some of the earliest stone circles in Britain, including Castlerigg and Swinside, being constructed in Cumbria (Burl 2000, 109).
- 3.3.6 In the first years of the twentieth century, T McKenny Hughes excavated two mounds (1904a; 1904b) on Sizergh Fell (Plates 2 and 3). The first, Tumulus 1 (NTSMR 20052), was composed of a number of erratic stones arranged around the top of a small mound. Beneath this arrangement, placed in a limestone crevice or gryke and topped by a large boulder, were a number of Beaker sherds accompanied by a small amount of charcoal and burnt stones (McKenny Hughes 1904a). This site was given further context in 2002 as a result of work undertaken by the University of Sheffield and the National Trust which involved further investigation of the wider fellside (Plate 5). A trench located to the south-west of the tumuli revealed a small reworked and broken polished axe of Group VI type tuff which had been wedged into the limestone pavement of a natural mound. In addition, a polissoir (portable axe polishing stone) was found inverted and sealing a gryke in the limestone pavement, which contained a single group VI flake (NTSMR 27783; Plate 6; Evans and Edmonds 2003, 2). Although polished stone axes can be difficult to date, the small reworked examples are relatively common in contexts such as henge ditches during this broad period, and suggests that Sizergh Fell was a focus for activity during the Neolithic/Bronze Age transition (Evans and Edmonds 2003).

- 3.3.7 The second mound, Tumulus 2 (NTSMR 20053; Plate 4), somewhat larger than Tumulus 1 with a diameter of *c* 17m, took the form of a limestone cairn covering a central platform of slabs surrounded by a rubble bank (McKenny Hughes 1904b). The excavator recorded five burials, in small cairns or chambers associated with the central platform; however, no material culture was recorded. The funerary cairn was excavated again in 2003 by the University of Sheffield and the National Trust (Plate 7) as part of a research project concerned with the characterisation of landscape features and previously excavated cairns on the fell (Evans and Edmonds 2003). Re-examination of the skeletal material recovered from the cairn by McKenny Hughes revealed that there were in fact at least thirteen individuals interred, of which eight were either pre-natal or up to six months of age (Start 2002). Radiocarbon dating was undertaken on several samples of the surviving skeletal material, the process retrieved two successful dates for skeletal material dating to the Neolithic (3790-3650 BC) and Iron Age (760-640 BC) periods (Evans and Edmonds 2007, 130). The earlier-dated sample probably came from material deposited on the pavement beneath the mound whilst the later sample came from higher up in the mound (*ibid*).
- 3.3.8 Evans and Edmonds have suggested a sequence of burial rites at this site, with it being founded in the Early Neolithic as a place where the dead were laid to rest, possibly in an exposed state on the limestone pavement. Later the site was reworked and bodies were placed on a boulder platform above the pavement before being covered by a mound. The mound presumably then become a focus for later funerary activity when Iron Age burials were inserted into it (Evans and Edmonds 2007, 132).
- 3.3.9 The structural and depositional traditions identified at Sizergh Tumulus 2 share a number of common themes with two excavated barrows on Birkrigg Common on the Furness limestone 25km to the south-west of Sizergh. Both of these cairns were multi-phased structures overlying earlier circular settings of stone, and both contained disarticulated human bones (Evans and Edmonds 2003).
- 3.3.10 A perforated stone axe hammer was found in Low Park Wood (NTSMR 24275), a small bifacially worked fragment of white flint was found in a ploughed field at Rash Spring, Holeslack (NTSMR 181339) and several flint waste flakes were retrieved from the field south of Hare Park at Ash Bank (NTSMR 24247). Further afield three flint scatters have been recorded less than 1.5km to the east of Sizergh. Two of these collections have been ascribed a late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date by Cherry and Cherry (2002) and a third, smaller, scatter included a polished axe and Neolithic scrapers (Cherry and Cherry 1987, 254). All of these scatters have been found in association with barrows, and two of these are from Levens Park. A significant number of chance finds of Neolithic date have been found in the area, and include a number of polished and perforated stone axes, flint tools and a broken flint axe on Whitbarrow scar to the east of Sizergh. A perforated stone axe-hammer (NWS 4089) was found on Helsington Moss and a stone adze was found at Brigsteer (NWS 4070) (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 26).
- 3.3.11 **The Bronze Age (*c* 2500 - *c* 700 BC):** the limited environmental evidence that is presently available suggests that the pattern of clearances evident in the

Neolithic continued throughout the Bronze Age (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 31). Upland marginal settlement in western Cumbria during the Bronze Age is suggested in many areas by the presence of burial mounds and cairnfields (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 76; Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). In Cumbria, the most frequent form of prehistoric burial monument appears to have been the round cairn (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). The higher numbers of cairns, in contrast to earthen tumuli, reflects the ready availability of loose stone, and is therefore a local variant of the funerary mound style, rather than being a culturally distinct class of monument. The few cairns from Cumbria that have been dated suggest construction during the Early Bronze Age (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming), in common with the large number of cairns from south-west Scotland (*ibid*) and the barrows from Cheshire (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 43–4).

- 3.3.12 A Scheduled round cairn (SM 35020) is located *c* 130m to the east of the study area, to the north of Berry Holme. It consists of an oval-shaped mound of stones covered with grass, measuring *c* 16m east/west by *c* 11m north/south, and up to 1.3m high (English Heritage 2004). A tanged dagger of presumably Bronze Age date was found in peat moss on Helsington Moss (NWS 4071 in Hodgkinson *et al* 2000).
- 3.3.13 A beaker burial (NTSMR 20052; Plate 3) was retrieved from the excavations undertaken in 1902–03 of Tumulus 1 on Sizergh Fell (McKenny Hughes 1904a, 71; Fell 1953, 1). Possible remains of another cairn were identified on Sizergh Fell (NTSMR 24259) measuring 3m x 4m and 0.75m at its highest point.
- 3.3.14 Further sites on Sizergh Fell had previously been identified as being other possible prehistoric burial cairns (NTSMR 20057, 20058, 24258 and 24259). These consist a combination of mis-identified and/or duplicated sites within the HER's as well as natural geological mounds. McKenny-Hughes identified and recorded they only definitive prehistoric burial sites on the fell and the identification of the rest of the mounds as being of natural origin was borne out in the investigations undertaken by the University of Sheffield.
- 3.3.15 A cairn (NTSMR 24242) located to the south-west of Holeslack Spring, has a putative kerb suggesting that it had a funerary function. This cairn appears to have much in common with other recognised prehistoric funerary cairns in the area. Despite its prominence there are no records of any antiquarian activity at this site. A circular structure and cairn (NTSMR 24282) to the south-east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh, comprises a small, circular bank measuring 5.5m x 5m and 0.5m high; which is hollowed-out in the middle, it is interpreted as a robbed burial cairn.
- 3.3.16 A copper-alloy blade fragment (NTSMR 181340) was found with a metal detector at Sizergh Castle. Only the lower part of the blade and cutting edge survive from the axe and insufficient remains of it to identify the type of axe or palstave. The findspot was recorded relatively near to a burnt mound which was identified during the present project (NTSMR 181421).
- 3.3.17 **Iron Age:** the end of the Bronze Age saw a return to a more densely forested landscape across much of the Cumbrian uplands as the clearances were

recolonised by secondary woodland (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000; Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). The nature of the archaeological evidence also demonstrates a marked change from the relative abundance of archaeological material on the marginal land that typified the middle Bronze Age, to a lower density of sites that were characterised by defended enclosures, and hillforts, such as Castle Crag in Haweswater or the multivallate hillfort of Castlesteads (SM 23684) at Natland near Kendal (LUAU 1998). Castlesteads is located *c* 2km to the east of the study area, on the summit of The Helm. It includes an enclosure *c* 39m long by 17m wide at the southern end, which widens to 25m at the northern end. Three artificially levelled areas within the enclosure are thought to be hut platforms. To the north the enclosure is defended by two earth and stone banks, both measuring up to 2m high and separated by a 8.5m wide ditch. To the south the enclosure is defended by a single earth and stone bank that is 6.5m wide and 1m high (English Heritage 1994).

3.3.18 Overall the period is not well represented within the archaeological record in the region due, at least in part, to a lack of identifiable material culture making it difficult to date sites (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52). The only clearly Iron Age evidence from within the study area comes from the radiocarbon dating of a sample of skeletal material recovered from Tumulus 2 on Sizergh Fell (NTSMR 20053; Plate 4). The material presumably came from a later secondary deposit where an internment was inserted into the structure of the mound. This is probable evidence that the mound had become the focus for later funerary activity (Evans and Edmonds 2007, 132). In addition, the enclosed settlement on Sizergh Fell (*Section 3.3.20*) cannot be discounted as being from a period earlier than Roman. Other ‘scooped’ settlements in the region appear to have been occupied in the Iron Age.

3.3.19 ***The Roman Period (Fig 4):*** in the years following the Roman invasion of AD 43, the army advanced as far as a line between Chester and York, but the frontier of the empire was not extended beyond this until the reign of Vespasian (AD 69-79). In AD 71 the Romans, led by Petillius Cerialis, crushed the *Brigantes* and by AD 79, a main road was established north from Chester, with forts at Low Borrow Bridge and Brougham. In *c* AD 90, a fort was built at Watercrook, Kendal (SM CU273), in the loop of the river Kent (Potter 1979), *c* 1.7km to the east-north-east of the north extent of the study area. A road was driven north-westwards to the head of Lake Windermere, then on through the hills to Ravenglass; forts were established at Ambleside (Leech 1993) and Hardknott, with the latter occupied between AD 120 and AD 138, and AD 160 and AD 197 before being finally abandoned (Bidwell *et al* 1999).

3.3.20 In total, seven sites of Roman date have been identified within the present study area, and includes most notably a Romano-British enclosed settlement on Sizergh Fell (NTSMR 20050). This comprises a primary northern enclosure, with a later enclosure adjoined on to the south; two possible round house structures were identified against the eastern wall of the northern enclosure. A mound containing a crouched inhumation was excavated at the western end of the wall between the northern and southern enclosures, and finds associated with this burial including a fibula, and a ring and melon bead, which were interpreted as being of Romano-British date. A mound was also excavated to the east of the northern enclosure, but nothing of archaeological

interest was found within it (McKenny Hughes 1912a, 397-402). While it is evident that there was occupation of the site during the Roman period, the possibility exists that the settlement had origins in the Iron Age. The enclosed settlement was surveyed and described by the RCHME in 1936 (Plates 8 and 9).

- 3.3.21 The remaining Romano British sites within the study area are findspots, and includes a number of quernstones. An unfinished beehive quernstone (NTSMR 26406) was found to the south of Park Lodge Cottage, Sizergh; the upper part of a rotary quern was discovered south-west of Holeslack Spring (NTSMR 20049) and a further quernstone (NTSMR 24260) was found near Low Sizergh Farm within a dry-stone wall. According to Machell (Ewbank 1963) a number of Roman coins (NTSMR 20056) were found, at Sizergh Castle ‘*Two silver coins were found on the South East side of the house [Sizergh Hall] while digging the garden about fifteen years ago [c 1677]*’ One of the coins was identified by David Shotter as a brass sestertius of Faustina (161-175 AD) showing Diana with a lighted torch (Mike Hancox *pers comm*). Putative Roman glass was also recovered during field walking in fields on the west side of Nether Wells Farm (NTSMR 24248).
- 3.3.22 ***The Early Medieval Period:*** as is the case throughout Cumbria, evidence for Early Medieval activity is extremely limited. Following the withdrawal of Roman governance in the early fifth century it seems that the region fragmented into a number of small kingdoms. It is generally assumed that the British kingdom of Rheged was located on the Solway, and may well have incorporated most or all of the Lake District (Higham 1986). The seventh century saw the expansion of the kingdom of Northumbria which had incorporated the area of modern day Cumbria by the middle of the century (Kirkby 1962). In AD 685 Ecgfrith of Northumbria made grants of land to St Cuthbert offering territory in Cartmel and Carlisle ‘*et omnes Britannos cum eo*’, ‘including all the British inhabitants’ (Crowe 1984), suggesting a substantial population. Anglian crosses have been found at Kendal and Heversham but few settlements have been located to date, possibly because those on the fertile lowlands were destroyed by later ploughing (Rollinson 1996). Placenames indicated by the name elements of –ham and –ing(a)ton, such as Helsington and Heversham may provide evidence of Early Anglian settlement in the region (op cit 35).
- 3.3.23 Political anarchy descended in the ninth century, in part linked to the pressure of Viking incursions. Many of the Norse settlers who came into Cumbria during the tenth and eleventh centuries came from settlements in Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Western Isles.
- 3.3.24 The placename of Sizergh is part constructed of the -erg element which has been traditionally accepted as meaning a ‘shieling or hill pasture’ in Old Norse, and derived from Old Irish (op cit 38). Higham has suggested that since a great proportion of the place-names with this element are not found in upland contexts the -erg element may reflect a pre-Conquest vaccary or stock farm site with special characteristics (Higham 1978, 7). They could indicate stock farms held of the lord under a system of *daer-stock* tenancy, which consisted of the lord giving cattle to the tenant (often his kinsman); the tenant paid a low rent and were subject to fines if they were neglectful. If the daer-

stock tenant continued to hold the tenancy for three generations they became *adscriptus* or not bound to the soil of the lord, but were bound to receive the lords stock to raise (*ibid*). The original demesne of Sizergh has always lain outside, and as a separate entity to, the manorial demesne and holdings of the rest of Helsington parish, which could suggest such an original pattern of ownership as a stock farm. There are no known sites of Early Medieval date within the present study area.

- 3.3.25 **Medieval:** in the tenth and eleventh centuries the political situation in Cumbria was volatile, with the emergent kingdom of Strathclyde to the north and the growing power of England to the south competing for political control (Kirkby 1962). The fringes of Morecambe Bay including *Kendale*, *Lonsdale*, *Furness*, were incorporated into England by the Norman Conquest of 1066 (Earle and Plummer 1892).
- 3.3.26 In the Domesday Book (1086) (Faull and Stinson 1986) the vill of Helsington was described as comprising the hamlets of Brathelaw (now Bradley fields), Cunswick, Tranthwaite, Routheworth, Sizergh, part of Brigsteer and the demesne of Greenriggs. The study area was located within the Barony of *Kendale*, which was granted to Ivo de Taillebois by William II (1087-1100). There is some evidence to suggest that the newly created barony was created out of a pre-Norman landholding, as the Norman motte was located within half a mile of the church of Kirkby Kendal, a religious site before the Scandinavian settlement in the tenth century (Winchester 1987, 14-22; Rollinson 1996, 74).
- 3.3.27 On the marriage of Ivo's daughter to Ranulf de Meschines, who also owned land in Carlisle and the Eden valley, the estates passed to him. He ruled for 25 years, until in 1120 he succeeded to the Earldom of Chester and the northern territories returned to the crown (Farrer and Curwen 1923, 7-17).
- 3.3.28 Six sites of Medieval date have been identified within the present study area. The most significant of these is the solar tower, the earliest surviving element of Sizergh Castle (NTSMR 20051). Sizergh Castle, which is a Grade I Listed Building, consists of a hall range, a crenelated, four-storey high solar tower, and a service block; a detached kitchen and other outbuildings have been lost (Goodall 2000). A short-cross silver penny of King John, minted in Canterbury and dated between c 1199-1216, was found in August 2002 near Sizergh, on the southern end of Brigsteer Park Wood (NTSMR 181341).
- 3.3.29 A possible deserted Medieval village was recorded at Helsington in the NTSMR (20054), but no traces of earthworks were identified from the 1940s aerial photographs at the given location. It was found that the grid reference given for the site in the NTSMR was incorrect and that the site actually lay some distance outside of the study area near Briggs House Farm (SM 35019; SD 49508939).
- 3.3.30 **The Later Medieval Period:** Sizergh was granted by William de Lancaster II, Lord of Kendal to Gervase Deincourt between 1175 and 1180 (Farrer and Curwen 1923, 130). It then passed down the Deincourt family until it was acquired by the Strickland family between 1251 and 1271 as a result of the marriage in 1239 of Elizabeth Deincourt to Sir William de Strickland (National Trust 2001, 38 and 40). The Stricklands were probably of Norman

descent and originally had lands in Castle Carrock, and from the late twelfth century had lands in Great Strickland. Sir Walter de Strickland (the son of Elizabeth and William, died c 1343) was the first member of the family to make Sizergh his principal seat. After Walter served in the Scottish war of Edward I, he was rewarded in 1307 by the king, with a charter of free warren, which gave him sole right to kill the game on his land. In 1332 Sir Walter agreed with Sir William de Thweng, lord of Lumley fee, not to enclose any more of the waste lands of Brigsteer which adjoined the Sizergh Estate (Hornbyold 1928, 232), Sir Walter was also given the waste and wood in the vill of Helsington below the sheepfold of Sir Walter towards his manor of 'Syritheserd' (Farrer 1929, 143, cited in Cook 2009), and was given the right of estovers – the right to take wood, to burn, build and enclose the Sizergh demesne. In 1336, Walter was authorised by Edward III to enclose his demesne lands at Sizergh forever and to make a park there. In 1361 for his zeal in service of the crown, particularly in the French Wars, Sir Thomas De Strickland was given a licence by the king to empark his woods and lands in Helsington, Levens and Hackthorpe (?outside of the demesne), containing 300 acres (Hornbyold 1928, 235). Sizergh park remained an enclosed park stocked with game until the eighteenth century (*op cit*, 40). The earliest substantial house at Sizergh was probably constructed in c 1310, which was rebuilt later in the fourteenth century by Walter's son, Sir Thomas (died 1376) who is also thought to have constructed the tower (*ibid*).

- 3.3.31 The Stricklands had become one of the most important families in Westmorland by the mid-fourteenth century. The descendants of Sir Walter (alternately named Thomas and Walter) represented the county in parliament as Walter had done (Farrer and Curwen 1923). They served Henry V in the Hundred Years War (1337-1453) in France, and in the Wars of the Roses (1455-85) they sided with the House of York (*op cit*, 41-42). The family continued to prosper during the Tudor period of the sixteenth century, fighting in the Scottish wars of 1523 and 1542-5, and in the 1540s the family was able to raise more men from their estates for the Scottish war than any other family in Westmorland (*op cit*, 42). In 1515, Sir Walter (1497-1528) had married Katherine Neville. As a result of this marriage the family acquired one share of the 486ha estate of Thornton Bridge in Yorkshire after death of Katherine Neville's last husband in 1557. Possession of this estate substantially increased the wealth of the family and, as a result, important building works were carried out at Sizergh during the 1550s and 1560s. These works were started by their descendent Walter (1516-69) and continued by his widow, Alice (died 1588). Upon reaching full age in 1537, Walter Strickland received amongst other items, the manor of Sizergh with the park worth £24 yearly, lands and tenements in Brigsteer with the park, worth 78s 11d. In his will, Walter left Alice: *'all my capital messuage and mansion howse of Syserghe in the countye of Westmerland ... with all my howses, beauldyngs, orchards, gardyngs, and yeards to the same belonging, and also all thos parks and inclosed grounds in the sayd countye, known and called by the names of Syserghe park, Lakrig park, Brygster park and Natland park ...'* (Hornbyold 1928, 93; Rain 1853, 215). Work on the house included the construction of a first floor hall over the Medieval hall and other additions, so that it tripled in size and took on the appearance of a fashionable Elizabethan residence (National Trust 2001, 4 and 43). Upon reaching full age in 1585 Thomas

Strickland received the manor of Sizergh worth £20 yearly, pasture and wood called Brigsteer Park, containing 20 acres of pasture and 20 acres of wood, worth 13s 4d (Farrer and Curwen, 1923).

- 3.3.32 **Post-Medieval Period:** in the seventeenth century, the Stricklands of Sizergh entered a period of decline, initially due to the gambling habits of Sir Thomas (1564-1612), whose debts impoverished the family estates. Sir Thomas took a Catholic, Margaret Curwen as his second wife, and they had three children, between whom the estates were divided. The eldest son, Robert (1600-71), was a supporter of Charles I, and at the start of the Civil War of 1642 he commanded a regiment in the Royalist army. To avoid losing his lands to the Parliamentarians, Robert signed the estates over to his son, Thomas (1621-94), on the occasion of his marriage in 1646, and although the family still incurred large fines, they did not lose the land. Both Robert and Thomas joined the king in the second Civil War, however, and they had to pay another large fine to release their lands from confiscation (*op cit*, 44).
- 3.3.33 The hearth taxes of the 1670s give some idea of the relative size of Sizergh to other properties at this time. The Stricklands were taxed under the name of their steward, Thomas Shepherd, at Sizergh on 22 hearths in 1670 and 23 in 1674-5. This number of hearths was the highest recorded in the south of Westmorland (Phillips *et al* 2008, 95 and 226). The estate is also briefly described by Sir Daniel Fleming in 1671, whose description reads: '*Sisergh, a very fair house and a pleasant seat, wch hath a long time belonged to ye ancient family of ye Stricklands. It is well stored with fallow Deer, having Sisergh Park and Brigsteare-Park near unto it..*' (Hughes 1961, 12 cited in English Heritage 2000, 41).
- 3.3.34 Sir Thomas decided to go into court, and became an MP for the county of Westmorland in the Cavalier Parliament of 1661, until he was excluded because of his Catholicism in 1677. Around this time, Sir Thomas had bought a lease on the duties of imported salt, collecting the tax for salt in the North of England first, then following this up in 1665 with the tax on Scotland. Ultimately this speculation failed, and he incurred a heavy loss, obliging him to sell the Thornton Bridge estate in 1682 (National Trust 2001, 45). Sir Thomas and his second wife, Lady Strickland, then looked to the patronage of the future James II to save the rest of the Strickland Estate. The Stricklands made a connection with James II via Sir Thomas's first cousin, Robert Strickland of Catterick, who was Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen in 1685. In 1688 Lady Strickland was appointed Under-Governess to the new born Prince of Wales, and in the same year Sir Thomas became a member of the Privy Council. Following the invasion of William of Orange in 1688, James II sent the queen and the baby to France, accompanied by a few faithful servants including Lady Strickland. (*op cit*, 45-6). Lady Strickland then became part of the court of the deposed king and queen, known as the Jacobites, who were based at Saint-Germain. Before leaving England, Sir Thomas had taken measures to protect his property. He had left Sizergh in trust with two family servants, and also arranged for three of his four sons to join him in France, but with passes from the new government, ensuring their safe return to England. The estates of Catholic Jacobites in exile were confiscated following the Assassination Plot of 1696. Sir Thomas' action in transferring Sizergh to his steward saved it from this fate, but Thornton Bridge (now the property of

Admiral Sir Roger Strickland) was one of the properties confiscated. Sir Thomas died in 1694, and Lady Strickland returned to England in 1693 to start the legal process of recovering Sizergh and consolidate the family finances. In 1699 England and France were again at peace and Walter (1675-1715), the eldest son of Sir Thomas and Lady Strickland, returned to England to claim Sizergh. Lady Strickland had arranged for Sizergh to be conveyed to Walter, the estate being in the possession of Thomas Shepherd, the steward, and another servant – both of whom were Protestant. Walter then made some modifications to modernise Sizergh (*op cit*, 47-9).

- 3.3.35 Walter died in 1715, leaving Sizergh to his son Thomas Peter (1701-54), who also carried out modifications at Sizergh. Thomas Peter left Sizergh to his eldest son, Walter, who died seven years later, the estate then passed to Thomas Peter's fourth son Charles (1734-70). Charles married Cecilia Towneley in 1762, whose elder brother owned the important estates of Standish (near Wigan) and Borwick (near Carnforth) which would eventually be transferred to Cecilia's son (*op cit*, 52).
- 3.3.36 After Charles died in 1770, Cecilia undertook building works, with the architect John Hird of Cartmel, to transform Sizergh into a modern country house. This included the replacement of the Elizabethan hall with a Neo-classical saloon. In 1779 Cecilia married Jarrard Strickland, her first husband's cousin, and had a second family with him. The two families, through whom the estate subsequently descended, are referred to as the senior and junior lines. The eldest son, Thomas (1763-1813), who had owned Sizergh since 1770, also inherited Standish and Borwick and subsequently divided these estates between his two sons: Charles (1790-1863) inherited Standish (and changed his name to Standish) and Thomas (1792-1835) inherited Borwick and Sizergh (*op cit*, 4 and 53).
- 3.3.37 These events there followed by a period during which the Strickland family was away from Sizergh, as the brothers married two half-sisters, who were the great nieces of Madame de Genlis, mistress of Philippe Egalité, the father of King Louis-Philippe of France. Both couples lived in France, and both the son and grandson of Charles also married into the French aristocracy. Thomas died in 1835, and the estates of Borwick and Sizergh then passed to his ten year old son, Walter. The estates were let out to tenants whilst Walter grew up in France (*ibid*).
- 3.3.38 Walter experienced financial problems arising from the mortgages taken out on Borwick by Thomas Strickland Standish and other encumbrances in his will which led to him selling Borwick in 1854. Walter's later financial problems, which arose directly from the fall in agricultural rents in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, led to the sale of various furnishings and family possessions from Sizergh in 1891 and 1896.
- 3.3.39 In 1896 Walter made an agreement with his cousin from the junior Strickland line, Gerald, who served as the Chief Secretary to the Governor of Malta. Walter agreed to sign Sizergh over to Gerald and, in return, Gerald paid off Walter's debts. Gerald married Lady Edeline Sackville in 1890 and was knighted in 1897. The couple used Sizergh as a holiday home for two months of the year, although stayed for longer periods after the births of their three children. Modernisation works were undertaken at Sizergh by Sir Gerald with

the Kendal architect J F Curwen, between 1897 and 1902, which included a neo-Gothic carriage entrance and internal staircase, which replaced an eighteenth century external stairway (*op cit*, 5 and 56).

- 3.3.40 Between 1902 and 1917 Sir Gerald served as a Colonial Governor, which led to him taking up posts in the Leeward Islands and Australia. The house at Sizergh was therefore mainly closed during this time. In 1919 Sir Gerald, by then a widower, returned to Sizergh with his five surviving daughters, and from then on tended to spend his summers in Sizergh and the rest of his time in Malta. In 1928 Sir Gerald was given a peerage as Baron Strickland of Sizergh (*op cit*, 55-6). Lord Strickland and his second wife, Margaret Hulton created new gardens in 1926-8 (*op cit*, 56).
- 3.3.41 In 1931 the Sizergh Estate was settled upon Lord Stricklands eldest daughter, Mary, and her husband Henry Hornyold. The couple and their son, Thomas Hornyold-Strickland donated the house, contents and adjoining lands to the National Trust in 1950. Thomas's widow, Mrs T Hornyold-Strickland OBE, still lives at Sizergh (*ibid*).

3.4 THE GARDENS, PLEASURE GROUNDS AND ANCILLARY BUILDINGS

- 3.4.1 **Introduction:** the gardens at Sizergh occupy an area of 5.6ha of which 3.6ha are grass, with some areas dating from the mid-eighteenth century (National Trust 2001, 32). The gardens are on the northern, eastern, and southern sides of the castle.
- 3.4.2 The first available map showing the gardens is from 1771 (Plate 10), and shows a terrace to the east of the house, with two areas marked 'gardens' to the south of the terrace, and an extensive deer park surrounding the terrace and gardens. A wall with a semi-circular projection separates the terrace from the deer park, and there are walls around the garden. A ha-ha may be depicted at the southern extent of the deer park, and a footpath runs parallel with, and to the north of the ha-ha. To the north of the house are two small plantations, together with a garden (the kitchen garden) and an orchard.
- 3.4.3 Further work evidently took place in the gardens between 1771 and 1827, as an 1827 map (Plate 11) shows that the gardens to the north of the house had almost doubled in extent to the east by this time, with an extended kitchen garden much as it appears on the OS map of c 1860. However, the 1827 map also shows a pond to the south, in an area depicted as wooded on the 1860 OS map. Both the 1827 and 1860 maps show a double-ringed circular enclosure at the north-east corner of this southern area, which is not shown on the OS map of c 1899, and has not been identified on the ground. It is possible that this enclosure was a prospect mound, as it would have had good views over the deer park. It is not known who was responsible for this construction, but it may have been Thomas Strickland (1792-1835). Thomas did not have Sizergh as his principal seat, as he lived primarily in France. An article on 'Sizergh Hall' published in The Lonsdale Magazine in 1822, however, described Thomas's use of Sizergh as a '*sporting seat*', which fits well with the construction of a view point over the deer park (National Trust 2001, 4 and 43; English Heritage 2000, 74 and 80).

- 3.4.4 Modernisation works were undertaken to the house and gardens at Sizergh by Sir Gerald Strickland, using the Kendal architect J F Curwen, between 1897 and 1902, which included a new drive, known as the Middle Drive, which ran west from the main Lancaster to Kendal road to the house, with a long triangular pond created downslope of the drive. A series of new gardens were commissioned by Sir Gerald Stricklands second wife, Margaret Hulton between 1926 and 1928. The architect is thought to have been a local man, Charles Henry Wearing, and it was built by T R Hayes and Sons of Ambleside. A lake was created in front of the terrace from a previously existing area of marshy ground, incorporating the former triangular pond, and a rock garden was created in an area that was previously orchard. The terrace in front of the house was modified with a flight of steps leading down to the lake.
- 3.4.5 ***Driveways and Entrances:*** prior to the twentieth century, there were two drives to Sizergh, known as the north and south drives. The north entrance, which has a lodge (Sizergh Lodge), is situated at the north-east corner of the site (NTSMR 181441). A former drive, now a track, runs south-west from the A591 through twentieth century gates and leads along the north side of the walled kitchen garden to join the drive from the south on the west side of the castle. This approach is shown on the map of Sizergh dated 1771 (Plate 10) and as a tree-lined avenue (NTSMR 181440) on the 1860 OS map (Fig 15) although only a handful of these trees survive (National Trust 2001, 56; English Heritage 1997).
- 3.4.6 The south drive formerly entered the park from the A591 at Low Sizergh, at a point c 200m to the north of its current location, as shown on both the map of 1771 (NTSMR 181443; Plate 10) and that of 1827 (Plate 11). The drive, which has the remains of the avenue planting shown on the OS map of 1860 (Fig 15), curves through the parkland and leads westwards and northwards to the stable yard and the west courtyard of the castle. The 1860 OS map shows that this drive divided at a point 150m to the south-west of the castle, with a second branch leading to the set of stone entrance gate piers (between the south garden and the main lawn) and on to the east front of the building (English Heritage 1997).
- 3.4.7 Sir Gerald Stricklands modernisation of Sizergh with the architect JF Curwen between 1897 and 1902 included a neo-Gothic carriageway through to the house (National Trust 2001, 56), and required some work on the drives leading up to it. A new drive, known as the middle drive (shown on the OS map of 1912; Fig 20), ran west from the main Lancaster/Kendal road to the house (NTSMR 181438). Close to the north-east corner of the house the drive split in two, one part running to the internal carriageway and the other linking up with an existing service drive on the outside of the north wing. This created a continuous drive whereby carriages could enter the house from either direction. As part of this work, an oval garden in the entrance courtyard, shown on the 1899 OS map, was removed (English Heritage 2000, 91). A hedge (now removed) bounded the south side of the drive as it turned into the carriageway from the east. The archway through the inner end of the garderobe wing was too small for carriages, so the drive looped around the outer end of the wing instead. In order to do this a small, one-storey free-standing building, possibly of Medieval date, to the east of the lower end

tower was demolished. On completion of this work, middle drive was used solely by Sir Gerald; the back drive, which was the south drive from the Strickland Arms, was used by workmen; and the front drive (the north drive) was used by everyone else (Strickland Archive 1985, cited in English Heritage 2000, 91). The works on the gardens in the 1920s resulted in damage to the north and south drives from the lorries bringing rock and other materials in, and both drives were repaired and resurfaced in 1937 (English Heritage 2000, 96-97). middle drive now forms the southern boundary of the wild garden (National Trust 2001, 35).

- 3.4.8 As a result of the construction of the A6-M6 link road, the north drive was officially closed in 1976, and the south drive became the main entrance. The original entrance to the south drive fell into disuse following the construction of the dual carriageway, however, and the south drive now runs from a minor road between Sedgwick and Levens. The original entrance to middle drive (NTSMR 181594) also fell out of use after the construction of the A6-M6 link, although like the entrance to the south drive (NTSMR 181588), it remains to be seen today within the narrow shelter belt of trees running along side the road. New gates to the drive, said to have come from Saltram Park in Devon, were mounted on metal posts within stone pillars (English Heritage 1997; English Heritage 2000, 101-2). The branch of the south drive through the south garden was blocked in the late twentieth century (English Heritage 1997). A farm track called Ashbank Lane, enters the site on the west side opposite the stable courtyard (English Heritage 1997).
- 3.4.9 **The Great Barn:** the great barn is thought to have been part of the building works carried out by Walter Strickland (1516-69) in the 1560s (NTSMR 27785). If this is the case, then it is a very early example of a two-storey Lake District bank barn, which was designed to house animals in the lower level, with hay and grain above, the latter being accessible from a ramp or bank. In 1569 the '*new barne*' at Sizergh contained 22 oxen, 12 horses, wheat, barley and oats, as well as agricultural implements (National Trust 2001, 37). The barn measures 30.5m in length and has two ramps and two sets of double-doors. There are a series of small outshuts on the south side, of which the central one, between the ramps, is first-floor only, and is supported by a central stone pillar. This was probably used as a grain storage area. The barn shares a yard with several other estate buildings, including the former hay barn to the west, which also dates to the 1560s, and the mid-late eighteenth century coach-house and stable (now Courtyard Cottages (*see below*) by John Hird on the east range (National Trust 2001, 37 and 43).
- 3.4.10 **Courtyard Cottages:** the stable block on the east side of the service courtyard was constructed during Cecilia Townley's time (mid-late eighteenth century), by architect John Hird. It appears to have comprised a central stable with flanking coach houses, and a hayloft and groom's accommodation above. A clock was housed in the circular opening on the front facade. The opening was originally probably a pitching eye for the hayloft or, alternatively, a decorative feature and is repeated on the rear elevation. In c 1928 it was converted into a keeper's cottage and garage by architects Procter and Birkbeck, and subsequently became two cottages in the mid-twentieth century. (NTSMR 20577).

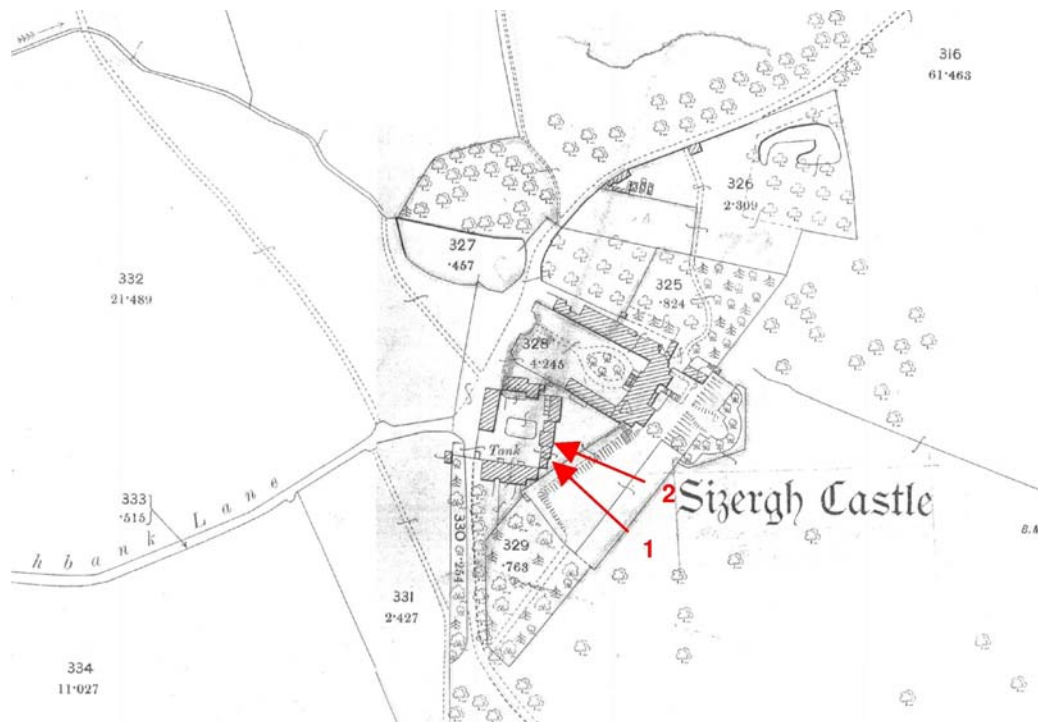


Plate 12: Location of courtyard cottages

3.4.11 **Stable Cottage:** Stable Cottage (building 1 in Plate 13) and an attached garage form the north side of the service courtyard. The cottage is eighteenth century and the garage (building 2 in Plate 13) is at least partially contemporary with the cottage with additions dating to the 1980s. The original function of the building is not known, though it is likely to have been agricultural, possibly a shippon, or a stable with a hayloft above. The building is now a three-bedroomed cottage (NTSMR 20570).



Plate 13: Location of Stable Cottage

- 3.4.12 **Garden Cottage:** is a much extended and altered estate cottage situated to the north of Sizergh Castle and which forms part of the garden wall along the north drive (SD 4989 8801). The original structure dates from the early eighteenth century, and has later nineteenth and twentieth alterations. It is an important part of the castle dependencies and is also an interesting example of a small, estate cottage (NTSMR, 20571).
- 3.4.13 **Sizergh Lodge:** this lodge at the entrance to the north drive was built in 1939 by Henry Hornyold-Strickland (NTSMR 181442; Plate 14). An entry in Henry's notebook from this date describes it as having 'three bedrooms, large living room and working kitchen, bathroom and indoor sanitation and other amenities including electric light. The architect was Richard Kelly of Liverpool, and the builder T Metcalf of Kendal' (English Heritage 2000, 97).
- 3.4.14 **Sizergh Castle Farm/High Sizergh:** the farmhouse in the north wing of Sizergh Castle, and the associated farm buildings around the service yard to the south-west of the house, were known as Sizergh Castle Farm, and later as High Sizergh. Within the north wing the farmhouse occupied all but the easternmost ground and first floor rooms in the west range (English Heritage 2000, 83 and 86). It is likely that the farm was created during the long ownership (1835-1896) of Walter Charles Strickland. The farm is not listed in Mannex's directory of 1851, but the north wing of the house is marked 'Farm House Portion' on a plan from 1888. The 1860 OS map shows that buildings had been added to the western end of the north wing by this time. These were used as service areas in the early twentieth century, but there was also a cast-iron range, which suggests that the farmhouse kitchen was located here (*op cit*, 82-3). The farm continued in use after Sir Gerald Strickland took over Sizergh in 1896, and between 1907 and 1928 it was occupied by a farm manager named Mr Bindloss (*op cit*, 94). Between 1926 and 1928 a number of modifications were made to the gardens by Sir Gerald and his second wife, Margaret Hulton, and included the creation of a rock garden to the north of the house. In 1928 Lady Strickland closed the farm due to the smell and also its proximity to the rock garden, which compromised its privacy. At this time some of the single storey service buildings on the north wing of the main house were demolished to create direct access from the house to the garden (*op cit*, 94-5).
- 3.4.15 **The Main Lawn:** the lawn, which extends south-westwards from the house, was laid out in the mid-eighteenth century. There are two payments in the Sizergh accounts for work on the wall, which bounds the north-west side of the main lawn, in 1739. The first reads '*Memorand Augt. the 3d 1739 Bargan'd with Mr Richd Cornthwate for Freestone Copeing for the Brick Wall Three Inches Thick Two Foott Broad att Two Shillings pr yard. 75 yards*'. The second reads: '*Bargan'd with Mr Richd Cornthwate for Freestone Through Stones, Two Bricks Thick 7 Inches Broad*' (English Heritage 2000, 55). This wall (NTSMR 27784) served to screen the southern elevation of the south wing and the adjacent service yard from view. Towards its northern end is a blocked doorway. Fruit was grown up the wall, which was brick-faced on the garden side and was constructed of limestone to the rear. To the south-east, a stone retaining wall bounds the lawn.

- 3.4.16 At the south-west end of the lawn is a classical garden shelter (NTSMR 181642) and a pair of gate piers with urns on top, which may have been built shortly after the wall. A terraced walk, reached from an entrance in the south side of the castle, runs along the fruit (hot) wall and terminates at the garden shelter c 70m south of the castle. The ground sweeps down eastwards from the terraced walk as a grassy bank. The shelter is of ashlar construction faced with Doric pilasters, and has a full entablature framing a semi-circular arched opening with a grotesque keyblock to a shaped recess. The gate piers have Ionic pilasters on the garden facing side, indicating that the gateway led through from the garden to the deer park (now the south garden), rather than being located on a drive or approach to the house. There is no drive depicted in this area on the 1771 map, but by the time of the 1860 OS map, there was a drive through this gateway. The gates, which had rotted around the turn of the twentieth century, were replaced with oak gates to fit the original hinges by Henry Hornyold-Strickland in 1950, and these were replaced (in the same design) in 1990 (National Trust 2001, 32 and 36; English Heritage 1997; English Heritage 2000, 55 and 99-100).
- 3.4.17 Following a period of drought, the main lawn was viewed from the roof of the tower and there appeared to be traces of a central feature, possibly a plinth for a statue or vase, aligned with the alcove of the fruit wall and there were also traces of the dividing wall separating the two distinct areas of the garden marked on the 1771 Estate Map (Porteous 2006; Plate 10).
- 3.4.18 **The Ha-Ha:** a ha-ha (NTSMR 21277, 181419 and 181444) is possibly shown running east/west across the south extent of the deer park on the 1771 map (Plate 10), and curving northwards at its western end to run on to the west side of the house. The feature depicted could, however, be the course of a driveway. This would have been used to control the stock, separating an area of marl from the more porous neutral and alkaline soils to the north. The deer may have been put in this wet meadow in times of drought or as a matter of course in late summer. Porteous (2006) suggests that a putative second (now demolished) ha-ha was incorporated into the garden before 1912 and that it had been subsumed into the edge of the ornamental lake during the 1920s improvements. He also suggested that a third curvilinear earthwork (NTSMR 181425; Fig 20) was a third ha-ha that had also been constructed in the 1920s improvements.
- 3.4.19 **The South Garden:** the south garden (NTSMR 181666) occupies part of the former deer park, and was linked to the main lawn by an urn-surmounted gateway. By the mid-nineteenth century an avenue of beeches linked this gateway to the south drive, which became the formal approach to the house. An area of yew woodland, which may have been a pheasantry, surrounded the avenue. In the 1940s the beeches were found to be unsafe and were felled. This area was planted with a yew avenue in 1996 (National Trust 2001, 32 and 37).
- 3.4.20 **The Orchard:** the walled orchard (NTSMR 181664) is located on the north side of the house and, until the 1920s, also occupied the area of the rock garden (National Trust 2001, 32). The orchard is shown on the 1771 map (Plate 10), and is possibly the same orchard mentioned in a record of payments and receipts from 1755-57 made by the then steward, William Newby: 'Gave

Jas Callander for his trouble in Coming over to Sizergh to ask his advice about the Fish pond Dove-Coate and new orchard and for two plans. £1 16s. 0d' (English Heritage 2000, 56) (nb it is not known if the fish pond and dovecote mentioned in the record above were ever constructed) (English Heritage 2000, 56). Although, they may have been the building on the north-eastern corner of the orchard on the 1771 Estate Map (Porteus 2006).

- 3.4.21 **The Kitchen Garden:** the kitchen garden (NTSMR 181665) is situated c 100m north-east of the castle. It consists of a walled triangular area with a gardener's house against the north wall, and the remains of bothies and boiler houses at the west end of the area. The gardener's house, which is shown on the 1860 OS map, appears to be a building of eighteenth century date which was extended in the twentieth century (NTSMR 20571; building 1 in Plate 15). There is a glasshouse at the west end of the garden and a free-standing Critall metal greenhouse of 1930s date.
- 3.4.22 The late nineteenth/early twentieth century greenhouse (NTSMR 26427; building 2 in Plate 15) is situated towards the west end of the kitchen garden, and has two attendant cold frames to the east. The greenhouse is timber-framed, and there are two walls of the boiler house behind, with a decorative arch. To the north of the greenhouse and boiler house are a range of nineteenth century potting sheds and an earth closet (NTSMR 26428; building 3 in Plate 15), located against the former north wall of the garden. The west side of the garden area is used for propagation and cultivation and the east side is planted as an orchard, as shown on the 1860 OS map. The 1860 OS map shows that the area of walled gardens was more extensive and included the whole of the area between the present garden and the north side of the castle where the rock garden and tennis courts are now situated (English Heritage 1997). In 1949 Henry Hornyold-Strickland had a new all-glass greenhouse erected in the kitchen gardens (NTSMR 181610; English Heritage 2000, 99).

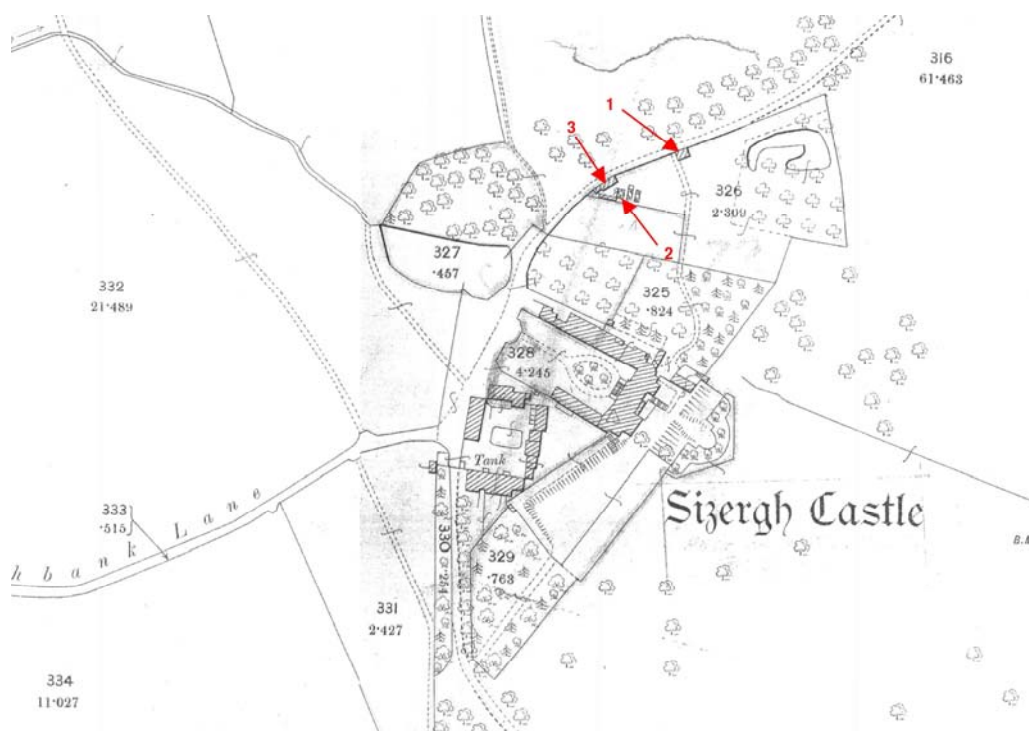


Plate 15: Kitchen Garden Structures

- 3.4.23 **The Rock Garden:** this garden (NTSMR 181662) was created between 1926 and 1928 within a walled area, which had previously contained an orchard, and was commissioned by Sir Gerald Stricklands second wife, Margaret Hulton. The architect is thought to have been a local man, Charles Henry Wearing, and it was built by T R Hayes and Sons of Ambleside Lake (National Trust 2001, 32; English Heritage 2000, 94). A letter dated 25 September 1926 mentions an estimate of £1750 for creating the rock garden (Hornyold 1928, 207 cited in English Heritage 2000, 94). Direct access to the rock garden from the entrance courtyard was created by demolishing some single-storey service buildings associated with the High Sizergh farmhouse in the north wing of the house. The farm was disbanded at this time, presumably to make the rock garden, located to its north, more private. The garden is surrounded by a crenelated stone wall on the south and east sides and is entered from an opening at the north end of the east terraced walk. It occupies an area of c 0.1ha and is formed from weatherworn local limestone slabs arranged in terraces, steps and banks which slope downwards from the highest point on the wooded east side, to an area of pools and running water at the lowest point, in the centre of the garden. The water then flows into a catchment pond and, from there, drains via a culvert into the lake (National Trust 2001, 32; English Heritage 1997; English Heritage 2000, 94).
- 3.4.24 **Informal Pond:** this pond is situated on the west side of the north drive, north-west of the castle (NTSMR 181568; number 1 on Plate 16). The pond was initially constructed at some point between 1784-1827 to give a head of water an ornamental pond on the north side of the castle (Plate 11) and the small pond in front of the terraced garden. The informal pond was remodelled in the 1920s to supply to the rock garden and extended ornamental lake. Overlooking the pond, on its north side, is a bank planted with ornamental trees (English Heritage 1997).
- 3.4.25 **The Terrace:** the terrace garden (NTSMR 181623) was created between 1926 and 1928 by TR Hayes and Sons from a previously existing south-east-facing embankment which overlooked an area of marshy ground and led down the slope to a semicircular bowed edge of ha-ha or fence. The embankment was terraced and a lake was created on the marshy ground. The terrace is bisected by a flight of steps leading eastwards to a parapet which overlooks the lake. This is illustrated on undated postcard views probably of the early twentieth century (English Heritage 1997).
- 3.4.26 The steps continued the line of an eighteenth century flight of steps, which descended from the first floor of the house. They narrow at the top to exaggerate the perspective, and break half way down to descend on either side of a circular pond with a fountain. The parapet was created by raising the height of the existing wall with crenelations, which echoed those on the house. Masonry crenelations were also set around the circular pond, and cut into the hedge at the top of the terrace. The masonry crenelations fronting the lake, and the fountain were removed in 1949 on the instructions of Henry Hornyold-Strickland (National Trust 2001, 32 and 36; English Heritage 1997; English Heritage 2000, 96 and 99).

3.4.27 **The Lake:** the lake was created in 1928 from a previously existing area of marshy ground, and, as with the rock garden, it was commissioned by Sir Gerald and Lady Strickland and the work was carried out by T R Hayes and Sons of Ambleside (NTSMR 181621; number 2 on Plate 16). The OS map for 1914 shows a long triangular pond to the south of the newly created Middle Drive, which was incorporated into the larger lake. The spoil from the excavations for the lake was used to build up its eastern bank. There is a small island in the northern part of the lake (National Trust 2001, 32 and 35; English Heritage 1997; English Heritage 2000, 96-97).

3.4.28 At the base of the lakeside steps a walkway leads north and south along the edge of the lake, thereby forming, with the bastion above, a formal edge in contrast to the less formal, naturalistic, appearance of the eastern end (English Heritage 1997). On the north side of the lake a wall, at the top of the terrace, turns eastwards and runs towards the lake side. A pump house is located on this north-west corner of the terrace (NTSMR 26426). Slightly further east, in the angles of the walls, is a building used for storage which can be reached from both sides of the wall (NTSMR 181631). On the northern side the ground drops away and there is a basement storey to the building with windows and a door. The building straddles a large stone battered wall, which was probably the edge of a previous terrace. This feature may be the remains of a wall and building shown in approximately this position, c 20m east of the castle, in the 1822 view (English Heritage 1997). The lower portion of the building, once used as a boathouse, is thought to have been added in c 1926. The northern lakeside walk terminates at a stone wall with a door in it which is shown leading to a small building, which was also a pump house (English Heritage 2000, 97).

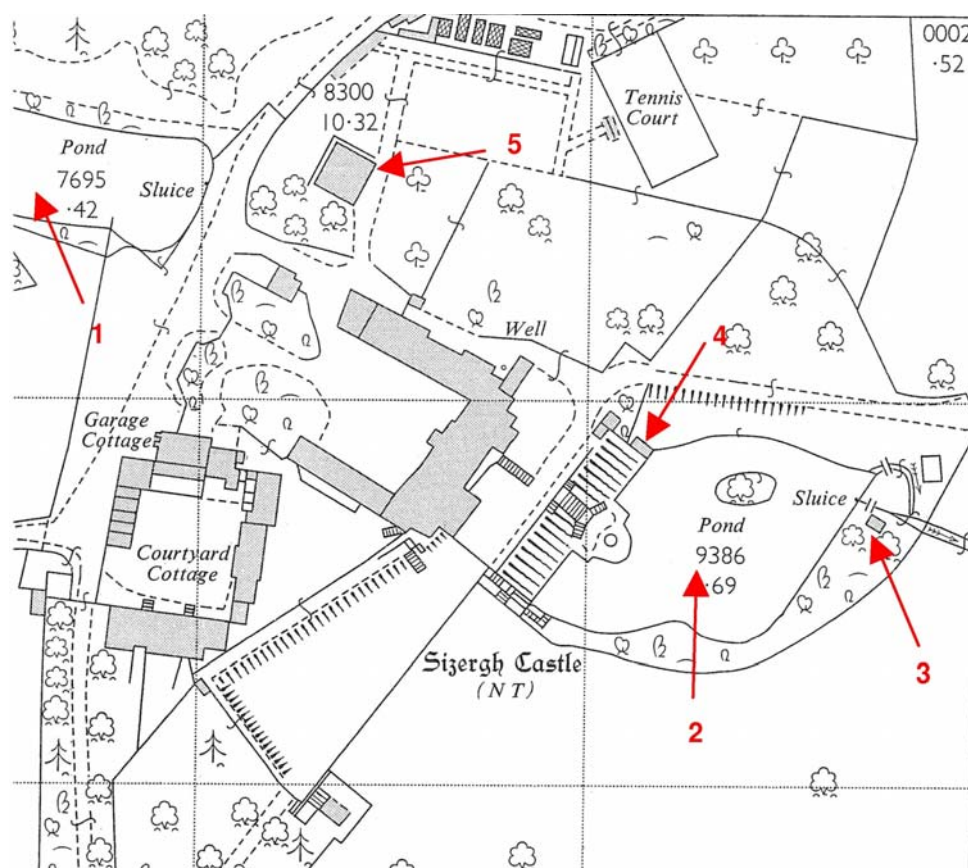


Plate 16: Lakeside and power features

- 3.4.29 A plan of 1951 shows the two pump houses, one to the north-east of the lake (NTSMR 26429; number 3 on Plate 16), situated at the overflow channel of the lake (annotated '*Disused Pump House*'), and one immediately below the north-west end of the terrace (NTSMR 26426; number 4 on Plate 16) annotated ('*Old Steam Pump House*') (English Heritage 2000, 97; English Heritage 2000, 96-97; National Trust 2001, 32 and 35; NTSMR 20572). The lake was dredged for the first time in 1984 (National Trust 2001, 35).
- 3.4.30 ***The Bastion***: the circular bastion (NTSMR 181672) first appears on the 1860 OS map, but is gone by the second edition OS map of 1899. The structure lay over the apex of what is now the eastern corner of the rock garden. The exact form it took is not known, but possibly it comprised a raised walk bundled by two retaining walls, although no steps are marked. The steps may have been of wood and not recorded for that reason (Porteus 2006).
- 3.4.31 ***Power House***: plans for an electric power house (thereby introducing electricity to Sizergh) were drawn up in 1926, and alterations were made to it in 1937 (NTSMR 181656; number 5 on Plate 16). The 1926 design shows a gabled single-storey building with a central engine room. A plan from 1951 shows the power house in its present form to the north of the north-west range of the castle (Strickland Archive 1926 and 1937 cited in English Heritage 2000, 97).
- 3.4.32 ***The Dutch Garden***: this garden was commissioned by Sir Gerald and Lady Strickland, and constructed by TR Hayes and Sons of Ambleside between 1926 and 1928 on the site of a previously existing small orchard (NTSMR 181646). Correspondence dated 23 September 1926 mentions an estimate from Hayes of £2250 for 'making a Formal Dutch garden at Sizergh Castle'. The figure quoted and an absence of reference to the lake and fountain, also constructed at this time, suggests that the sum would have covered all the works on this side of the garden (English Heritage 1997; English Heritage 2000, 95-96 and 99). The garden was created within an area aligned north-east/south-west, on the south-west side of the terrace. There are undated and unsigned designs of the garden, which show a formal garden on three levels with stone terracing walls, and an open-fronted, stone-built arbour with a hipped roof at the south-west end. A flight of stone steps at the northern end of the garden led up, to the top of the terrace, and down, to connect to the lakeside walk. Photographs of the garden from c 1926 show that it was created according to these designs (National Trust 2001, 32 and 37; English Heritage 1997; English Heritage 2000, 95-96 and 99). The elements of the traditional Dutch style (seventeenth century) represent an adaptation and modification of French formal ideas. Dutch gardens tended to be flat and compact, with an emphasis on small canals, hedges, topiary, lead statuary and flowering bulbs and shrubs (Symes 2006). The garden had a limestone retaining wall, terraces and intricate flower beds, but was neglected and had reverted to rough grass by 1949. Lady Strickland then had it '*demolished and returned back into the park*'. The line of the terrace walls survived, however, and were reinstated as grass banks in 1984 (National Trust 2001, 32 and 37; English Heritage 2000, 95-96 and 99).

- 3.4.33 **The Herbaceous Border:** immediately north of the rock garden is a lawn bounded on the north side by a herbaceous border along the stone outer wall of the kitchen garden (NTSMR 181658). This area was laid out in the 1960s, and occupies part of the site of the kitchen garden (National Trust 2001, 32-33; English Heritage 1997).
- 3.4.34 **Tennis Courts and Pavilion:** to the north-east of the rock garden, c 70m north-east of the castle, are tennis courts and a pavilion (NTSMR 181614-181616). These structures are on the site of walled gardens shown on the 1860 OS map (English Heritage 1997).
- 3.4.35 **Views:** there are four principal 'borrowed' views from the garden into the Park and beyond. The first is from the 'Bastion' looking south-east and gives a fine vista over the lake (NTSMR 181621). The second is from the balcony at the top of the stairs in front of the Castle looking south-east. The third is from the classical seat by the Fruit Wall looking north-east and the fourth is from the 1739 Gate from the Main Lawn to the South Garden. A putative third ha-ha (NTSMR 181425) was built, possibly as part of the 1920s improvements to the garden, to allow this view from the drive through the wood into the South Garden. Also of critical importance are the glimpses of the Castle and longer views to the north and south into the wider landscape which were afforded by the irregular avenue bordering the main approach (Porteus 2006).

3.5 THE PARKS

- 3.5.1 Hunting was a major recreation of the Medieval nobility; the monarchs had forests, the nobles had chases and the gentry obtained rights of free warren to hunt lesser game. An important element was the deer park, a large, enclosed area where deer were contained by a deer-proof 'pale'. Deer parks had a long tradition on the Continent, and became more prevalent in England following the Norman Conquest. By 1300, some 3200 examples were in existence across England. In northern England the movement to create hunting parks was sustained through the Medieval period and into the seventeenth century (Muir 2004, 62).
- 3.5.2 The typical deer park would be generally of roughly elliptical shape, and would normally cover approximately 100-200 acres and, before it was enclosed, the owner would need to obtain a licence to empark from the King. The perimeter defences would need to be strong, with a tall paling of cleft posts, a dense hedge, or a stone wall, often set upon a massive earthen bank. The natural terrain could be exploited in hilly or undulating areas. Sometimes, an initial stocking gift of deer by the King was obtained, while efforts were made to allow wild deer to enter but not to leave the park by the provision of a deer leap, a cunning juxtaposition of bank and ditch (*ibid*).
- 3.5.3 Deer parks were often sited in wooded country, and the trees within the parks would be pollarded rather than coppiced to allow timber to grow above the reach of browsing. Often the interior of the park was segmented to provide 'lawns', where the deer could graze and protected coppice areas from which the deer were excluded when the timber was soft and young. The parks were costly and needed a great deal of labour to maintain. From the outset, deer parks were venues for the agistment of cattle, while permanent cultivation also

existed within closes in some parks. The parks could also be useful sources of quarried building stone, clay, charcoal, ores and various other resources. Many were disparked in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The predations of grazing livestock continued to reduce the woodland acreage of many parks and by 1700 many had been let as farmland. However, the increasing value of woodland for charcoal production from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries led to strict management of smaller patches of woodland as enclosed coppice woods, particularly in North-West England (Winchester 2006, 90). Former deer parks can be identified through documentary research, physical evidence in the form of the survival of massive curving perimeter banks and 'park' place-names are usually found in the vicinity of a former deer park, such as 'Park End'

- 3.5.4 The first depiction of Sizergh Park is on a map of the late sixteenth century of Hawes Farm (CRO(K)WD/D) (Plate 17; Figs 5-6). Hawes was owned briefly by the Stricklands as part of the demesne of Sizergh but most of it was sold in 1289 to John de Camera (later the Chamber family). Sizergh Hall and portions of the demesne boundary are shown along with the '*parke called Sisergh parke Demoyne of Mr Striklande*' located to the east of the Hall. The park is surrounded by a '*parke wall*' on the west and north sides and is shown running into the River Kent on the east side; there is no park wall depicted on the south side of the park. It would appear that this feature is located on the site of what is now known as Low Park Wood (Fig 5). The land on the opposite bank of the Kent formed part of the Stricklands land holding at Larkrigg where a park had also been constructed. The northern boundary of the demesne of Sizergh is depicted mostly as a purely fenced enclosure running on the northern edge of what was to become Ewe Close, but the eastern end adjacent to 'Sisergh parke' is marked as a ditch and fenced boundary; this follows a stream course running into the wood on the current mapping. This particular portion of the demesne boundary may have related to the original close constructed around the peel prior to the emparkment of 'Sisergh parke' in 1336.
- 3.5.5 Saxton's map of 1576 (Plate 18) depicts fenced and wooded parks at both Brigsteer and Sizergh, and a further park to the south-east at Levens. A hall at Levens is depicted external to Levens Park and Sizergh Castle is depicted inside of Sizergh Park, which is at odds with the near contemporary detailed map of Hawes Farm (Plate 17). An unnamed park is depicted on the Saxton map, on the opposite side of the River Kent, and must relate to Larkrigg Park. It is depicted sandwiched between an unnamed house (Larkrigg?) and Croscrake House. Natland Park also owned by the Stricklands is depicted. Kip's engraving of Saxton's map of 1607 (Plate 19) is a more stylised version of the 1576 map, and on it no woodland is shown. The most important detail is the alignment of Sizergh Park (Low Park Wood) and the putative Larkrigg Park boundaries on either side of the River Kent, which is seen in the late sixteenth century map of Hawes Farm (Plate 17). Sizergh Park is not depicted as being wooded, and Brigsteer Park is shown as being a mixture of woodland and open parkland. Speed's map of 1610 (Plate 20) and Jansson's map of 1646 (Plate 21) are both similar to Saxton's map of 1576 (Plate 18). The former shows the castle at Sizergh depicted in the centre of Sizergh Park. Whilst the latter map shows Sizergh Park as being unwooded. Brigsteer Park is shown as one, or possibly two, wooded enclosures on both the 1610 and 1646 mapping,

and in 1610 there is a building marked on the south-west edge of the southern enclosure.

- 3.5.6 Various documents from the late seventeenth century have provided further descriptive references to the parks at Sizergh. On 12th February 1662 a warrant was granted to Sir Thomas Strickland to preserve the game about Sizergh (Hornoyold, 1928, 238). In 1671 Sir Daniel Fleming of Rydal described Sizergh as *'a very pleasant seat which hath long time belonged to the ancient family of Strickland. It is well stored with fallow deer, having Sizergh Park and Brigsteer-Park near unto it'* (Duckett 1882, 11). Deer were noted in account books down to 1754 for deer received from the park at Sizergh (*ibid*). On 24th August 1681 Sir Daniel also mentioned in his accounts *'Given to the Keeper at Sysergh, Sir Thomas Strickland presenting me with some venison - 2 s 6d'*, (Great Britain Historical Manuscripts Commission 1890, 397). In 1687-8 Thomas Denton described the estate as *'Sysergh, a seat and mannor of Sir Thomas Strickland in the middle of a park'* (Winchester and Wane 2003, 417). The estate was subsequently seized and abandoned between 1688 and 1702 and was *'farmed by Protestants'* (Great Britain Historical Manuscripts Commission 1890, 341). On 31st August 1689 Sir Daniel Fleming of Rydal Hall mentioned in his accounts of again paying a man two shillings *'who brought half a Buck from Sysergh'* (Tyson 2001, 93). This gift is also recorded in the Sizergh Estate and Household Accounts (cited in Cook 2009). Venison was rarely sold on the open market, a commodity of the rich and powerful, it was frequently served or given as gifts to honour guests and to show the status and prestige of the provider (Birrell 1992, 113-4, cited in Cook 2009).
- 3.5.7 In c 1691-3 the antiquary Thomas Machell, Rector of Kirby Thore described Sizergh Hall as *being 'surrounded with woods with a Park at the door'*, he did not record the presence of deer, and made no reference to the Stricklands park at Brigsteer. (Ewbank 1963, 67; Winchester 2004; Cook 2009, 41). On the 7th November 1692 Hugh James of Levens mentions in a letter *'I have gotten all the wood was left att Hailston Lathes into Brigsteer Park, soe I cann fetch it home at our owne Leasure. I intend to gett the wood from Barrowfield to the same place upon Wednesday next'* (Bagot and Munby 1988, 10). On the 7th August 1694 Hugh James of Levens mentions in a letter *'I have diged the Foundation for the house of Office, and have gotten stones from Cyzer Fell to Arch it with. And hope to gett Broad Stones out of Cyzer Parke to Cover all your Draines'* (*op cit*, 101). On the 27th August 1694 Hugh James of Levens mentions in a letter *'as I writt in my last [letter] the draines is begun and if Beare will follow will be Finnished in a short time. I am now getting stones from Brigsteare Parke for Covering them, and assone as ever Covered to Levell the Court'* (*op cit*, 106).
- 3.5.8 Morden's map of 1695 (Plate 22) has the same distribution of parks as before, with all parks shown as wooded and with buildings marked as dots in Sizergh and Levens Parks and no buildings in Brigsteer Park. A road is shown running through the putative Larkrigg Park on the east side of the River Kent. In 1713 alterations were apparently made to Brigsteer Park *'A way on the east side of the wall in Brigsteer Park is prejudicial to the deer therein, and a way on the west side of the wall is more convenient for passengers. Mr Strickland being desirous to make the said wall substantial for the preservation of his deer in the said park; the court consents and so orders the diversion'* (Curwen 1926,

108-11). This probably related to the formalisation of the park, where it apparently shrank in size to only contain the land on the east of Park End Lane with a large park wall around it (Fig 6). The Kitchen map of 1753 (Plate 23) shows Sizergh Park and by this date a single park is shown in the vicinity of Brigsteer and Levens Parks, both containing a building marked as a dot. It is possible that the park depicted south of Sizergh is indeed Brigsteer Park rather than Levens and this could be the first depiction of a lodge-type building on the edge of the park. The parks at Natland, Preston Chapel and Larkrigg are no longer depicted. Bowen and Kitchen's map of 1760 (Plate 24) shows a road between Kendal and Cartmel running through Brigsteer Park. Sizergh Park is also depicted and both have buildings shown on the southern edge of the park boundary. Larkrigg and Natland parks are still depicted, although the park on the western side of the River Kent close to Levens Bridge is not depicted.

- 3.5.9 Jefferys' map of Westmorland, dated 1770 (Plate 25), is the first properly surveyed map of the county. The deer park at Sizergh Castle is shown as fenced and surrounds the castle in the same position as it is today. Low Park Wood is depicted but is unnamed and is not fenced as a park, it has been disparked at some point probably in the seventeenth to eighteenth century. It is probably in the late sixteenth to early seventeenth century that the name 'Sizergh Park' ceased to be used to refer to the area known today as Low Park Wood and instead applied to a new park surrounding the castle. Only the eastern half of Brigsteer Park is depicted as being fenced as a deer park, suggesting evidence of the documented alterations of *c* 1713. Lane End and Cinderbarrow Farms are depicted on the south side of Brigsteer Park. The southern edge of Brigsteer Park runs along Ash Bank Lane and avoids the parcel of land known as 'The Copy' on the 1771 estate map. The western edge of the park follows Park End Lane, two dots relate to buildings at Parkend Farm and also possibly to the 'old barn'/possible lodge building on the alignment of the road. This is the first map to fully depict the correct position of the road running immediately to the east of the castle. The road had been turnpiked in 1759 as part of the Kendal to Milnthorpe Turnpike Trust (Hindle 1998, 151).
- 3.5.10 A parchment map of Sizergh Estate dated 1771 (Plate 10) shows Sizergh Castle depicted on the northern edge of a deer park bounded by Mapple Field in the north, the turnpike road in the east, Ash Bank in the west and the demesne boundary on Sizergh Fell in the south. The park contains the southern carriage drive and is open parkland in the northern half. The ha-ha, whilst not depicted, conforms to the edge of alternating wooded and lawn areas in the southern half of the park where deer would have been kept. But this is not to say that the ha-ha had been constructed by this period. Woodland corresponding to the areas later known as Chapel Wood and Black Earth are evident. Ash Bank Lane is depicted running west from the castle into Brigsteer Park and then onwards to Cinderbarrow Farm. To the south of Ash Bank Lane is an enclosure called Hare Park within a large sub-divided compartment labelled as Ash Bank. A line of trees are depicted on the demesne boundary at Ash Bank. Brigsteer Park is shown sub-divided into seven separate sections on the map, a pattern that had presumably developed from the single north/south sub-division into Low and High Brigsteer Park that took place around 1713.

- 3.5.11 By 1771 Low Brigsteer Park was almost completely wooded, it had presumably been disparked by this point and no longer contained deer. A small parcel known as 'Sims Paddock' had appeared at its southern end. The paddock presumably related to an adjacent ruinous farmstead structure found in the wood (not depicted) that was mentioned as being farmed in the eighteenth century before coming under the ownership of Cinderbarrow Farm (NTSMR 24306; Plate 26). Park End Lane is shown running through the wood, whilst High Brigsteer Park was depicted as a combination of open parkland and wooded areas and, presumably, as still stocked with deer. Depicted, but unnamed, are Back Spring and Holeslack Spring Woods, along with a small plantation on the west side of Holeslack Spring Wood. The walled area of High Brigsteer Park conformed to that depicted on Jefferys' map of 1770. The eastern side of Park End Lane had been substantially walled in 1713, possibly at this time the walling of the rest of High Brigsteer Park was done, effectively reducing the size of the park. The southern edge of the original park had been enclosed and is named 'Copy' on the map, presumably reflecting its previous function as a coppice compartment, the new substantial park wall presumably erected as part of the changes to the park sometime after 1713 ran to the north of this (Fig 6).
- 3.5.12 Low Park Wood is depicted as Low Sizergh Park, possibly suggesting that the deer park around the castle was the 'high' subdivision of this park, although it is more likely that it reflects the name of Low Sizergh Farm. The woodland of Low Sizergh Park corresponds with its current distribution. Field names to the south of the wood, 'Deer Hill' and 'Corn Park' suggest that the original extent of the park ran to the south, either along Nannypie Lane, or more likely along the stream gully running north-west/south-east from the south-west corner of Low Park Wood and on the south side of Deer Hill and Corn Park; this gully contains a supposedly ancient hedgeline. Kitchin's map of 1777 (Plate 27) is similar to that of Bowen and Kitchin dated 1760. It only depicts Sizergh Hall and Park adjacent to the west side of the turnpike and Levens Park to the south straddling the River Kent. Brigsteer village is marked but no park is depicted. Further contemporary documentary evidence for deer at Sizergh can be gleaned from the Strickland family register, dated 1770-1786 (Hornbyold-Strickland Family Archive 1770-1786). An entry from 26th July 1775 stated '*A pair of stags for Mary Strickland £1 16s*' and another dated 11th September 1785 stated '*A pair of stags Mary had in May £1 10s*'.
- 3.5.13 The Book of Sizergh, dated 1784 contains a schedule and maps of the entire estate at the time 1770 (Hornbyold-Strickland Family Archive 1770). The relevant estate maps for the current estate extents essentially mirror the distribution of features shown on the 1771 parchment map (Plates 10, 28-31). Further detail is given for the deer park fronting the castle, where the shelter belt of trees masking the turnpike are shown, the woodland at Black Earth is not enclosed unlike that at Chapel Wood which is contained within a wall. A line of trees is also shown following the western boundary of the park and several trees dot the parkland in front of the house. The compartments of trees planted at the gate entrance on the end of the north carriage drive and others north-west of the castle are shown for the first time (Plate 28). At Brigsteer Park there is a small enclosure marked on the northern side of the park, to the west of Park End Lane, which suggests that the old barn and ruined buildings

outside the park and demesne were owned by the estate and not the surrounding Park End Farm. The only further detail at Low Park (Plate 29) was a shelter belt of trees running south along the bank of the River Kent from Low Park Wood. The trees would possibly have masked the Old Sedgwick Gunpowder Works from the castle. In addition, Cinderbarrow Farm and its three closes, including Simms Paddock in Brigsteer Park, are depicted (Plate 30), along with Lane End Farm (Plate 31) that had been purchased by the Sizergh Estate in 1781. The farm had a single enclosure on the still open common of Sizergh Fell, called High Close. Carey's map of 1787 (Plate 32) is almost identical to Jefferys' map of 1770 showing Sizergh Park around the castle, with Low Park Wood and High Brigsteer Park on the east side of Park End Lane. It also shows Levens Park and Levens Hall located to the south. A 'Plan of Calf Paddock and Low Meadow' (Hornbyold-Strickland Family Archive 1798) dated 1798 shows drainage work in the fields to the east of the castle. It depicts part of Sizergh demesne on the west side of Low Park Wood, along with the boundary as it survives today. The wood is named as 'Sizergh Low Park' although whether this was an historic title or if the wood still had some function as a park is a moot point. The map shows the land to the west of the turnpike as being a 'Deer Park' around the castle. The edge of a 'Plan of Berry Holme in Helsington' (WD/Rig/1296/67), dated c1800, depicts the north-eastern corner of Brigsteer Park and it is named as 'Sizergh Park'. This evidence in particular illustrates the difficulty in using placenames and depictions on historic maps and documents to piece together the changing distribution and function of the parks on Sizergh Estate

- 3.5.14 Today Sizergh Park consists of a C-shaped area of open parkland located immediately south of Sizergh Castle, bounded to the east by the A591, and containing scattered mature trees. The parkland is shown at approximately its present extent on Jefferys' county map of 1770 when an avenue ran directly south from the castle to the park boundary (English Heritage 1997). The park is currently surviving much as it was shown on the 1771 estate map (Plate 10). A shelter belt is shown along the eastern boundary of the park, along the side of the A591. It is an extension of plantings shown on the OS map of 1860 and also the landscape painting by Atkinson of 1805. This planting was a response to the widening of the A6 in 1979. There is also formal planting on the south-west side of the park, along the south and west sides of the south driveway. The south side of the park is divided into two by a ha-ha, a substantial sunken fence, which divides between pasture in the north of the park and deer park lawns and woodland shelter in the south of the park. The OS map of 1899 shows fewer trees in the park when compared with earlier mapping and the following OS map of 1914 shows a slight increase in tree density. From 1901, a new principal approach driveway to the castle, from the east, was just one of a number of improvements to the property (NTSMR 181438).

3.6 AGRICULTURAL EXPLOITATION

- 3.6.1 **Introduction:** The National Trust undertook surveys of all historic farm buildings on the Sizergh Estate between 1986-1988, the results of which are, as yet, unpublished. Following consultation of the primary records completed during these surveys, a brief synopsis of each farm on the Sizergh Estate has

been compiled with an extract of the OS 25" maps of 1914 and relevant photographs that were taken as part of the survey.

- 3.6.2 **Low Sizergh Farm:** is situated immediately to the east of the A591, close to Sizergh Castle (NTSMR 20584). The northern portion of the farmhouse (NTSMR 26459; Building 1) is mid-eighteenth century with later additions. The southern portion was converted from a stable. The building is linked to an extensive eighteenth century barn complex and has an L-shaped arrangement. The house consists of a large sitting room, hall and parlour in the oldest part of the house. The kitchen was a mid-nineteenth century extension and the porch was added in 1957. A single loosebox stands on the north side of the farmyard (NTSMR 26462; Building 2).
- 3.6.3 The large L-shaped barn (NTSMR 26460; Building 3), the easternmost section of which is a large bank barn, stands attached to the south side of the farmhouse at Low Sizergh. The building comprises haybarns, shippens, a milking parlour and a milk room, which was formerly a cart shed. Dating from the mid-eighteenth century, when first constructed it was detached from the farmhouse, however, the space between has been infilled, probably in the late eighteenth century. The barn has three distinct sections, two of mid-eighteenth century build and one added in the early nineteenth century. Standing to the east, at right angles and attached to the barn, is a range of buildings comprising shippon, lofts (formerly a granary) and a sheltershed (NTSMR 26461; Building 4), constructed in two distinct builds, each of early nineteenth century. To the rear is a late twentieth century lean-to.
- 3.6.4 Standing just to the east of the main farmhouse is a structure consisting of two looseboxes with doors on the west wall (NTSMR 26462; Building 5), dating from the mid/late-nineteenth century. Standing just to the west of the bank barn is a building which has been used as a garage (NTSMR 26463; Building 6), but was probably constructed in the mid-nineteenth century as a cart shed.

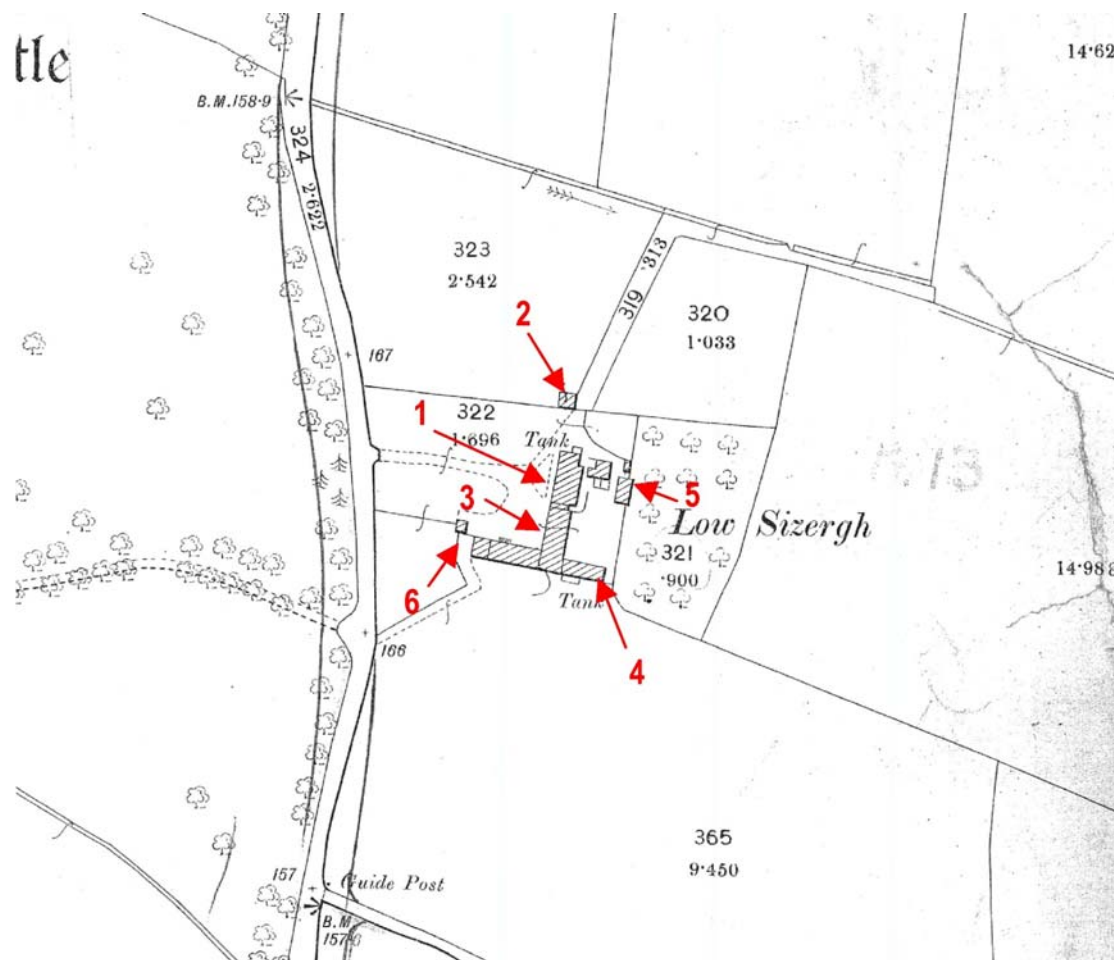


Plate 33: Low Sizergh Farm

- 3.6.5 **Lane End Farm:** is situated to the north of Lane End Plantation (NTSMR 20603) and comprises five separate buildings. The farmhouse (NTSMR 26514; Building 1) is of late seventeenth to early-eighteenth century date with some nineteenth century additions. The building was later subject to a comprehensive building investigation (Haigh 2001). To the south-west of Building 1 stands an amalgamation of two barns (NTSMR 26515; Building 2). The first, forming the east/west range, is a variant bank barn of the mid-eighteenth century. It consists of a five-bay barn with threshing floor in the second bay from the east, with a one-bay cart shed to the east, both constructed during the same period. Under the western three-bays of this barn is a stable of early nineteenth century date which probably replaced an earlier shippin. A conventional six-bay bank barn was added to this first barn in the early nineteenth century consisting of a shippin and two looseboxes at the south end. Also, of the same build, is a former granary above a root cellar, in the angle between the two barns on the east side (Whittaker and Martin 1988). This building illustrates two of the major forms of Cumbrian barn building, that is the variant and the conventional bank barn. It also forms the east side of a fold yard (*ibid*).
- 3.6.6 An early nineteenth century two-bay shed stands to the north west to Building 2 (NTSMR 26516; Building 3), it is north facing with a later addition on the east consisting of a two-bay hen loft above three pigsties, each with a pen. The

building as a whole forms the north side of the fold yard. The easternmost sty is bigger and has a rather larger pen, probably for a boar, and is an example of a rare survival of pigsties with a hen loft above (Whittaker and Martin 1988).

- 3.6.7 A single range of animal houses forms the south side of the fold yard (NTSMR 26517; Building 4). It has been divided into three compartments, the two westernmost having shippon stalls, the easternmost being a loosebox. The two westernmost were originally one shelter shed with four openings on the north wall, the outer two of which were blocked when the shippon was made (*ibid*). To the north-west of Building 1 is a late nineteenth century earth closet with an associated ash pit (NTSMR 26518; Building 5). On the south side of the farmstead are the remains of a putative gin gang (NTSMR 28320) and a new cattle shed (NTSMR 181402).
- 3.6.8 Approximately one quarter of a mile south-west of Building 1, in the north end of Levens village (an area marked as 'Cotes' on the OS map of 1899), is a one-storied peatcote, which is associated with the draining of Lyth Moss and major agricultural improvement in the mid-nineteenth century. There was formerly a lean-to at the south end (NTSMR 26519).
- 3.6.9 **Cinderbarrow Farm:** the farmstead is situated on the northern edge of the hamlet of Cotes (NTSMR 20601); its farmhouse (NTSMR 26502; Building 1) was built in the mid-eighteenth century and has a barn attached to the west. The house was extended to the north and the roof raised in c 1830 with extensive internal alterations. The basement has sandstone sconces and was once used as a dairy. The house has undergone considerable alterations and a late twentieth century general purpose barn has been constructed on the site of a stone barn (probably of eighteenth century date) to the west (Green 1986a).
- 3.6.10 A threshing barn (NTSMR 26503; Building 2) is attached to the west of the farmhouse and is of the mid-eighteenth century. It formerly had the great barn attached to and running at a right angle to its west end. This great barn was demolished in the 1980s (National Trust 1986). Standing just to the north-west of the farmhouse at Cinderbarrow is an early nineteenth century cart shed (NTSMR 26504; Building 3), which was converted to a shippon in c 1950/60. Attached to the east are the remains of what were probably pigsties, shown as standing on the 1914 map, but were constructed at the same time as the cart shed (*ibid*).
- 3.6.11 An early/mid-nineteenth stone structure stands across the farmyard just south of the farmhouse at Cinderbarrow (NTSMR 26505; Building 4). It was altered in 1967 to its present use as a milking parlour and dairy, but was formerly used as a shippon with calf stalls and looseboxes.
- 3.6.12 Also within the complex is a shelter shed for cattle or deer standing in a field just south of Sizergh Castle near Chapel Wood (NTSMR 21278; Building 5). Open on both the north and the south walls, the interior is divided into two rooms by a centre wall. The 1914 OS map shows a field wall (now demolished) running due west from the centre of the building, dividing the present field into two. This demolished field wall clearly explains the function of this building as the shelter sheds for both fields. A loft existed above the shelter sheds, the floor of which has been removed, but the floor beams still exist; access to this loft was through a pitching door in the west gable.

Presumably the hay was stored there and fed to the animals below. The building is probably of late-eighteenth century date (National Trust 1986) and is an important and unique structure as part of the landscape and with its association as a shelter shed for animals (possibly deer) for Sizergh Castle. Another unusual feature of this building was that it was supplied with water pumped from a natural spring or aquifer to the east. The half-moon recess in the field wall which once housed the pump (OS map of 1899) remains today, although the pump itself has been removed (NTSMR 181413).

- 3.6.13 **Nether Wells Farm:** this farmstead (NTSMR 20618) consists of a mid-nineteenth century double pile farmhouse (NTSMR 26561; Building 1) and is situated on a hillside to the east of the A591, north of Sizergh Castle on the old road to Holeslack Farm (SD 4978 8872). It has been extensively altered on the ground floor. The pantry has been converted into a bathroom and the kitchen into a living room; a former outhouse is now the kitchen; little alteration, however, has taken place on the first floor. There is also a small range of outbuildings to the north (National Trust 1986).
- 3.6.14 A large, variant bank barn (NTSMR 26562; Building 2) stands just to the north-west of Building 1. The barn is seven bays long and consists of a hay storage barn above a shippoon and a stable, which is entered through the eastern gable. The barn is dated and initialled 'R & A.P. 1751' on one of its roof trusses (Green 1986b), providing a dated example of a variant bank barn, with an intact, original roof structure. Attached to Building 2 on the north side is a one-storied structure constructed in the mid/late nineteenth century, probably as a shippoon (NTSMR 26563; Building 3). Another former shippoon (NTSMR 26564; Building 4) is situated to the north of Building 3 and is similar in form and dates from the late nineteenth century. Standing just to the east of Building 3 is a covered midden (NTSMR 26565; Building 5), with limestone rubble walls up to a height of 1.20m on the north and west side. The east side was open and the south side was probably, originally longer but has now been demolished. To the south of this structure stands a small ruinous twentieth century storage building with a timber frame - Building 6 (NTSMR 26566), which comprises late twentieth century horse looseboxes and a feedroom/tackroom (*ibid*). Within the complex are two small, stone structures, originally probably looseboxes (NTSMR 26567; Buildings 7 and 8). Building 7 is now derelict, and Building 8 has been greatly altered.
- 3.6.15 **Holeslack Farm:** the farmstead (NTSMR 20541) consists of a farmhouse situated to the south-south-east of Helsington Church on a hillside looking east towards Sizergh Castle (NTSMR 26321; Building 1). It is a large L-shaped building with some internal late-sixteenth century features such as a spiral stairway; the kitchen and living room are late-seventeenth century additions. The Royal Commission reports that it is said to have been the dower house to Sizergh Castle (National Trust 1986); however, by the seventeenth century the house was in the ownership of the Briggs and later Thompson families, not the Stricklands. Some alterations were carried out, of which the fine chimney piece in the drawing room is an example. In 1868 the house was extensively altered by Myles Thompson, whose drawings remain (CRO(K)WDX 140/45a); the majority of the mullioned windows appear to have been replaced at this time. In 1972 the house was divided into two units (*ibid*). The house is

of immense architectural and historical interest due to its age, size and grandeur and associations with Sizergh Castle and the surrounding farms.

- 3.6.16 Standing to the east of Building 1 are a barn and pigsties (NTSMR 26322; Building 2). Dating from the early nineteenth century or possibly the late eighteenth century, this building has three distinct sections, working east to west there is a haybarn, a loosebox and two pigsties with a loft above. To the north-east of Building 1, dating from the late-eighteenth to the early-nineteenth century, is a large haybarn and shippon (NTSMR 26323; Building 3), which was probably originally used for threshing. On the south side is a lean-to shippon and former cart shed/dairy (National Trust 1986).
- 3.6.17 Attached to the north wall of a former walled garden, just to the east of Building 3, is a small early-nineteenth century stone structure. Building 4 is approximately 3m square and gives the appearance of a lime kiln; although with the absence of a flue, its southerly aspect and position within the walled garden, it may potentially have been a summerhouse (NTSMR 26324; Plate 34). This is an unusual building and indicative of the status of Holeslack Farm. In a field north-east of Holeslack Farm is an early nineteenth century lime kiln, constructed of roughly-cut limestone (NTSMR 26325; Building 5; Plate 35); the furnace opening has a limestone lintel with limestone relieving arch above (*ibid*).
- 3.6.18 An icehouse (NTSMR 26326; Building 6; Plate 36), probably of early-nineteenth century date stands under the front garden of the farmhouse (Building 1) with quarried limestone walls and a barrel-vaulted limestone roof. The structure is reached by a door with an arched head (and limestone voussoirs) at the south end, and has a shoot into it at its north end.
- 3.6.19 In November 1780, 'Hole-Slack' was to be sold in a 'Public Sale' and was described as being '...exceedingly well-built, and containing about twenty-six acres of land....well fenced and watered, with plenty of good Peatmoss, and a Peat-coat belonging to the estate' (WD/NT/15; Plate 37).
- 3.6.20 **Park End Cottage:** Park End Cottage (NTSMR 20564; Building 1) consists of several buildings situated about 300m south of Park End Farm on the northern edge of Brigsteer Park Woods. The cottage (NTSMR 26406) is an early twentieth century timber frame structure. A small late eighteenth/early-nineteenth century barn with former loosebox (NTSMR 26407; Building 2) is situated to the west of Building 1, across Park End Lane, running parallel to Owlet Lane, which skirts Brigsteer Park Wood.
- 3.6.21 A ruin (NTSMR 26408; Building 3) is situated adjacent to the south-east of Building 2, and appears to have been a lean-to structure. When inspected during the 1987 building survey, only a building platform and part of the walls remained (Green 1987b). A small, late-nineteenth century gathered stone earth closet (NTSMR 26409; Building 4) was, at the time of the farm survey, used as a peacock house and had an asbestos roof resting on sawn softwood rafters.
- 3.6.22 **Park End Farm:** the farmstead (NTSMR 20626) is situated at the north-western corner of the Sizergh Estate on the eastern side of Park End Lane. The farm complex comprises a farmhouse (NTSMR 26596; Building 1), a threshing barn (NTSMR 28290; Building 2), a shippon and dairy (NTSMR 28291; Building 3), a stable and store and former pigsty (NTSMR 28292;

Building 4), and an earth closet (NTSMR 28293; Building 5) all constructed of limestone.

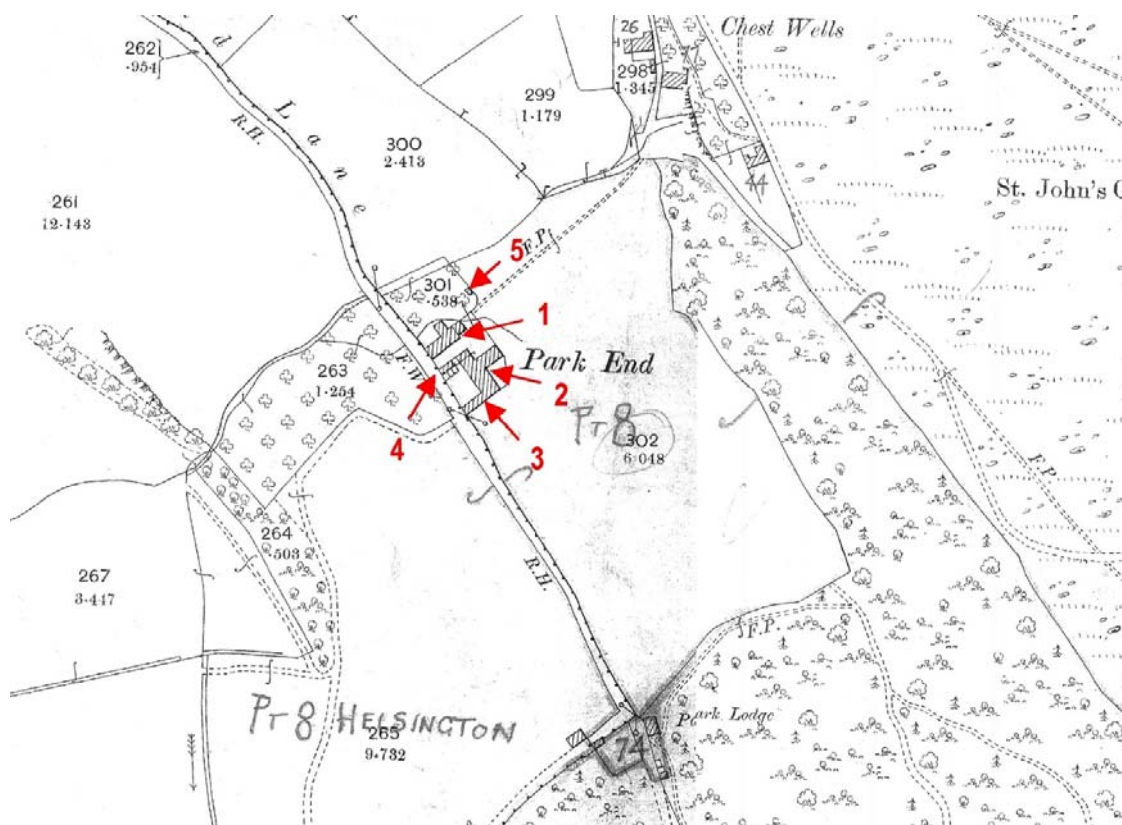


Plate 38: Park End Farm

- 3.6.23 **Sizergh Cottage:** Sizergh Cottage (NTSMR 20568; Building 1) forms the south end of Fellside Cottages and is located to the west of the Strickland Arms, to the south of Sizergh Castle. It originally consisted of a small eighteenth century two-up two-down cottage similar to, but slightly higher than, the other Fellside Cottages (Green 1987c). During the late-eighteenth century/early-nineteenth century a large drawing room with bedroom above and cellar below was added to the east and the kitchen and scullery were added to the rear (east). It is a genteel cottage and during the early twentieth century it was lived in by the Hornyold-Strickland family who also used the adjoining cottage (1 Fellside Cottages). 1 Fellside Cottages is a small building attached to the north end of Sizergh Cottage, comprising a living room and kitchen downstairs and three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs.
- 3.6.24 A partially demolished nineteenth century coach house was later used as a garage and store (NTSMR 26420; Building 2). It is situated to the south-west of Building 1 and there is also evidence of a lean-to building to the west and possibly a bee hole in an adjacent wall. A large greenhouse was originally situated on the south wall, later replaced by a freestanding one (National Trust 1987). Building 3 (NTSMR 26421) comprises a small, nineteenth century, stone-built coal shed at the southern end of a low range of outbuildings (*ibid*).

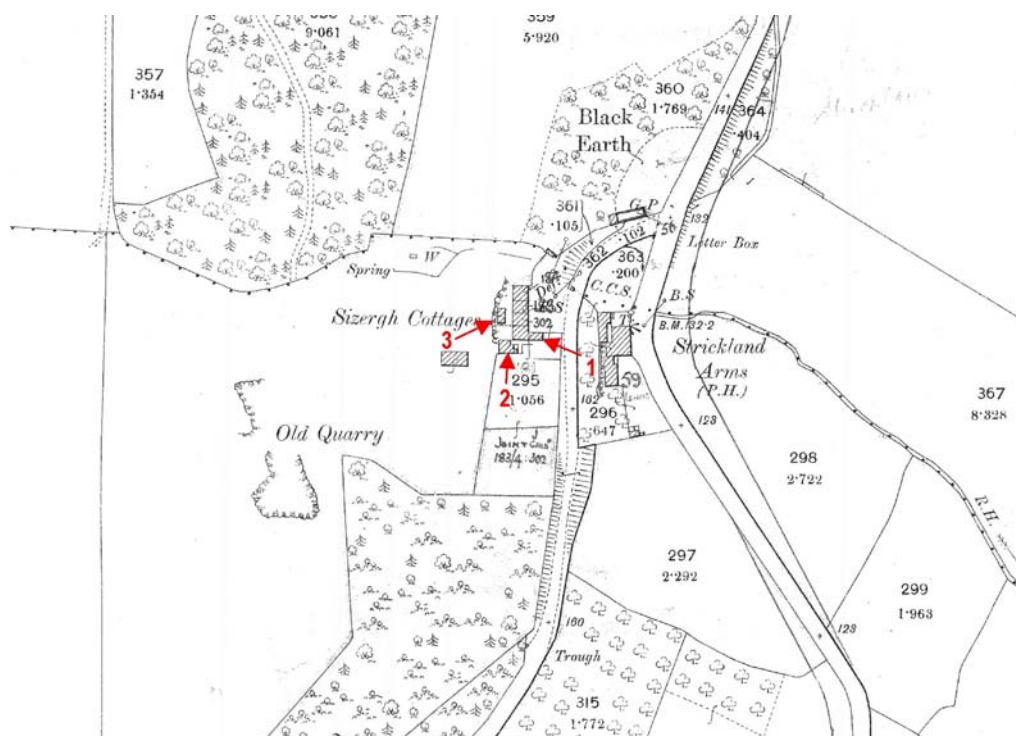


Plate 39: Sizergh Cottage

- 3.6.25 **3 Fellside Cottages, Sizergh:** this cottage (NTSMR 20569) consists of a late-eighteenth century cottage (NTSMR 26422; Building 1) is one of a group of three cottages with the same internal arrangement (1 and 2 Fellside Cottages) forms the northernmost dwelling in a small terrace of four. The other cottages in the group were not part of the Vernacular Building Survey. It originally consisted of a two-up, two-down arrangement, with a nineteenth century addition to the rear providing a kitchen. A stone porch was also more recently added. Building 2, located to the south-west of the main range, comprises a former shippon with an upper threshing floor (NTSMR 26423).
- 3.6.26 A third structure consisting of a small nineteenth century two-storey smithy building is located north-east of Fellside Cottages close to the Sizergh Castle drive (NTSMR 181331). The building has been subject to a comprehensive building survey (Haigh 2006).

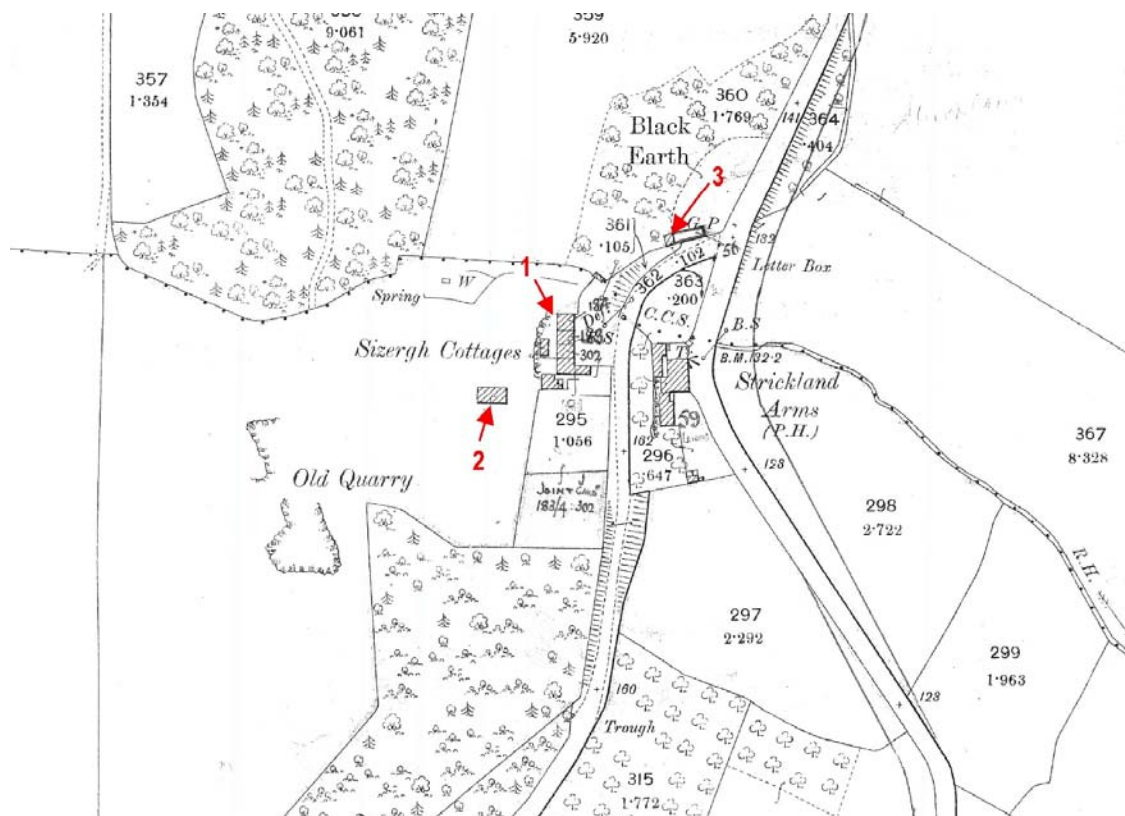


Plate 40: 3 Fellside Cottages

- 3.6.27 **Fellside Farm:** the farmstead (NTSMR 20576) consists of a farmhouse dated 1735 on a plaque with the initials RIH and two peacocks, and is situated to the south of Sizergh Castle (NTSMR 26435; Building 1). It was originally part of a small farmstead but is now a private house with two barns used for storage (Green 1987a). It is a relatively late example of a firebeam house and retains many original features. The plan consists of a late seventeenth century firehouse, parlour and pantry arrangement, with nineteenth and twentieth century additions and alterations, including a cellar (*ibid*).
- 3.6.28 A small late-nineteenth century combined earth closet and dog kennel (NTSMR 28294; Building 2) is situated at the east end of the garden of the farmhouse. Building 3 (NTSMR 26436) is a late-nineteenth century variant bank barn with an attached cart shed and a store, situated south of Building 1, access to the upper floor is gained by circumnavigating Building 4. It is unusual in its almost square plan and only having a shippon on the lower floor with the ancillary buildings attached to the west (Green 1987a). Building 4 (NTSMR 26437) combines an eighteenth century stable and hayloft, a former threshing barn, two looseboxes and a granary. It is situated east of Building 3 and south of Building 2. It and Building 3 form the only remaining farm buildings of the steading (*ibid*).
- 3.6.29 In August 1802, 'Fellside' was to be sold by auction and was described as being 'a dwelling house and other houses; a garden and orchard adjoining; also one peat cote, and three valuable allotments on peat moss on Brigsteer Common.....' (WD/NT/15; Plate 41).

3.7 WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

- 3.7.1 Coppiced woods as opposed to plantations, are relics of a long-established, if now largely forgotten, need for a wide range of woodland products. Many woods have occupied their existing boundaries since early Medieval times, or longer (Muir 2004, 292-4). The essential feature of a coppiced wood (in contrast to a plantation) is that it is self-perpetuating. Typically, after felling the standards in an old wood, saplings to replace them would be planted and encouraged to develop. However, the coppiced underwood, which was the primary resource of many old woods, was probably developed from the natural process of seeding colonisation (*ibid*).
- 3.7.2 Coppicing is a technical term applied to a special type of tree cultivation. When deciduous tree species are cut to the ground they produce a mass of shoots which grow into straight stems, increasing annually in thickness and height. These may be harvested at regular intervals and the tree will continue to produce such growth after successful coppicing (Friar 1991, 92-3). Most woods would be coppiced by rotation, each section being delineated by banks which, with the addition of a fence, served to protect young growths from browsing animals. The sale and felling of 'stands' of coppice timber were closely regulated, as was the maintenance of protective hedges and fences (*ibid*). Pollarding was an alternative method of producing light timber in a way that was compatible with grazing. Pollarded trees (usually oak) were grown to produce a regular crop of poles. A suitable tree was cut at a height out of reach of a browsing animal, leaving the 'bolling' trunk. New growth would develop from the crown, ready for harvesting ten or twenty years later. Pollards were particularly exploited in deer parks (Muir 2004, 208).
- 3.7.3 Whilst woods were harvested, they were not deliberately planted, but with proper management provided an infinitely renewable source of timber. Plantations by contrast may not renew themselves without deliberate replanting once felled (Muir 2004, 207). A number of plantations were previously woods, which were felled and cleared to remove the native hardwoods and were, subsequently, replanted with alien softwoods. Between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries new commercial, ornamental and recreational plantations were established. Some landowners sought to improve the appearance of the countryside and parkland by planting ornamental tree-clumps or shelter belts of trees on hilltops or the crests of ridges (*ibid*; Section 5.4.1).
- 3.7.4 There is documentary evidence for the active management of the estate woodlands (particularly in the deer parks) on the estate, and includes a Conveyance (Hornbyold-Strickland Archive - 1733) dated 1733/4 allowed for the felling of trees in 'Sizergh Park' for charcoal by the Backbarrow Iron Co. A sale poster from the Lancaster Gazette dated 6th March 1841 (Plate 43) recorded an auction at Sizergh on Thursday the 11th March including '*SEVERAL HUNDREDS of FEET of TIMBER, now in Lots lying on the Low Sizergh and Sizergh Farms, Ash Beech, Elm, Lime, Birch, Larch &c &c.....*' and '*One Thousand Feet of very superior Oak Timber, lying in the Wood near Low Sizergh, to dispose of...*'. In addition, there is a plan showing the falls of coppice in Low Park Wood with the coppice cut in years 1895-6, 1896-7 and 1897-8 and those that were proposed to be cut in 1898-9. There is also a

scribbled annotation and hatchuring showing areas in the north of the wood that were cut in 1915-6 and 1916-7 (*Section 4.3.27*).

- 3.7.5 Following the passing of ownership of the Sizergh Estate to the National Trust in 1950 a management plan was proposed to preserve the fabric of both the house and the estate. The National Trust archive contains a woodland record of the estate dated 1st January 1952 (Anon 1952) which discusses the woodland in detail, with recommendations for future management. The estate woods comprised Brigsteer Park, Back Spring, Helsington Barrows, Middle Plantation, Duke Plantation, Chapel Wood, Holeslack, Lane End Plantation, Low Park Wood, High and Low Cockrow Woods and Larkrigg Spring, a total of 500 acres (Fig 7). Brigsteer Park had also been coppiced and standards had been felled there for many years past. Notes from Mr Hornyold-Strickland suggest that many of the woods had been partially coppiced in annual rotation, except for Holeslack (National Trust 1952).
- 3.7.6 Holeslack was mainly an old hardwood area, cut over for turnery wood. The wood had been enlarged southwards to include an area around an artificial pond and was considered of great importance scenically since it is in full view of the Castle. It was recommended that it be preserved without clear felling for as long as possible. Jubilee plantation had been planted for shooting purposes in 1935. A number of the woods, including Low Park Wood and Back Spring, had open spaces, or broad rides, due to shooting on the estate. Hare Park was also an old wood partly planted as shooting cover (*Section 5.4.2*).
- 3.7.7 Further records from 1969, following a meeting of the Estates Committee, noted that Brigsteer Wood (79 acres) had become derelict since the market for coppice wood ended in 1920 and all the saleable timber had been removed.

3.8 INDUSTRIES

- 3.8.1 **Quarrying:** the landscape is littered with long-abandoned quarry workings, as any small community which had access to a passable resource of building stone would have its local quarry and many communities enjoyed the right to quarry local stone (Muir 2004, 216-7). Limestone could be quarried and burnt, to use both as a fertiliser and to make mortar for building. Boulder clay could be dug for brick-making and marl. The scale of quarrying for building ranges from the small excavations for local use to the vast, cavernous workings which yielded sandstone, lime and slate to create the towns and cities of the Industrial North West (Winchester 2006, 124-5).
- 3.8.2 Although documentary evidence is scanty, small quarries were a typical feature of the landscape in all upland areas by the early seventeenth century, but they also supplied local markets. From the 1720s, improvements in transport facilitated long-distance movement of building materials. Limestone quarries formed the most numerous type of site recorded in the present survey (Fig 8) with the majority being used for both walling and building stone whilst others were used as a source of limestone pavement. Agricultural improvement stimulated further demand for limestone, which was burned to provide lime for top dressing. This activity also gave rise to another distinctive feature of the landscape, the lime kilns found across the study area, and across the wider region (*ibid*; *Section 3.8.11*).

- 3.8.3 **Duke Plantation Quarry:** this quarry (NTSMR 24268) worked the Carboniferous Limestone Dalton Beds with weathering sandy and dolomite layers at the top, and possibly also the basal beds of the overlying platy Park Limestone. The land on both sides of this quarry is Parish Land, but it is not known if the quarry is a 'Parish Quarry' (where stone would have been available to Parish residents). The 1860 OS map marks it as an 'Old Quarry', and it is also known as 'Sizergh Wood' or 'Sizergh Quarry' (Mitchell 1997).
- 3.8.4 **Strickland Arms Quarry:** the 1860 OS map shows the Strickland Arms, but not a quarry. An estate plan dated 1827 (Plate 11) shows the site of the Strickland Arms, marked as 'Plot 163' and the estate details list this plot as a quarry. It would therefore appear that the Strickland Arms is built on the site of a former quarry which was worked prior to 1827; and on land once owned by the Strickland Estate (Mitchell 1997).
- 3.8.5 **'Marble' Quarries:** the excavation of 'marble' was a relatively short-lived local industry in the region surrounding Kendal in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The limestone was first extracted and polished in 1788 and was thought to be 'superior even to that imported from Greece and Italy' (Thomas West cited in Marshall and Davies Shiel 1977, 157). A sawing and polishing mill was also established at Helsington Laithes in 1799 (*ibid*). The 'marble' in fact was limestone interspersed with colourful veins and had been mined for use as a decorative architectural stone to the immediate east of the Sizergh Estate at Sedgwick on the estate of Mr Wilson. One large quarry was excavated on the Sizergh Estate under the guidance of Cecilia Strickland in the area of Hawes Wood (NTSMR 24270). In a letter from 1796 Cecilia stated that '*What Wm Ellison wants to say about the Marble is, that he has very lately hit upon a Rock of Marble much superior in quality and richness of colouring to what has been got on Mr Wilson's Estate on the other side of the River Kent*' (DDTO AAJ 1/1217/7 referred to in White 2009, 58). The raw material was used initially to produce chimney pieces (*ibid*), and geological analysis suggests that the chimney piece and fireplace in the Stone Parlour of Sizergh Castle are likely to have been quarried on the estate (*op cit*, 62).
- 3.8.6 **Lime Kilns:** most lime kilns were intended to provide lime for land improvement, and were set up in large numbers in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but the majority were redundant by the early twentieth century. Documentary research and excavations have revealed that sod-type lime kilns were used throughout the Medieval period (Johnson 2002). During the seventeenth century knowledge of the benefits of liming spread, and during the eighteenth century the values of lime were proclaimed by the apostles of agricultural improvements. However, in practice the effects of liming were short-lived as they improved productivity by making the soils more alkaline, but once this had been achieved the application of additional lime did not further improve crop outputs. Lime kilns were also used to produce slaked lime for the manufacture of lime mortar for use in building and repair works on the estate farms.
- 3.8.7 Construction of lime kilns features in many Parliamentary Enclosure provisions. The drainage and enclosure of the Lyth Valley led to a great need for lime as a fertiliser in the nineteenth century, as when the peat was cut away the clay left behind was unsuitable for producing good quality crops.

Consequently, lime kilns were constructed on many of the farms in the region (Steer 1991, 41). Liming came to a virtual standstill during the agricultural depression of the 1880s and by the 1920s the ill-effects of this were evident in many pastures. In 1937 a special lime scheme was instituted to subsidise the purchase of lime (Muir 2004, 144-5).

- 3.8.8 Most kilns seen today are ruinous, but they usually had the form of a circular or square tower three to four metres in height and diameter containing a sandstone-lined bowl which was approximately two metres in depth. At the base of the bowl was a grate and a tunnel with an arched mouth leading inwards towards the bowl and grate. Limestone and fuel were fed into the kiln, and burned lime and ash were raked out through the grate. They are often found situated next to the quarry where the limestone would be extracted. Chopped wood from specially raised coppices fuelled the kilns, or peat, until the development of the railway network allowed coal to be employed (*ibid*).
- 3.8.9 **Peat Cutting:** the right to cut peat for fuel, known as turbary rights, was extremely important to tenants, as they relied on peat for their principal supply of domestic fuel because wood/charcoal could be more profitably sold elsewhere and so was not extensively used in a domestic setting (OA North 2007). The mosses of the Lyth Valley, immediately to the west and north-west of the study area, have seen some of the earliest documented agricultural activity on the mosses in Cumbria and also some of the most intensive exploitation of the wetland landscape in the county (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 49). Eighteenth-century cartographic evidence (Plate 25) clearly depicts the Lyth Valley as settled along the fringes of the steep wooded hillsides of Whitbarrow and Underbarrow (to the north-west of the study area), but with negligible settlement within the peat mosses. However, this belies other evidence for the early use and exploitation of the mosses (*ibid*).
- 3.8.10 There is potential evidence for early encroachment and improvement on the mosses to the west of the present study area, dating from a suit of 1315 (Farrer 1923-4, II, 118), between the plaintiff Sir Walter de Strickland and Sir Matthew de Redmane [*sic*]. In the suit it was granted that
‘Sir Walter, his heirs and tenants of Sysherth, Helsington, Brigsteer and Levyns as his right and inheritance common of pasture everywhere in Levenys...and for digging turves, and mowing herbage and rushes in Redker, and to take in heaths and mosses at his or their will’ (op cit, 121).
- 3.8.11 Whether tenants took advantage of this right to take in mossland is not clear, but a later grant, dating to 1352, is more illuminating. It states that beasts straying within a moiety of 30 acres of waste at a place called Le Mossebank, in Levens, *‘from Medilhoweslak as the fence passes in Le Musse and through Le Musse to the brook of Brigesterewelles and ascending by the same brook to the highway from Levenes to Crosthwayt’*, would not be impounded, whereas should they cross the highway they would be seized and fines levied (*op cit*, 124). The reference to Le Mossebank implies an earthwork of some sort, whether drainage dyke or peat-cutting bank is unclear, but when considered with the reference to the fence through the moss, what is clear is that certain areas had been physically divided and enclosed. The differentiation between land on one side of the highway from the other implies a difference in status, and that land on the moss was less likely to suffer from cattle trespassing

(*ibid*). The ability to enclose the waste at will would appear to have been as a result of a concerted effort on behalf of the Barony of Kendale which issued the grants to improve marginal land without incurring the cost themselves (*ibid*).

- 3.8.12 This early practice of defining areas on the mosses and setting about improving them appears to have created a pattern for later activity in the Lyth Valley. The piecemeal enclosure continues through the sixteenth century when an award of 1589 states that certain parties were granted the rights and titles in the wastes, commons and mosses in Overlebens. It also states that both parties ‘*shall hold and enjoy in common the said wastes etc now remaining unimproved and to take common of pasture, turf grass, turbary peats...*’ (Farrer 1923-4, I, 136). It goes further by declaring that the two grantees were to make presentments to their respective manor courts regarding ‘*all manner of incroachments, purprestures and improvements*’ (*ibid*). That there was waste ‘remaining unimproved’ would hint at a certain amount of previous improvement, although the presentments to the manor courts suggests such improvements were not to go unchecked (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 50).
- 3.8.13 It is from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that the majority of the evidence for the intensive working of the mosses originates. A large number of title deeds exist which outline the rights of turbary that the landowners held on the mosses and also include details of digging, bedding and draining. This pattern was repeated well into the eighteenth century when leases and conveyances outlined a rigid and well-organised system of ownership rights on the mosses, which had been separated into individual moss rooms, dales or wands. Indentures defining the rights survive outlining similar arrangements across the area, creating a patchwork of landholdings all intensively worked to meet domestic needs (*op cit*, 51). Brigsteer and Levens villages probably developed in part as peat cutting communities in order to provide peat on a commercial basis for the nearby market of Kendal. The farmers on the surrounding land could seasonally work the peat mosses on a part time basis. Part of Levens is still known as and marked as ‘Cotes’ on modern mapping reflecting the peat storage cotes (Steer 1991, 13).
- 3.8.14 By the eighteenth century the mosses were providing the locality with peat, which was the preferred fuel for domestic fires. Equally importantly the peat also fired the region’s numerous lime kilns. A lime kiln would require more peat than a domestic hearth but it would appear that the peat turves used were larger (*ibid*).
- 3.8.15 The extent of enclosure of the mosses prior to the nineteenth century Enclosure Awards is not clear but has been tentatively estimated by Steer (cited in Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 53), to be around 5% of the valley floor. What is certain is that the mosses received a great deal of attention from the enclosure commissioners. A series of Acts and subsequent Awards were granted in the Lyth Valley for the ‘Inclosure’ and drainage of the mosses. The documents pertinent to the Sizergh Estate include the Heversham Inclosure Act of 1803 and Underbarrow, Helsington and Levens Drainage Act of 1838. These effectively established the modern landscape of the Lyth Valley through the enclosure of common land into private ownership and provided the mechanisms for responsibility of the landholders for the drainage and flood

control on their new holdings (Steer 1991, 18). A drainage system was implemented which would both drain the mosses and act as a drain for the surrounding 'hard' land using catchwater dykes (*ibid*), and would also enable the areas cut of peat to be brought into agriculture.

- 3.8.16 Further work on the lowland common during Enclosure included the provision for public roads or causeways. These were to be maintained by the Commissioners to allow general access on the mosses whilst the landholders of new enclosed plots could be liable for the smaller access or 'accommodation' roads to their new lands (*op cit*, 22). Bridges and culverts were also provided to take the roads across the dykes on the mosses and a dyke would be constructed flanking either side of the road (*ibid*). This created a large area of land suitable for cultivation and the establishment of new large farms, such as Lords Plain Farm to the west of the study area, a 220 acre farm of the Levens Hall Estate constructed in 1808-9 (*op cit*, 24-5). The imposition of a large farm on the newly enclosed land was not the norm, in fact of all the separate awards given out in the Enclosure Act, the majority were for less than 10 acres in extent. These small awards reflect the limited common rights of villagers in the surrounding area who mostly held a single peat dale for their own use and to later graze a few livestock on the land once the peat had been removed (*op cit*, 29). Once the peat had been removed, it was found potatoes could be grown in the first season and later arable crops (*op cit*, 41). Peat was still cut commercially on the mosses up until around 1915, subsequent to which very few individual peat pots were cut for private use after 1929 (*op cit*, 61). Short-lived commercial extraction of peat for export to the USA was undertaken immediately after World War Two by a company formed by Mr Farrer of Whitbarrow Lodge but this quickly failed (Jamie Lund *pers comm*).
- 3.8.17 **The Gunpowder Works:** the works at New Sedgwick (NTSMR 20160) is one of seven powder manufactories (eight if Gatebeck is treated as two sites) which operated in the historic counties of Westmorland and the Furness area of Lancashire (present-day south Cumbria) at various times between c 1764 and 1936. All produced gunpowder chiefly for civilian markets (English Heritage 2003). The industry became established in Cumbria mainly in response to the increased national demand for blasting powder from mines and quarries through the eighteenth century, but the Lake District also provided a highly suitable environment for gunpowder manufacture. Its numerous rivers could supply the waterpower required and the rural and wooded situations of many locations were sufficiently remote from populous areas to minimise the effects of any explosions. In addition, timber was locally available both for charcoal manufacture and the making of barrels and packing crates, whilst proximity to the coast meant other raw materials (sulphur and saltpetre) could be readily imported (*op cit*, 1).
- 3.8.18 New Sedgwick was not the first gunpowder works to be established on this stretch of the Kent. An earlier gunpowder works, Old Sedgwick, was situated on the east bank of the river. Its northern end was directly opposite the southern extremity of the unlicensed area of New Sedgwick and was the earliest recorded gunpowder works in Cumbria, being established in c 1764 by John Wakefield I and partners (*op cit*, 3).

- 3.8.19 During its lifetime it was known as the Sedgwick Gunpowder Mills. However, it is now referred to as Old Sedgwick to distinguish it from the later works. In 1790 the restricted nature of the site forced the company to construct additional incorporating mills at Basingill, some 1.2km downstream from New Sedgwick, and on the east bank of the river (Hunt and Goodall 2002). Old Sedgwick closed in 1852, following the expiry of the lease of land, shortly before the New Sedgwick works were established.
- 3.8.20 The remains of the works occupy an area of 10.9ha (26.9 acres) with its component elements being dispersed over a distance of 1km along the riverside. It was established by Walter Charles Strickland, owner of Sizergh Castle and estate, and construction started in 1857. The Strickland era was of short duration because in 1864 his company failed and the works was taken over by a syndicate from Manchester. It finally closed in 1935, at which date a number of buildings were demolished to prevent any residual gunpowder in their fabric being accidentally ignited. During World War II the site was requisitioned by the army and was used as a munitions store. The area occupied by the main part of the works was extensively altered in 1977 to make way for a caravan park (English Heritage 2003, 4). The site as a whole (Fig 12; Plate 42) is designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No 27807) and a number of its upstanding remains are also Listed (Grade II).
- 3.8.21 The principal surviving features are the massively constructed water leat that brought water from a weir on the River Kent to power the various processes, the remains of most of the turbine pits, two adjacent ranges of incorporating mills, separated by a blast wall, a saw mill and cooperage, gate house, clocking-in house, and a variety of blast banks. Further buildings are preserved either as concrete floors or wall footings in a ruinous condition, and include the green charge house (NTSMR 27920), powder (NTSMR 27963) and cartridge press (NTSMR 27941) pump houses, an accumulator housing (NTSMR 27961), corning house, (NTSMR 27923) saltpetre refinery complex (NTSMR 27918, glaze and reel house (NTSMR 27925), stove house (NTSMR 27926), two packing houses (NTSMR 27942 and NTSMR 27943), and two cartridge compressing houses (NTSMR 27928 and NTSMR 27940). A tramway system was established to transport materials around the manufacturing part of the site, and traces of this still survive in places. The works was linked to a railhead at Hincaster Junction, situated 3.5km to the south. There are also numerous remains dating to World War II, including a garage, store shed, concrete bases for temporary buildings, trenches, sites of munitions dumps and concrete pathways.

3.9 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION ROUTES

- 3.9.1 Communication routes appear in a number of forms on the estate. The major routeway dissecting the estate is the Kendal to Milnthorpe road, an historic route running north to south through the region and was first depicted on the estate in the sixteenth century (Plate 17). The Kendal to Milnthorpe route comprised an early Turnpike Act of 1759, that connected Kendal to a port on Morecambe Bay (Hindle 1998, 169). The road was later extended and improved at various times in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries before it became part of the dualling of the A590. There is an older route,

running west from the Kendal to Milnthorpe road along the south of the estate boundary past Sizergh Fell and Levens village that then crossed over the Lyth Valley mosses, past Sampool Bridge and towards Witherslack and Newton (*ibid*; Plate 25).

- 3.9.2 There are further smaller routes between the surrounding villages on the east side of the Lyth Valley and common lanes running past and or between farms. The most obvious of these was the common lane running between Levens and Brigsteer villages that ran through Brigsteer Park (NTSMR 181352). The Sizergh estate also had a lane, Ash Bank Lane (NTSMR 181353), connecting the castle with Brigsteer Park to the west. Many new roads, or causeways, were constructed in the bottom of the Lyth Valley as part of a concerted scheme of Acts and Awards to enclose, drain and improve the mosses (*Section 3.8.21*). Various small *ad hoc* trackways were constructed across the Sizergh Estate. The tracks functioned as access between farms, as routes to the upland and lowland commons, access tracks within the managed woodland and access between remote limestone quarries and the parent farm.

4. RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED STUDY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The desk-based study interrogated a number of local resources including Historic Environment Records (HERs), County Record Offices, and libraries, as set out in the Methodology (*Section 2*). The results of the study are set out below, starting with the information held by the local HERs. There follows a map regression which examines the main relevant county and detailed maps from the late sixteenth century to the twentieth century. A rich source of historic county maps was contained within a project on *Guides to the Lakes* undertaken by members of the Department of Geography, University of Portsmouth. Details of aerial photographs, photographs, and engravings are also set out. Finally, a timeline of documented historical evidence is presented, taking information from all the sources studied.
- 4.1.2 The Strickland family kindly allowed access to the family archive in order to consult primary documents relating to the estate. Jamie Lund the National Trust Archaeologist, consulted the archive and supplied digital copies of any relevant documents, which are discussed below. A number of these provided an insight into the running of the estate, particularly in the late eighteenth century under the stewardship of William Ellison, Estate Manager, and Cecilia Townley of Sizergh.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS (HER)

- 4.2.1 A search of the National Trust SMR and Cumbria HER repositories revealed a total of 335 unduplicated sites within the estate boundaries and these can be split up into three general themes. Firstly, there are twelve findspots of archaeological artefacts, which are dispersed across the estate and reflect both the casual discovery of finds and also systematic field-walking undertaken in part by the SEARCH local amateur archaeology group (an offshoot of the Kendal regional group of Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society), undertaken between 1997-9 (Maxwell 2005).
- 4.2.2 Secondly, there are farm buildings and agricultural structures at the estate farms and castle that have been subject to Vernacular Building Surveys and investigation by the National Trust and by English Heritage for Listing and/or Scheduling purposes. There are 72 buildings recorded in this manner. In addition to this a further 106 features of archaeological and historic interest, including numerous buildings, were recorded during the detailed survey of the Sedgwick Gunpowder Works undertaken by English Heritage in 2002-3 (English Heritage 2003).
- 4.2.3 The third group of 145 sites relate to the piecemeal recording of earthworks, structures and monuments by the National Trust SMR and Cumbria HER from various field visits, excavation, and through documentary records. These include 23 field boundaries, gates and markers, six burial cairns, eight clearance cairns, 48 limestone quarries or gravel pits, ten charcoal burning platforms, four lime kilns and three potash kilns.

4.3 MAP REGRESSION

- 4.3.1 **Early County Maps:** the general surroundings and topography of the land of the study area can be traced on several early county maps, and with the exception of the Hawes Farm map (*Section 4.3.7*) provide the earliest general depictions of the estate prior to the late eighteenth century. The earliest evidence for the area comes from Saxton's map of 1576 (Plate 18), which depicts wooded parks surrounded by pale fences at both Brigsteer and Sizergh. The evidence presented by Saxton can be understood to show that Brigsteer Park may have been divided in two by this time, but it is more likely if it is indeed geographically accurate, that the park further to the south-east, close to Levens Bridge is a different unnamed park, probably Levens Park. A house, probably Levens Hall is depicted external to the Brigsteer/Levens Park and Sizergh Castle is depicted inside of Sizergh Park, which is at odds with the near contemporary detailed map of Hawes Farm (*Section 4.3.8*). An unnamed park is depicted on the opposite side of the River Kent, and must relate to Larkrigg Park, which is depicted between an unnamed house (Larkrigg?) and Croscrake house. Natland Park, also owned at that time by the Stricklands, is depicted. Kip's engraving of Saxton's map of 1607 (Plate 19) is a more stylised version of the 1576 map, and its most important detail is the alignment of the Sizergh Park (Low Park Wood) and the putative Larkrigg Park boundaries on either side of the River Kent, which is also seen in the late sixteenth century map of Hawes Farm. Speed's map of 1610 (Plate 20) and Jansson's map of 1646 (Plate 21) are both similar to Saxton's map of 1576. The former shows the castle at Sizergh depicted in the centre of Sizergh Park. And (if geographically accurate) probably shows Levens Hall house on the western edge of a park marked as Brigsteer Park. Brigsteer Park is shown as being a mixture of woodland and open parkland. The latter map shows Sizergh Park as being unwooded. It seems that many of the early county maps misnamed the park near Levens Bridge as Brigsteer Park rather than Levens Park, although this may, less likely, possibly point to Brigsteer Park as having originally been much larger in extent.
- 4.3.2 Morden's map of 1695 (Plate 22) has the same distribution of parks as before, and all parks are shown as wooded and with buildings marked as dots in Sizergh and Brigsteer (Levens?) Parks. A road is shown running through the putative Larkrigg Park on the east side of the River Kent. The Kitchen map of 1753 (Plate 23) shows Sizergh Park and now a single undivided park is shown at Brigsteer, both containing a building marked as a dot. The park marked as Brigsteer may only relate to the enclosure of High Brigsteer Park, as by this period the other enclosure may have been disparked, or at least was no longer used to stock deer. The parks at Natland, Preston Chapel and Larkrigg are no longer depicted. Bowen and Kitchen's map of 1760 (Plate 24) shows a road between Kendal and Cartmel running through a sub-divided Brigsteer Park. Sizergh Park is also depicted and both parks have buildings shown on the southern edge of the park boundary. The buildings most likely relate to depictions of Sizergh Castle and/or possibly structures associated with management of the deer parks, such as a deer barn or more likely a keeper's cottage or lodge. Larkrigg and Natland parks are still depicted on the map, suggesting a discrepancy between source material used in newer editions of

county maps, as selective elements are depicted or omitted but not in a consistent chronological progression between maps.

- 4.3.3 Jefferys' map of Westmorland, dated 1770 (Plate 25) is the first properly surveyed map of the county. The deer park at Sizergh Castle is shown as fenced and surrounding the castle in the same position as today. Low Park Wood is depicted but is unnamed and lacks the distinctive boundary labelling that distinguished other parks, suggesting that it had been disparked at some point probably in the seventeenth-eighteenth century. Only the eastern half of Brigsteer Park is depicted as being fenced as a deer park, evidence of the alterations dated to *c* 1713 (Section 3.5.8). Lane End and Cinderbarrow Farms are depicted on the south side of the park. The southern edge of the park runs along Ash Bank Lane and avoids the parcel of land known as 'The Copy' on the 1771 estate map (Plate 10). The western edge of the park follows Park End Lane, two dots relate to buildings at Park End Farm and also possibly to the 'old barn' or possible lodge building on the alignment of Park End Lane. This is the first map to fully depict the position of the road that runs immediately to the east of the castle, as it had been turnpiked in 1759 as part of the Kendal to Milnthorpe Turnpike Trust (Hindle 1998, 151).
- 4.3.4 Kitchin's map of 1777 (Plate 27) is similar to that of Bowen and Kitchin dated 1760. It only depicts Sizergh Hall and Park adjacent to the west side of the turnpike with the river Kent forming the eastern boundary and Levens Park is shown to the south straddling the River Kent. Brigsteer village is marked but no park is depicted. Carey's map of 1787 (Plate 32) is almost identical to Jefferys' map of 1770 showing Sizergh Park around the castle, Low Park Wood and High Brigsteer Park on the east side of Park End Lane. It also shows Levens Park and Levens Hall located to the south. A single track/open road runs into the park and another, the Cartmel to Kendal road, is immediately to the west towards Brigsteer village. A chapel and chapel house are also marked immediately beyond the northern boundary of Brigsteer Park.
- 4.3.5 Mogg's map, dated 1822, denotes Sizergh Park, which is shown as being fenced and on the west side of the Kendal to Milnthorpe road (Plate 44). It is the first county map to depict the semi-circle of driveways within the park and surrounding the castle and likewise the first to depict the driveways leading on to Ash Bank Lane west of the park. A single structure is also shown within the boundaries of the park. Neither Sizergh (Low Park Wood) deer park or Brigsteer Park are named on the map but Levens Park is shown along with a new area of parkland at Heaves Hall. The map is the first to show the causeways constructed for access onto Levens Moss, which had started to be constructed by at least 1803-15 (Section 3.8.21).
- 4.3.6 Greenwood's map, dated 1824, is the most detailed of the historic county maps consulted for the study area (Plate 45). Sizergh Hall is marked with a number of estate properties including Fell Side, Sizergh Cottage and Low Sizergh. The parkland surrounding Sizergh Hall is depicted in green, as is Levens Park. However, Brigsteer Park, including Holeslack Spring and Low Brigsteer Park, is not, nor is the wooded area around Low Sizergh Wood. A boundary line is depicted on this map to the north of Sizergh Hall following the northern boundaries of the wooded area and Brigsteer Park towards Helsington Barrows. Hare Park, a small square plantation enclosure is also

possibly shown to the south of Ash Bank Lane but is not named. Sizergh Castle appears to be depicted on the north-western boundary of the genteel deer park (coloured green). A single road runs northwards through Brigsteer Park towards Brigsteer village and the road westwards from Sizergh Hall joins it to the north of Fell Side. A network of causeways are shown to the west of Brigsteer Park on Levens Moss showing that the land was being reclaimed from mossland.

- 4.3.7 Hodgson's map of Westmorland, dated 1828 (in Steer 1991), is very similar to Greenwood's map. Additional detail is given with many more places and features labelled. The status of what was once the common lands of the region is interesting, this is clearly the age of improvement and enclosure, Levens Moss is shown as 'Formerly Levens Moss'. Park Moss is depicted as 'Sizergh Moss' and Helsington Common is still shown as open common, and is yet to be enclosed. Of particular note is the first reference to 'Tumulus' written on Sizergh Fell.
- 4.3.8 **Map of Hawes Farm, late sixteenth century:** the first depiction of the park at Sizergh is on this map of an adjacent estate (Plate 17). Hawes Farm was owned briefly by the Stricklands as part of the demesne of Sizergh but most of it was sold in 1289 to John de Camera (later the Chamber family). Sizergh Hall and portions of the demesne boundary are shown along with the '*parke called Sisergh parke Demoyne of Mr Striklande*' located to the east of the Sizergh Castle. The park is surrounded by a '*parke wall*' on the west and north sides and is shown running into the River Kent on the east side; there is no park wall depicted on the south side of the park. It would appear that this park conforms to what is now known as Low Park Wood (Fig 5). The land on the opposite bank of the Kent was in land also owned by the Stricklands at Larkrigg, where a further deer park had also been constructed. The northern boundary of the demesne of Sizergh is depicted mostly as a purely fenced enclosure running on the northern edge of what was to become Ewe Close, but the eastern end adjacent to '*Sisergh parke*' is marked as a ditch and fenced boundary, which follows a stream course running into the wood on the current mapping. This particular portion of the demesne boundary may have related to the original close that was constructed around the peel before the emparkment of '*Sisergh parke*' in 1336.
- 4.3.9 **Strickland Family Register, 1770-86:** items of expenditure on the estate are entered in a vellum bound volume, entitled 'Register', in the Hornyold-Strickland Family Archive. It includes records of Annuities and Jointure 1770-1786, Assessments and Taxes 1770-1783, Servants Wages and Board 1770, Fire 1770-1782 and House Repairs 1770-1784. The entries which start on folio 40 are principally of expenditure on the house but also include a few payments for work elsewhere on the estate. Of particular note are mentions of deer taken from the park: 'July 26 1775 A pair of stags for Mary Strickland £1 16s' and 'September 11th 1785 A pair of stags Mary had in May £1 10s'.
- 4.3.10 **A map of an Estate called Sizergh in the Parish of Helsington, 1771:** this map (Plate 10) shows the Sizergh Estate held by Thomas Strickland as surveyed and mapped in 1771 and has the house in the centre of the map. To the west is a sub-divided High Brigsteer Park and Low Brigsteer Park, which would have once formed the Medieval deer park. The two areas of park are

divided by a lane connecting Brigsteer and Levens villages. By this period Low Brigsteer Park, to the west, is probably a managed woodland outside of the deer park. A small, irregular-shaped enclosure named Sim Paddock located in the south-east corner of Low Brigsteer Park reflects an encroachment onto the disparked Low Brigsteer Park. High Brigsteer Park is depicted as only partially wooded and interspersed presumably with open areas of parkland. It is divided by two field boundaries and presumably still held deer within it. There is a small, square plantation in the north-west portion of High Brigsteer which may reflect a hunting covert and to the south is 'Copy', possibly formerly a coppiced wood compartment. To the south, two closes named High and Low Cinderbarrow are shown, divided by a dotted line. An explanation on the map elucidates that this was not demesne land and was situated in Levens Parish, rather than Helsington, having been purchased by the Stricklands. Adjacent and to the north of Sizergh Common, is Ash Bank. This area is divided into a northern (smaller) portion, with a smaller triangular, section in the north-east corner. A small, square-shaped plantation is shown on the northern side of the east/west field boundary. The southern and western perimeters of Ash Bank illustrate the custom of ornamental planting of ash trees on the skyline, which would be visible from the house. To the north-west is a large, open field called Ewe Close, with a footpath running in a north-west/south-easterly direction and a small area of woodland in the north-east corner. Adjacent is Mapple Field bounded on the south and east by the drive. To the south of the property, lies another 'Deer Park', bound to the east by the road from Levens to Kendal. This also extends to the south, and includes two distinct wooded areas. On the eastern side of the Levens road another deer park is shown, named as Low Sizergh Park, a heavily wooded area with an irregular-shaped open area depicted in the north-west corner. All the field names are shown and the fields on this side of the estate are smaller and more irregular.

- 4.3.11 ***A Map of an Estate called Lakerigg in the Parish of Helsington and of an estate called Sedwick in Haversham, undated (probably 1771):*** Thomas Strickland Esq is the landowner and the 1784 Field Book states that Sedwick Farm was occupied by Robert Robinson and had been purchased in 1762 by Charles Strickland for the sum of £800, comprising 23 closes. The names of the Larkrigg estate closes correspond exactly with those listed on the 1784 Sizergh Estate Field book and maps (Hornoyld-Strickland Archive – c 1771).
- 4.3.12 ***Field Book of Sizergh Landed Estate, 1784:*** this book provides details on the Sizergh 'Domain' and lists field names, with corresponding acreage, and values for each landholding within the estate (Plates 28-31). The field names correspond to those shown on the 1771 map (*Section 4.3.3*).
- 4.3.13 High Sizergh Farm comprises the land to the west of Sizergh Castle. In total, 14 closes are listed, all the names corresponding to those on the 1771 map. The small square enclosure at Ash Bank is named as Hare Park and another notable feature of the High Sizergh Farm map is the differentiation between two types of trees within the different wooded compartments. An area in High Brigsteer Park is planted with what may be open grown broadleaved parkland trees, compared to the areas of commercially managed coppice woodland shown in other areas. There is a line of the trees on the eastern perimeter of Ash Bank and a row forming part of a shelter belt along the Kendal to

Milnthorpe road to the east of the house, with a small area adjacent to the house itself. It is likely that these trees were considered to form part of the key views or aspects from or towards the castle and that they were planted and managed for landscape design and aesthetic purposes, as opposed to commercial profit. A small square enclosure is shown immediately beyond the northern boundary of Low Brigsteer Park, possibly relating to an early building associated with the park (NTSMR 181547), and Park End Lane running between Low and High Brigsteer Park is clearly depicted. A similar type of track also runs around the house and gardens separating it from the deer park to the south and Mapple field to the north (Plate 28).

- 4.3.14 Sim Paddock, part of Sizergh Domain and Cinderbarrow in Low Levens, comprises five closes of land occupied by Miles Park, which include House and Garth, Orchard, Low Cinderbarrow, High Cinderbarrow and Sim Paddock. A note below the register states that the landholding is let with rights of Moss for £23 (Plate 30). A note on the map states that the parcels of land were bought from a Mr Faucet by Cecilia Strickland for £240 in 1774. There is no mention on the 1771 map of the house, orchard and garth.
- 4.3.15 Low Sizergh Farm is divided into 20 closes occupied by James Garnett. The field names again, correspond closely with those of the 1771 map (Plate 10). The exceptions being Field 5, 'Old Calf Paddock', previously Calf Paddock, and Fields 15 and 16, formerly of the Sizergh Demesne (Plate 29). The woodland of Low Park Wood is depicted on the northern end of the map with the same distribution as today. There is a potential shelter belt of trees depicted running on the western bank of the River Kent. The trees may have masked the Old Sedgwick gunpowder works from the castle but have since been removed. The original extents of Birdshew Plantation are also shown in the south of the map.
- 4.3.16 The book also furnishes details of parcels of land purchased by Cecilia Strickland as guardian of Thomas Strickland (born 1763), for instance Moor Rigg in Grizedale was purchased for £400 in 1763 and was let for £30. Eccles' land in Sedbergh, the Laund in the Parish of Kendal and Natland Park in Kendal were also added to the estate. Sedwick Farm, was purchased by Charles Strickland from the executors of Grace Chambers, in 1762, for £800 and Lane End in Levens, was purchased from John Crudson by Cecilia Strickland in 1781 as guardian of Thomas Strickland Esq (Plate 31), the whole purchase costing £730. These maps and the field book show that although the estate boundaries remained little changed around Sizergh Castle, the estate was expanding following the purchase of several landholdings outside the area in the late eighteenth century.
- 4.3.17 *Copy of a Plan of Calf Paddock and Low Meadow part of Sizergh Demesne, exhibiting the situation and length of drains, done and completed by Wm. Ellison tenant thereof, surveyed by R Goad, 1798 (Hornyold-Strickland Archive - 1798):* the plan names the turnpike road to Kendal and marks the 'deer park' around the castle and Mapple Field on the west side of the road. On the east side of the road the drains are marked in Calf Paddock and Low Meadow and the area is bounded by the edge of 'Sizergh Low Park' conforming to the current western edge of Low Park Wood.

- 4.3.18 ***Map of Sizergh Fell and Beathwaite Green, for proposed sale 1804 (Plate 46):*** the map depicts the majority of common land on Sizergh Fell and enclosures at Beathwaite Green in Cotes. The fell has been divided up into seven plots, not including the north-west corner which was already held by Lane End Farm. Other plots not for sale included two small enclosures surrounding the limestone quarries at what are now Middle and Dukes Plantation. There are no plantations as yet on the south end of the fell. The one formal copse planting on the east end of the fell is depicted, as well as a smaller plantation (NTSMR 24257 and 181383).
- 4.3.19 ***Estate map of Holeslack in Helsington, dated 14 June 1811 (Plate 47):*** the map depicts the landholding of Holeslack Farm. It is clearly prior to the mid-nineteenth century renovations and gentrification that was undertaken, as there is no evidence for either the ice house or summer house on the drawing, suggesting that they were part of the later works. There is no evidence for the lime kiln to the east of the farm but the woods were depicted at Rash Spring and on the east edge of the estate near Nether Wells Farm. The orchard to the south of the house is extant on the map and the field to the north of the house may have had an orchard too.
- 4.3.20 ***Plan of Park End Farm in Helsington Parish, 1819:*** the plan shows all of the farm holding prior to Sizergh Estate ownership and corresponds with all the enclosed lands currently held by the Sizergh Estate to the north of Brigsteer Park (Plate 48). The area is bounded by Helsington Common to the east and forms a finger of land running on the east side of Park End Lane towards Brigsteer village. It also includes enclosures running onto Levens Moss to the north of the Sizergh demesne boundary at Park Moss. The Sizergh demesne is labelled on the north end of the wood and also Park End Lane running into the wood. The map shows two possibly unroofed adjacent structures on the west side of the road external to Brigsteer Park in a field named 'Old Barn Close'. These buildings may have been the old farmstead and/or lodge for the park possibly shown in the Book of Sizergh dated 1784. The plan is essentially identical to a later copy dated 1848 which accompanied the sale of Park End Farm to the Strickland Family (WD PP/Box 9/16).
- 4.3.21 ***A plan and survey of several estates in the townships of Helsington, Levens & Sedgwick belonging to Thomas Strickland Esqre, 1827:*** this comprises a field book and map listing the closes and tenants of the individual estates, which made up the Sizergh Estate as a whole under Thomas Strickland (Plate 11). The entries can be compared to those in the 1784 field book to illuminate differences in the size of the estate. The most important changes between this estate map and previous depictions are the inclusion of the enclosed common lands on Lyth Moss, which were enclosed in the Heversham Enclosure Award of 1815, when the Stricklands acquired plots of moss to the west and south of their demesne land of Park Moss. Also at this time, the majority of Sizergh Fell was enclosed under the same Act. The plantations at Lane End, Dukes and Middle Plantation are all depicted, as are the two ornamental plantings on Sizergh Fell. The western ornamental planting, however, may have been added later when the map was copied in 1857 as the outline is dashed. Other features to note are the first depictions of the ha-ha to the south of the house, although this was probably constructed earlier as its alignment is shown in the line of trees in Chapel Wood and Black Earth on the 1771 estate map. In the same

area the putative deer shelter/barn is first depicted. The reservoir, leat and pond to the west of the castle are all shown for the first time.

- 4.3.22 ***Map of Helsington, Levens and Underbarrow Drainage Award, dated 1838:*** this is a detailed map and schedule of the enclosure and drainage of the mosses in the Lyth Valley (Plate 49). Of particular note is the area of Park Moss, marked as 'Sizergh Demesne' and, as such, is excluded from the award. The map displays the narrow rectangular enclosures of moss set out for each landowner, but does not name the new owners of the partitioned land. Other than earlier through-routes the causeways running along the moss are presumably all new constructions in order to access these new enclosures. The causeways are serviced by various bridges, all probably constructed as a result of the award. Many bridges were constructed along a main catchwater dyke running on the western edge of Brigsteer Park Wood. The catchwater dyke had been constructed by Walter Strickland and there are references in the award to land sold by the family in order to facilitate this and the terms of the award. Additional details include woodland depicted on the northern edge of Park Moss.
- 4.3.23 ***Plan of the allotments upon Helsington High and Low Common as set out by the Commissioners 1843 by John Watson, Kendal, 1843 (WQR/I/36):*** the map shows the ownership of the various enclosures as set out by the Enclosure Act. The majority of Helsington High Common (Helsington Barrows) was held as 'manorial enclosure' in Helsington by the incumbent the Hon F C Howard. The rest of the common had been 'Purchased by the trustees of Thos Strickland Esqre'. No other pertinent features are shown on Helsington Barrows other than the southernmost trackway leading over to the common (NTSMR 181470) and the Public Quarry enclosed on the eastern edge of the common near high wood. The lands that the Stricklands had been awarded in the enclosure act, that they did not have to purchase, included the area of Windy Howe and lands between St John's Church and Wells Garth. The Stricklands also held several closes on Helsington Low Common on the moss, which are located to the west of Brigsteer village and are no longer part of the estate.
- 4.3.24 ***Sizergh Estate, Title Book of 12 maps, dated c 1850 (WDB/22/68):*** the book includes maps and scheduled particulars of the estate including lands held in Helsington, Levens, Natland, Sedgwick, Stainton, and Yorkshire (Garsdale and Sedbergh). One map shows all the Sizergh demesne west of the Milnthorpe to Kendal road and includes the newly enclosed mosslands outside of Park Moss now held by the main estate. Brigsteer Park is marked as such on the west side of Park End Lane and to the east its later subdivision is called Sizergh High Park (Low Park Wood is called 'Sizergh Low Park'). Two further maps depict the tenanted holdings of Cinderbarrow and Lane End Farms, each of which hold substantial enclosures on Levens Moss and the latter farm held several enclosures on Sizergh Fell. Further maps show the tenanted holdings at Sizergh Cottages, and Low Sizergh Farm on the east end of the current estate. To the east, over the River Kent, the estate still held land at Larkrigg, Chambers Farm and Sedgwick. The land at Sedgwick is depicted with the early gunpowder works on it. Except for Larkrigg, the lands to the east of the Kent are pencilled in as having been sold in the years subsequent to 1850.

- 4.3.25 ***OS First Edition 25" to one mile map, 1859/60:*** the Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig 15) provides further detail and accuracy compared with earlier (albeit good) estate maps. There is evidence for lime kilns on Nannypie Lane, at Lane End and Holeslack Farms, the latter also possibly has the 'summer house' structure depicted. The northern end of the estate at Helsington Barrows is now depicted as containing scrubby dispersed undergrowth and trees. Chapel House, the ruin to the east of St John's Church is depicted on Windy Howe and a sheepfold is shown on the northern tip of Windy Howe. On the west side of the estate, Park Moss is depicted as having extant peat coverage on the north and south ends but the centre has been enclosed and improved. The northern end of the moss has trees growing on it and is called 'The Oaks'. Park End Cottage, the 'old quarry' as Simm Well and Savinbrow Quarry are all depicted for the first time within the woodland in and around Brigsteer Park. Brigsteer Park is shown as having wooded compartments along with areas of more open parkland with more dispersed parkland trees; this is the first map to show all of the various trackways running through the woodland. On Sizergh Fell the lime kiln and quarry are depicted on land held by Nether Wells Farm and Middle Plantation is shown as having been extended to the west; the western plantation copse is also shown as being octagonal in shape, whilst the quarries in Duke Plantation are marked as 'old quarries'. Around the castle, the gardens, and ponds are depicted along with the 'Bastion', or viewing mound, to the north-east. In the deer park around the castle the putative deer barn is depicted along with a water trough to the west. The ha-ha is shown but is un-named and the parkland is relatively open and dotted with parkland trees. The north carriageway has an avenue of trees on it and the shelter belt along the main road is evident. There are kennels depicted in the northern end of Chapel Wood and the Smithy is shown at Black Earth.
- 4.3.26 ***Plan of Park Moss, by Webster, Son & Banks, Kendal, dated February 1879 and Plan showing the boundaries and levels of moss land at Brigsteer belonging to W C Strickland Esq 1880, by Webster, Son & Banks, Kendal, dated 1880:*** the maps show all of the land on Park Moss, and part of the original Sizergh demesne (Plate 50). A drain is proposed to be built on the western end of the moss, running parallel to the catchwater drain adjacent to Brigsteer Park (built 1843). The plans show the surviving areas of 'Raw Peat on the moss, as well as ownership details for the enclosed mosslands skirting the southern edge of the moss. A later undated plan, using the 1881 OS map as a base, depicts Park Moss, as well as Levens Moss, and shows the drains inserted into each of the enclosed fields that have been improved after the mosses have been cut. All the diameters of pipes and flow directions are marked.
- 4.3.27 ***Sizergh Castle Estate – Low Park Wood, Plan showing falls of coppice, by John Banks, FSI, Land Agent & Surveyor, Kendal, dated 1898:*** the plan shows the entirety of Low Park Wood to the west of the mill race running through the gunpowder works (Plate 73). It depicts the wood as five separate coppice plots and shows which have been cut in years 1895-6, 1896-7 and 1897-8 and those proposed to be cut in 1898-9. There is also a scribbled annotation and hatchuring showing areas in the north of the wood cut in 1915-6 and 1916-7. The plots of coppice seem to be arbitrary in nature and do not conform to any physical sub-divisional boundaries in the wood.

- 4.3.28 ***Electric Power House. Sizergh Castle for Sir Gerald Strickland. Drake and Gorham Ltd, 29 Piccadilly, Manchester. 7th December 1926 (Hornoyold-Strickland Archive - 1926)***: the plan and elevation of a proposed electricity house to be constructed on the estate.
- 4.3.29 ***County of Westmorland, Kendal – Milnthorpe – Lancaster Road: London Manchester Carlisle Trunk Road – A6, by Charles Hines, County Surveyor, dated 1924 and 1926 (Hornoyold-Strickland Archive - 1924 and 1926)***: the plans show the proposed construction of the A6 and widening of the road along the turnpike to the east of the castle.
- 4.3.30 ***OS Second Edition 25” and 6” to one mile map, 1898/99***: there have been several changes since the earlier OS mapping (Fig 16). On Sizergh Fell there are many more quarries depicted both within and just outside of the three Plantations skirting the southern end of the fell (Duke’s, Middle and Lane End). The small reservoir north of Lane End Farm is depicted and is marked ‘South West Westmorland R.D. Water Works’. To the east of the reservoir the dew pond on Sizergh Fell is marked, as is a gravel quarry north of Cinderbarrow Farm. On Helsington Barrows the tree coverage is more dispersed and is made up of discrete patches of both deciduous and coniferous trees, and some of the trees, judging by the shape of the clumps, have been deliberately planted. The second more elevated trackway running across Helsington Barrows is also depicted for the first time. Further to the south Chapel Cottage on Windy Howe has been demolished and on Park Moss all but three enclosures have been improved and cut for peat and the trees on the north end of the moss felled. Several small quarries are newly marked at Holeslack Farm, one to the west of the farm adjacent to the road running towards St John’s Church and one at the lime kiln on the same farm.
- 4.3.31 ***OS Third Edition 25” to one mile map, 1914***: this edition of mapping was only obtained for the very north of the estate and here little had changed when compared with previous edition’s of the OS mapping. The sheepfold on Windy Howe had been removed, as had the lime kiln at Nether Wells Farm. The lime kiln at Holeslack Farm was depicted as ‘Old Lime kiln’ so was presumably derelict. A water trough was newly depicted adjacent to Park End Farm.
- 4.3.32 ***OS 6” to one mile map, Edition of 1920***: this edition of mapping was only obtained for the southern half of the estate and here little had changed when compared with previous edition’s of the OS mapping but due to the scale of the map many small details were omitted. The most important addition was the inclusion of the pair of burial cairns on Sizergh Fell.

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.4.1 ***Excavations of T. McKenny Hughes, 1903-12***: two mounds were excavated on Sizergh Fell (Plate 3). The first - Tumulus 1 (NTSMR 20052) was composed of a number of erratic stones arranged around the top of a small mound. Beneath this arrangement, placed in a limestone crevice or gryke and topped by a large boulder, were a number of Beaker sherds accompanied by a small amount of charcoal and burnt stones (McKenny Hughes 1904a, 71 and Fell 1953, 1; Plates 1-3 and 4). The second mound - Tumulus 2 (NTSMR

20053; Plate 3) was somewhat larger with a diameter of *c* 17 m, and had the form of a limestone cairn covering a central platform of slabs surrounded by a rubble bank (McKenny Hughes 1904b). The excavator recorded five burials, in small cairns or chambers associated with the central platform. No material culture was recorded.

- 4.4.2 Two conjoined enclosures, forming part of an enclosed settlement were identified on the west side of Sizergh Fell in 1912 (NTSMR 20050). Two possible small enclosures or foundations of built structures were identified in the eastern wall of the northern enclosure. A mound containing a crouched inhumation was excavated at the western end of the wall between the northern and southern enclosures. Finds associated with this burial were interpreted as being Romano-British in date. A mound was also excavated to the east of the northern enclosure, but nothing of archaeological interest was found within it (McKenny Hughes 1912, 397-402). The enclosed settlement was surveyed and described by the RCHME in 1936 (Plate 8).
- 4.4.3 ***SEARCH local archaeology group field-walking, 1997-9:*** a number of ploughed fields across the Sizergh Estate were field-walked during 1997 and 1999 and a wide range of material was recovered. The classes of material that were generally discarded by the surveyors included: brick; tile; ironwork (generally very corroded and unidentifiable), bone (unless worked) and glass (unless of particular interest). The classes that were retained in full included: pottery; flint, clay tobacco pipe and copper alloy objects. Several fossils were also found, which were retained. The material has not been studied in detail, but the pottery especially may repay further study (Maxwell 2005).
- 4.4.4 ***New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, 2000-3:*** the area occupied by the main part of the works and into Low Park Wood was extensively altered in 1977 to make way for a caravan park. The site was investigated through documentary analysis, topographic and building survey by English Heritage as part of a larger study of the gunpowder industry in the region (English Heritage 2003; Plate 42). The site as a whole (Fig 12) has been designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (27807) and some of its upstanding remains are also Listed (Grade II).
- 4.4.5 In September 2006, OA North undertook an archaeological watching brief during development work at Low Park Wood caravan park occupying the site of the former gunpowder works. Four small areas were excavated, three of which revealed no archaeological structures or deposits, and yielded no artefacts, although the buried remains of a powder press house dating to the early twentieth century were revealed in the fourth area. These remains comprised the stone foundations of the building, and several internal features that pertained to the powder press process. These remains were retained *in-situ*, and were backfilled in a stratigraphic manner upon completion of the groundworks (OA North 2008).
- 4.4.6 ***University of Sheffield Excavations, 2002-4:*** various features across Sizergh Fell were investigated through a combination of metric survey and evaluation trenching. The aim of the project was to revisit and reinterpret the features identified by T McKenny Hughes. The measured survey and geophysical surveys were carried out prior to any excavation. This survey highlighted in the region of 60 possible mounds on Sizergh Fellside. In the course of the

project around nine of these were examined and all were found to be natural lumps of limestone bedrock. Only one natural mound located roughly 40m to the south of Tumulus 1 was excavated in 2002. Archaeological material had been deposited into the grykes of the limestone bedrock, including a burnt and broken Group VI axe, thinning flakes and a polishing stone (Evans and Edmonds, 2007). Similar small reworked examples are relatively common in contexts such as henge ditches, and by implication the Sizergh Fell site may have been active during the Neolithic/Bronze Age transition (Evans and Edmonds 2003). Tumulus 2 (NTSMR 20053; Plate 7) was partially re-excavated in 2003 and work was undertaken to reanalyse the skeletal assemblage from the surviving excavation archive. Samples were taken from the skeletal material for radiocarbon dating and two successful results were attained dating to the Neolithic (3790-3650 BC) and Iron Age (760-640 BC) periods (Evans and Edmonds 2007, 130). The earlier-dated sample probably came from material deposited on the pavement beneath the mound whilst the later sample came from higher up in the mound (*ibid*). Evans and Edmonds have suggested a sequence of burial rites at this site, with it being founded in the Early Neolithic as a place where the dead were laid to rest, possibly in an exposed state on the limestone pavement. Later the site was reworked and bodies were placed on a boulder platform above the pavement before being covered by a mound. The mound presumably then become a focus for later funerary activity when Iron Age burials were inserted into it (Evans and Edmonds 2007, 132).

- 4.4.7 **Sizergh Castle Tea Rooms, 2003:** test pit excavation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new tea-room of Sizergh Castle. The watching brief was undertaken by Jamie Lund, the National Trust Archaeologist. In total, seven test pits were excavated to evaluate the sub-surface layers within the area of the proposed development of the new tea-room. No archaeological features or horizons were revealed in any of the test pits (Lund 2003).
- 4.4.8 **Sizergh Castle Drains, 2006:** OA North undertook a programme of recording during the course of renewal works for services at Sizergh Castle (OA North 2006). During works on the terrace overlooking the rock garden, to the north-east of the North Wing of the castle, a large capstone was revealed. This was removed, revealing a broadly north-west/south-east aligned culvert, with two side culverts opposite each other, aligned north-east/south-west. The main culvert was constructed of unmortared roughly-finished limestone blocks; the base was likely to have been of slate, although at the time of recording, this was obscured by a layer of large pebbles and gravel introduced by disturbance associated with the present works. An internal recess, observed in the north-western part of the enclosed culvert, may have been a space to allow individuals undertaking internal maintenance work to turn round. The side culverts, adjoining the main structure at a slightly raised level, were of identical construction, with their bases lined with slate. The south-western side culvert appeared to be heading towards a well, which was located against the wall of the North Wing. That to the north-east, together with several parallel structures, ran in the direction of the limestone rock garden. To the south-east, the main culvert continued for 7.7m, before reaching the line of an eastern projection of the central range of the castle. Investigation works using

dye to trace the course of the culvert were undertaken, which proved that the culvert issued into the lake, although the source of the culvert remains unknown (OA North 2006).

4.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 4.5.1 The interrogation of the available aerial photographic evidence revealed no new archaeological features of interest, although this is unsurprising when considering that the photos were part of a mapping scheme undertaken by Cumbria County Council which had already identified new archaeological sites. The photographs recorded the locations and extents of Sizergh castle and gardens (NTSMR 20051; CCC Run 2951 Shot 15 and Run 3015 Shot 24; Plate 51), the enclosed settlement and burial cairn on Sizergh Fell (NTSMR 20050 and 20053; CCC Run 2951 Shot 14 and Run 3015 Shots 25 and 26; Plate 9) and the quarries associated with Holeslack Farm lime kiln (NTSMR 181335; CCC Run 2951 Shot 13)

4.6 PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS

- 4.6.1 *The National Trust, Sizergh Castle:* an oil painting on canvas, executed in brown monochrome, is inserted into the Elizabethan panelling as an overmantel within the chimneypiece of the Inlaid Chamber inside Sizergh Castle. Little is known of the artist - P. Atkinson, although he is believed to be a provincial painter. The painting is entitled *a View of Sizergh Castle from the South* (1805) and shows the landscape surrounding the castle at the beginning of the nineteenth century as interpreted by the artist (Plate 52). The painting is the only landscape painting of the wider estate surrounding the castle and depicts a gently undulating landscape with parcels of woodland and the fells in the distance. Sizergh Fell is shown to the west, open and barren of tree cover. The painting shows Sizergh Castle and adjoining farm right of centre in the middle of the painting, left of centre are the wooded compartments in the deer park corresponding to Black Earth and Chapel Wood. To the south-west of the house is the farm and associated farm buildings around the service yard known as Sizergh Castle Farm, and later as High Sizergh. A shelter belt along the turnpike road from Kendal to Milnthorpe in front of the house blocks a view of the gardens. The road appears to follow or define the boundary of the parkland. The junction of Nannypie Lane is shown to the left of buildings at Low Sizergh Farm, and Birdshaw Plantation is also shown in the foreground. The sinuous walled demesne boundary, with its associated planting of trees, is shown running up onto Sizergh Fell along Ash Bank in the left side of the background and on the very left edge of the painting, the original oval copse of trees is depicted on the summit of Sizergh Fell. The parkland and interspersed woodland of Holeslack Spring in Brigsteer Park can be seen in the background adjacent to buildings that are probably Holeslack Farm situated on a hillside looking east towards Sizergh Castle. On the extreme right of the background the hillside of Helsington Barrows is shown as being barren of trees. To the left of the middle of the picture a circular feature is shown in the corner of a field, apparently filled with steaming water or smoke; this last detail may

provide some artistic license as a lime kiln was recorded to the south-east of Low Sizergh Farm but was not in the same location (NTSMR 181338).

4.7 TIMELINE FROM DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

4.7.1 **Summary History:** a timeline is provided below of the main documented historical evidence from the twelfth century when the Deincourt family held the land, through the many generations of Strickland family ownership down to 1950 when what remained of the estate was passed to the National Trust.

- c 1170-80 Sizergh, with other lands, was granted by Henry II to Gervase Deincourt, a cadet of the great baronial family of that name settled at Blankney in Lincolnshire.
- 1239 Marriage of Sir William Strickland to Elizabeth Deincourt, who inherited Sizergh after the death of her father and her two brothers (living 1251, dead by 1271).
- 1292-1310 The first house was built, with a great hall and service block. A detached kitchen and other outbuildings probably of this date have since been lost
- 1307 Sir Walter Strickland granted a charter of free warren by Edward I over his lands in Westmorland.
- 1333 An agreement between Sir Walter and William de Thweng that Sir Walter should not enclose any more of Brigsteer waste; it confirmed Sir Walter's right to timber on commons.
- 1335-6 A further licence, from Edward III, to enclose demesne lands at Sizergh for a park.
- c 1343 Death of Sir Walter, succeeded by Sir Thomas
- mid C14th A four storey solar tower (rather than a peel tower) was added. The family was involved in cattle droving, with Sizergh as a half-way house.
- 1362 Patent was granted to Sir Thomas to empark 300 acres of woods at Helsington, Levens and Hackthorpe. The park was stocked with fallow deer up to the C18.
- 1555 Sir Walter Strickland (1516-1569) began a major remodelling of the Medieval house, creating the present U-shaped house. He started by adding a gabled section left of the central section and a first floor hall, with a new south wing as lodgings with long gallery over.
- 1558 A kitchen was added next to central range, ie the start of the north wing.
- 1562 The north wing was extended with the addition of domestic offices and servants rooms.
- 1569 The will of Sir Walter notes orchards, gardens, parks and enclosed grounds 'known and called by the names of Syserhe Park'. The inventory includes a gallery chamber, kitchen, pastry, buttery, low buttery, a new milkhouse, a dry larder, and a brewhouse. Sir Walter's widow, Alice, remarried in 1573 to Thomas Boynton and carried on the building work.

- 1585 Walter's son Thomas, who was five in the year of his father's death, came of age. He spent much time in London, and was a gambler.
- 1612 Sir Thomas died when his son Robert was aged 12
- 1618 Robert married Margaret Alford, prompting work on the hall.
- 1669 The Westmorland Hearth Tax lists Mr Shepherd as steward and the house as having 22 hearths.
- 1671 Sir Robert died and his son Sir Thomas was an MP. Sir Daniel Fleming noted '*Sizergh, a very fair house and a pleaseant seat.... It is well stored with fallow Deer, having Sizergh Park and Brigsteare-Park near unto it*'.
- 1689 The Stricklands went into exile with the Stuart court at St Germain-in-Laye, leaving Shepherd and Carne in charge.
- C17th The lake was formed
- 1692 Machell visited and noted '*Sizergh Hall, as an irregular old house surrounded with woods with a Park at the door and the court all set about with laurel.... Two silver Roman coins were found on the south-east side of the house while digging the garden about fifteen years ago.*'
- 1694 Walter Strickland returned to Sizergh in 1694 and undertook various renovations and improvements, including adding the new entrance to the castle in the front wall of the hall.
- 1713 Park End Lane was moved and the deer park wall was built to the east side of it, possibly at the same time as Brigsteer Park was reduced in size.
- 1715 Walter died when his son Thomas Peter was aged 14
- 1733 Conveyance between Thomas Strickland and Backbarrow Iron Works regarding trees in Sizergh Park, to be felled for coppice
- 1739 Account for a new Hot Wall, built by Richard Cornthwate
- 1754 Thomas Peter died and was succeeded by his son, Walter.
- 1755 James Callender was paid for advice on the fishpond, dovecote and new orchard and for supplying two plans.
- c 1738 A drawing of the west front shows gates and fence to the courtyard; further building work followed included the insertion of Venetian windows and the creation of the Stone Parlour and Chapel.
- 1761 Walter died leaving the estate to his brother, Charles
- Late C18 Lawn and terraces created.
- 1770 Charles died when his son, Thomas, was aged 7. The estate was managed by his widow, Cecilia, who kept detailed accounts. Jefferys' county map shows Sizergh set in a trapezoid park, with Brigsteer Park to the west and Sizergh farm to the east of the road. Records from Cecilia include inventory notes and a list of servants includes a gardener.
- 1771 An Estate map was compiled and was the first detailed map of Sizergh, showing extensive enclosed gardens, with orchard and kitchen garden to

- the north, an enclosed garden with bastion feature on the east side of the castle and a further enclosed garden to the south corresponding to the present Hot Wall, Main Lawn and Dutch garden. A circular drive in is evident in the courtyard and an isolated square central block on east side of service yard, is possibly a dovecote set in Deer Park running up to main road, with curving drives to north-east and south-east.
- 1773 John Hird carried out repairs to Sizergh for Cecilia. Many of his proposals were not implemented, but the central block of the west front was remodelled by installing Gothic windows, battlements and new double flight of steps. The east front was rebuilt, and a balcony added.
- 1777 Nicholson and Burn noted the house.
- 1784 Thomas came of age. An inventory was compiled. Thomas lived mainly at his wife's home of Brough
- 1803 Heversham Inclosure Act
- 1805 P Atkinson painting showing a view of the castle and surrounding woods and farmland from the south-east.
- 1807 Thomas inherited the estates of Standish and Borwick, and added the name Standish.
- 1813 Thomas Strickland of Standish died with Sizergh passing to his younger son, Thomas, aged 21. He married Gasparine Ursule Ida de Fingerlin, and they spent much time abroad.
- 1815 Heversham Inclosure Award
- 1816 Drawing shows a small lake east of the ha-ha.
- 1822 Buckler engraving from east shows the garden as in the 1771 map, with a ramp to the central bastion which overlooks a pool. It also shows a door in the Hot Wall, informal shrubs in Main lawn and the Dutch garden areas. A Lonsdale Magazine article described the rooms and the Stirzaker engraving shows much the same view as Buckler, but with less detail.
- 1824 Neale print shows... and text notes a mansion on a fine raised terra, and 'environs three sides of a Court'
- 1827 An estate map shows that garden had been expanded to the east / north (not seen)
- 1829 Parson and White note the 'hall' set '*in the midst of fertile grounds, beautifully sprinkled with wood*'
- 1835 Thomas died when his son, Walter Charles, was aged 10. Sizergh was let out to tenants.
- 1838 Helsington, Levens and Underbarrow Drainage Act
- 1843 Helsington, Levens and Underbarrow Drainage Award
- 1843 Plan of the allotments upon Helsington High and Low Common as set out by the Commissioners by John Watson, Kendal

- 1846 Walter came of age, and having possibly lived in France as a boy, moved to London after being educated at Oscott (Birmingham). He perhaps stayed abroad at first, and generally lived in London after his marriage in 1867. He lived at Sizergh in the 1850s and Kensington thereafter.
- 1847 F W Hulme lithotint of east front shows the pool east of the bastion.
- c 1850s? A Thomas Bland sketch of the east front seems to show a lean-to glasshouse against a wall below the castle. It also shows a carriage approaching on this front.
- 1852 An inventory was produced.
- 1854 Walter Charles sold Borwick Hall and installed some of its panelling at Sizergh.
- 1860 The First Edition OS map shows orchard and kitchen garden north of the house with a circular feature and C-shaped pond. There were also fruit trees on the Main Lawn; a garden ramp leading to the bastion and pond; tree-lined drives to north-east and south-west; an oval in the courtyard and the Dutch garden area with fruit trees with a new pond to north-west;
- 1859 An engraving in Parker shows the buildings only in idealised form.
- 1888 A Hoggarth plan shows an oval drive and a courtyard with a central bed and surrounding shrub beds at the west. High Sizergh Farm had been created from courtyard buildings.
- 1891 Walter Charles sold the Inlaid Chamber panelling to the Victoria and Albert Museum.
- 1892 A Photo in Taylor shows a round bed in centre of courtyard, planted with ?roses.
- 1896 Walter Charles sold the state bed and windows from the Inlaid Chamber to the Victoria and Albert Museum.
- 1896 Francis Frith photo shows the circular drive with the central round bed in the courtyard.
- 1896 Sizergh Estate is inherited by his Gerald, Walter Stricklands cousin.
- 1897 A first floor entrance and steps to the west front were replaced with the present ground floor entrance with a porch by J F Curwen. A free-standing building at the east, which may have been the Medieval kitchen or other outbuilding was demolished and a new middle drive was created. The oval bed in the courtyard was removed.
- 1899 The Second Edition OS map shows the garden much as in 1860, with the east pond dried up.
- 1903 Excavation of two Prehistoric cairn features on Sizergh Fellside (Heaves Fell) by T. Mckenny-Hughes. 'Tumulus 1' revealed a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze age Beaker deposited in a limestone outcrop and covered by a cairn. 'Tumulus 2' was a boulder platform with evidence of a number of human burials, some in rough stone settings, covered by a cairn.

- 1911 A second period of work was undertaken by T. McKenny Hughes on Sizergh Fellside. This entailed the partial excavation of an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement enclosure and associated burial cairn.
- 1914 The Third Edition OS map shows a new short, central drive to the main road with a new small triangular pool east of castle.
- 1926 Sir Gerald married for a second time and with his second wife, Margaret Hulton, commissioned much garden work from local firm, T R Hayes & Son of Ambleside, probably designed by a local architect, Charles Henry Wearing. A large rock garden was constructed, the lake enlarged, the present terraces and steps built and a Dutch garden laid out below the main lawn.
- 1931 Lord Gerald Strickland (created Baron Strickland of Sizergh, 1928) settled the estate on his daughter, the Hon Mrs Hornyold-Strickland and her husband, Henry
- 1940 The beech avenue beyond the Great Gates was felled.
- c1948 The Dutch garden was grassed over.
- 1950 Sizergh castle, its contents and the estate were given to The National Trust with an endowment from Mr and the Hon Mrs Hornyold-Strickland and Lt-Cdr T Hornyold-Strickland.
- 1952 Sizergh Castle was designated as a Grade 1 Listing Building.
- 1963 The old Beech avenue was replaced with *Tilia euchlora*.
- 1978 The limes in the avenue succumbed to lime flux disease.
- 1977 Low Park Wood caravan site was built by the National Trust and subsequently has been leased to the Caravan Club (see also Sedgwick Gunpowder Works).
- 1978 The National Trust acquired 1.4ha of Savin Brow quarry in Brigsteer woods.
- 1979 Production of a leaflet outlining the historical and architectural interest and significance of Sizergh Castle.
- 1980s The rock garden was restored.
- 1983 Stables and barn, attached houses and outbuildings, a summerhouse, garden walls, and gate piers to the south and west of Sizergh Castle designated as Grade 2 Listed Buildings.
- 1984 The Dutch garden was recreated in a simpler form.
- 1985 The Lime avenue was replaced with *Sorbus aucuparia* 'Beissneri'.
- 1986 Vernacular Building Surveys of Cinderbarrow Farm, Holeslack Farm, Low Sizergh Farm and Netherwells Farm were undertaken by the National Trust.
- 1987 Cowgarth Wood, Brigsteer, was given to the National Trust. Bridleway and footpath systems adjoin the main Sizergh Estate.

- 1987 Vernacular Building Surveys of Fellside Farm, Gardens Cottage, Park End Cottage, Park End Farm, Sizergh Cottage, Stable & Courtyard Cottages were undertaken by the National Trust.
- 1988 A Vernacular Building Survey of Lane End Farm was undertaken by the National Trust.
- 1994 Re-landscaping around the Lake included hedge removal.
- 1998 A field survey of the Sizergh Estate was undertaken by Hilary Tideswell of the SEARCH organisation (Maxwell 2005).
- 1999 Elizabethan panelling from the Inlaid Chamber returned and reinstalled at Sizergh castle on long loan from the Victoria and Albert Museum.
- 1999 A Historic Building Survey of Sizergh Castle was undertaken by English Heritage. This included tree-ring dating of timbers from various part of the house, undertaken by ARCUS at the University of Sheffield.
- 2001 A Vernacular Building Survey of Lane End Farmhouse, Levens, was undertaken for the National Trust North West Region.
- 2002 A first season of geophysical and metric survey and evaluatory excavation on Heaves Fell was undertaken by the University of Sheffield. Human remains held in the Sizergh archive from McKenny-Hughes' funerary cairn excavation in 1903 were also subject to osteological analysis at the University of Sheffield.
- 2003 A second season of survey and excavation work was undertaken by the University of Sheffield. A partial re-excavation of a funerary cairn investigated by McKenny Hughes in 1903.
- 2003 Trial test pit excavation in advance of the construction of a new tea-room of Sizergh Castle with negative results. Construction work undertaken by Feilden Clegg Bradley. A watching brief was undertaken by the National Trust Regional Archaeologist.
- 2003 A veteran tree survey was undertaken on the Sizergh Estate, August 2003 (unpubl records).
- 2004 A third season of metric survey and evaluatory excavation work was undertaken by the University of Sheffield on Sizergh Fell. Investigations focused on the enclosed settlement.
- 2006 Archaeological investigation were undertaken by OA North of a culvert and well exposed during the course of renewal works for services on the terrace to the north-east of the north wing of the castle. (OA North 2006).
- 2006 Recommendations on the management of the park and garden prepared by Neil Porteous, Senior Gardens Advisor for the National Trust.
- 2009 A Vernacular Building Survey of a disused Smithy near the Strickland Arms, was undertaken for the National Trust North West Region.
- 2010 An archaeological landscape survey was undertaken by the National Trust and OA North of the Sizergh Castle Estate with the assistance of volunteers from the Sizergh Estate and Levens Local History Group.

5. RESULTS OF THE LANDSCAPE SURVEY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The landscape survey was conducted throughout almost the entire extent of the Sizergh Castle Estate in order to both check the survival of archaeological and historical features and structures highlighted by the desk-based research, to provide further detailed description of known sites, provide management recommendations for them, and to identify new, previously unrecorded, monuments. In particular, this would focus on any surviving formal ornamental features in the parkland and estate in general. The exception was the exclusion of the Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, as defined by the Scheduled Monument area (Fig 12). This area of complex earthworks and extant buildings have been exhaustively investigated previously (English Heritage 2003; Plate 42). Data from both the National Trust SMR and Cumbria HER were collated, reconciled and then combined to provide a total of 335 previously-recorded sites within the present study area. The landscape survey recorded a further 337 new sites and monuments, making a final total of 672 sites in all. The sites are discussed thematically below, and are shown on Figs 9-14 and 20.

5.2 PREHISTORIC AND ROMANO-BRITISH EVIDENCE

- 5.2.1 *South End of the Estate (Sizergh Fell)*: the main concentration of prehistoric sites are located on the south-facing hillside that was enclosed in the nineteenth century (Figs 3 and 4). The main elements consist of two funerary cairns (NTSMR 20052 and 20053; Plate 53) surrounded by an area of hummocky ground with many clearance cairns and or natural geological mounds (Plate 5). Those mounds investigated by the University of Sheffield were found to be natural in origin (*Section 4.4.5*), although one contained prehistoric material deposited into the grykes of the limestone bedrock (NTSMR 27783; Evans and Edmonds 2003; 2004; 2007). There is a single further damaged example of a possible burial cairn adjacent to Lane End Farm (NTSMR 24282). A putative 'stone circle' located beneath an enclosure wall to the north of Middle Plantation (NTSMR 24293) was examined during the current study and considered to be particularly dubious.
- 5.2.2 The earliest evidence of pastoral agriculture on the estate was associated with the enclosed settlement near Lane End Farm (NTSMR 20050; Plate 54). The settlement enclosure, with its scooped interior, is typical of sites found in the region that are often found in close proximity to cairnfields and field clearance. Whilst the settlement has been investigated by T McKenny Hughes and the University of Sheffield no firm dating evidence has come to light, with the excavations of the latter project highlighting the severely degraded survival of the enclosure walls and the almost complete lack of sub-surface deposits (Edmonds and Evans 2004). One example of this type of settlement phenomenon is that surveyed at Lanthwaite Green in Buttermere (OA North 2009), which has been subject to extensive topographic survey and it has been suggested that elements of the site could date to the Bronze Age, Late Iron

Age, and Romano-British periods (*ibid*). A Bronze Age dated ditch was found below an Iron Age hut circle in excavations of a comparable site from Glencoyne Park in Matterdale (Hoen and Loney 2003; 2004). Any attempt to date more closely the phases of activity represented would, however, require modern archaeological excavation. The settlement sites are similar in form, with earth and stone, or stone banks defining sub-circular spaces ranging between *c* 30m and 70m in diameter, and are sunken into the ground, which might suggest that they were used for wintering of stock, and that the repeated removal of manure rich soil for deposition on farmland has resulted in the dropping of the level of the interiors (*ibid*). A potential cairnfield lay to the south of the Sizergh Fell settlement (NTSMR 24292), but evaluation trenches undertaken by the University of Sheffield revealed that five of these putative 'clearance cairns' were probably of natural origin (Edmonds and Evans 2004).

- 5.2.3 ***Central Area of the Estate:*** the land within the original Medieval demesne of Sizergh, on the west side of the castle, contained further evidence for possible prehistoric activity. A series of four mounds had been recorded to the west of Holeslack Spring, three, however, were found to be modern shooting stands but one, the southernmost on the edge of a natural spur of land, was found to be a small possible funerary cairn (NTSMR 24242). It measured 4m by 3.5m and 0.3m high; it was constructed of well-packed turf-covered stones with at least two, possibly three, kerb stones exposed on the north-west end. The cairn was in close proximity to a newly discovered cairn located at the crest of the hill and had a similar good viewshed (NTSMR 181505; Plate 55). The second cairn was sub-oval and larger measuring 12m by 11m wide and 0.6m high and was constructed of large stones, boulders and fragments of limestone outcrop. There is no evidence of an external kerb or any internal features, such as a cist. The cairn has possibly been disturbed on the western side and it is unsurprising that it was not previously identified, as it has only recently been cleared of dense trees and scrub.
- 5.2.4 The siting of funerary cairns in prominent positions with expansive vistas has been recognised as one of the recurring attributes of such sites in Cumbria (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). To a certain extent this is mirrored in the Sizergh Estate where there are cairns that occupy elevated, prominent locations commanding wide vistas, particularly to the south and west towards the coast and into the Lyth Valley.
- 5.2.5 Another possible large circular burial cairn was identified within the north-western end of the wooded compartment at Hare Park (NTSMR 181560). It measured 35m in diameter and was up to 2m high and sat in a flat area on the edge of a scarp looking to the north-east towards the castle; it was constructed of tightly packed small to medium-sized angular stones. The site could alternatively have been a prospect mound, used as a viewpoint set with a small enclosure from which to admire the castle, but is definitely not a rabbit warren. Two further mounds of unknown function were identified, one to the north of Cinderbarrow Farm (NTSMR 181494), which was probably a product of modern dumping, and an example on the west side of the Castle (NTSMR 24246), which, although previously described as a prehistoric feature, is in fact a natural mound. The latter mound may have formed some sort of planting foci associated with the castle rather like similar examples found in the deer park in front of the castle.

- 5.2.6 The present survey identified a burnt mound in Sizergh Park located on the edge of an area of soft, churned-up boggy ground to the south-west of the ha-ha (NTSMR 181419; Plate 56). The feature is a classic 'burnt mound' being kidney-shaped, measuring 8m long by 7.5m wide and 0.5m high with a depression or concavity on the western side. There was no surface evidence of burnt stone on the mound although it clearly contains stone. The mound is today surrounded by wet boggy ground and is close to the site of at least two natural springs running out of Chapel Wood. It is interesting to note its location in Sizergh Park, in a lowland context which would normally have been subject to intensive agriculture and drainage in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries but has survived because of the conservative nature of land management in the park. This has parallels with examples of mounds found in the deer park on the Lowther Castle estate (OA North 2005b). In addition, a copper-alloy blade fragment that could offer further evidence of Bronze Age activity was found nearby with a metal detector at 'Sizergh Castle' but no further information was available (NTSMR 181340; Richardson 1998).
- 5.2.7 There has been much debate over the function of burnt mounds, with differing interpretations suggested, including cooking sites, fulling sites, or places where temporary structures may have been erected as steam rooms (Barfield and Hodder 1987, 370–1; Parker Pearson 1993, 104; Heawood and Huckerby 2002, 47; Waddell 1998, 177). Such practices may have been associated with ritualistic or ceremonial activities (Barfield and Hodder 1987, 373–4) and the consumption of food at burnt mounds may have been related to rituals of disposal, as part of broader practices that may have included the deposition of metalwork and other items (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 44). Little archaeological evidence exists, however, to conclusively demonstrate that food was cooked at these sites and animal bones have been conspicuously absent from the majority of excavated examples (Heawood and Huckerby 2002, 47; Waddell 1998, 177). Burnt mounds are generally accepted as being of Middle- to Late-Bronze Age date, with the majority of sites dating to 1600–1000 BC (Ehrenberg 1990, 41), although one example from Garlands Hospital in Carlisle produced radiocarbon dates spanning the Early to Middle Bronze Age (Neighbour and Johnson 2005).
- 5.2.8 It has been suggested (Ehrenberg 1990, 49–55) that the distribution of burnt mounds might be closely related to the location of settlement foci during the Bronze Age. If this is the case it does not necessarily follow that the mounds were actually located within habitation sites. For example, the intensive surveys of prehistoric settlement and agricultural sites at Town Bank and Stockdale Moor demonstrate that burnt mounds were not a feature of these areas of occupation (Quartermaine and Leach forthcoming).
- 5.2.9 Tantalising evidence for prehistoric settlement may be found at the site of possible shell midden, where a scatter of cockle shells have been disturbed and brought to the surface to the east of the gateway along the southern boundary of Chapel Wood (NTSMR 24255; Plate 57). It was believed to have been found during the laying of a pipeline. The scatter of shells rests on top of a spread of rounded stones which could be the result of field clearance or ground disturbance associated with quarrying. Shell middens are found in coastal and estuarine contexts, and can be evidence of food processing sites and sometimes directly adjoin settlement sites where they are effectively a rubbish

dump. The sites often have complex depositional stratigraphy, can be in use for a considerable period and can date throughout prehistory from the Mesolithic period (Hardy and Wickham-Jones 2002), into Viking contexts in thirteenth to fourteenth century Orkney (Milner *et al* 2007). A much later example has been identified in the Lake District in Witherslack Woods at Howe Ridding (SD 4344 8833). It was found in close association with Medieval to Post-Medieval settlement consisting several longhouses and enclosures (Mark Brennand *pers comm*).

- 5.2.10 **North End of the Estate:** only one definitive prehistoric site was identified on the more elevated hills in the north of the estate, a denuded circular burial cairn identified on the summit of Windy Howe (NTSMR 181478; Plate 58). It measures 10.5m in diameter by 0.25m high, is a mostly turf-covered mound, except in the centre where stones are exposed, and is constructed of very small fragments of limestone pavement. There was a slight but well-defined edge on the south side with possible larger kerb stones (three-four of them) on the north-east side. It is located on an elevated crest of land on a shelf between two outcropping ridges of limestone, on land that was once part of Helsington Common. The area is sandwiched between the lower more rolling farmland in the centre of the estate and the exposed hillside of Helsington Barrows to the north. An additional possible mound was located 40m to the south-west of the burial cairn but it could not be investigated as it was completely covered in manure. A further turf-covered mound was recorded on the east side of Windy Howe, however this was not thought to be a relic of activity but of more recent origin (NTSMR 181459). There was no evidence of prehistoric activity on the highest part of the estate at Helsington Barrows.

5.3 THE DEER PARKS

- 5.3.1 Other than remnants of the fourteenth-century solar tower within the fabric of Sizergh Castle the surviving evidence for the deer parks on the estate form the main surviving visible evidence of Medieval activity on the estate surviving into the Post-Medieval period (Figs 5 and 6).
- 5.3.2 **Medieval Sizergh Deer Park (Low Park Wood):** the limits of the Sizergh deer park, probably emparked in c 1336, were defined using evidence from the sixteenth century map of Hawes estate (Plate 17). There is no surviving evidence for the wall surrounding the north side of the park as marked on this map; however, a significant ditched and banked boundary was identified running parallel to, and on the internal side, of the current western boundary of Low Park Wood (NTSMR 181408; Plate 59). The earthwork park pale presumably once had a hedged and palisaded superstructure on the top of the bank and was linked to a ditched 'deer leap' to allow deer to enter the park but not exit it. The surviving section of boundary consists of a large bank and internal ditch measuring 150m long by 9.2m wide and has a ditch that it is up to 1m deep. The site is best-defined at the southern end and becomes more ephemeral along the northern 50m section where the bank and ditch fade out to become a narrow hedged bank; it is possible that the larger bank and ditch has been ploughed out here. The bank is a largely earthen construction with frequent large stones included. Such boundaries, of this size, and with an internal bank, are typical of many surviving park enclosures found in Britain

(Rackham 1990); they are not to be mistaken for long established enclosed woodlands where the ditch would have been constructed external to the earthen boundary bank (*ibid*). The deer park was presumably disparked for use as managed woodland in the seventeenth century but is still marked on one plan as being called 'Sizergh Low Park' as opposed to the 'Deer Park' around the castle in 1798 (*Section 4.3.16*).

5.3.3 Medieval Brigsteer Park: the limit of the deer park at Brigsteer, probably emparked in c 1361, was possibly defined as containing what is now Brigsteer Park Wood, Back Spring and Holeslack Spring Woods and the surrounding parkland (Fig 5). Archaeological evidence of the earlier deer park is limited to a 190m long section of large earthen lynchet which follows the line of the parish boundary between Helsington and Levens (and original demesne boundary) on the south side of the park (NTSMR 181492; Plate 60). The lynchet may have formed part of the park pale for Brigsteer Park. There may have been little need for a substantial earthen bank at this location as the lower side of the steep lynchet is internal to the park, it is more likely, rather, that a substantial wall was built on the top edge of the lynchet to prevent deer escaping. The line of Park End Lane, running through the park, probably formed an original longitudinal sub-division of the deer park and was a common lane for access between Levens, Cotes and Brigsteer. The sub-division of Brigsteer Park may be shown in some of the historic county maps, in particular one dated 1760 (Plate 24), however the majority of the maps were depicting Levens Park instead. At the southern end of the park a gateway survives at the end of the earthen lynchet constructed using two large limestone gate piers which would have once held a large deer-proofed gate forming an imposing access through the park (NTSMR 181491). A ruinous range of farmstead buildings were identified external to the northern end of the deer park and sat beneath a later field barn (NMTSR 181547; Plate 61). While it is likely that these served as a farmstead, there is tentative evidence that they may have once formed part of a lodge for the deer park. The relevant map in the Book of Sizergh, dated 1784 (Plate 28), demarcates a small close as being held by the Sizergh Estate surrounded wholly by the lands of Park End Farm that was not part of the estate. A single short-cross silver penny of King John minted in Canterbury and dated between c 1199-1216 was recorded from the vicinity of Brigsteer Park in August 2002 (NTSMR 181341). It was potentially deposited/lost before the establishment of the deer park but lay along the alignment of the common lane which would have run through the demesne lands. The Strickland family also held the nearby estates and associated deer parks of both Larkrigg and Natland but these were not investigated during the present survey as they lay outside of the current Sizergh Estate lands.

5.3.4 Reduced-sized Brigsteer Park: at some stage in the Post-Medieval period the deer park was rationalised, possibly in the early 1700s, and was reduced in size (Fig 6). The western half was disparked and became the managed woodland of Low Brigsteer Park Wood, presumably maintained as a mixture of coppice and standard to maximise its commercial return. A short-lived farmstead and adjoining enclosure named 'Sim Paddock' was constructed within the south end of the disparked Low Brigsteer Wood, and was later to come under the ownership of Cinderbarrow Farm in the mid-eighteenth century (NTSMR 24305, 24306 and 181486; Fig 10). The eastern half of the

Medieval deer park, now known simply as High Brigsteer Park, was remodelled with compartments of woodland and open parkland and a substantial enclosure wall was constructed surmounted with internal coping stones to keep the deer in. The south-eastern corner of High Brigsteer Park appears to have been similarly enclosed and managed as coppice, appearing as 'Copy' on the estate map dated 1771 (Plate 10). The extents of the reduced-sized park were first defined on Jefferys' county map, dated 1770 (Plate 25), and there is evidence for a substantial wall, measuring up to 2m in height, surviving in various places around the park boundary (Fig 6). The walls were deer-proofed with the construction of internally overhanging coping stones. The most substantial sections lay on the east side of Park End Lane and from documentary evidence they were probably constructed in 1713 (*Section 3.5.8*; Plate 62).

- 5.3.5 **'New' Sizergh Deer Park (around the castle):** the deer park surrounding the south side of Sizergh Castle was possibly a seventeenth century construction, and is mentioned at this location by antiquarian visitors (*Section 3.5.7*). It is defined by the northern carriage drive to the north, the main A591 road running past it to the east, the demesne boundary edging Sizergh Common to the south and a linear boundary along Ash Bank to the west (Fig 6). There is a substantial park wall surviving in places, extant on all but around the northern end of the park (Plate 63). The wall may have been constructed during a redevelopment of the park dating to the same period as the walling around Brigsteer Park, in the early 1700s. As in the reduced-sized Brigsteer Park the walls were deer-proofed with the construction of internally overhanging coping stones although some of the walling on the eastern side of the deer park may have been remodelled during successive improvements undertaken on the A591 in more recent times. The park contains interspersed woodland and open lawns for deer on the southern end and there is a possible deer shelter on the west side of Chapel Wood which was potentially dated to the later eighteenth century by a Vernacular Building Survey (NTSMR 21278; Plate 64). The north end of the park contained two areas of broad ridge and furrow cultivation, one area probably relating to late-Medieval or Post-Medieval arable agriculture in the park (NTSMR 181426; Plate 52) and one definitely Post-Medieval in origin (NTSMR 181436); it is debatable as to whether the former cultivation site predated the construction of this park or merely reflected a later agricultural episode of cultivation associated with the home farm at the castle.
- 5.3.6 The park contained formal elements of designed landscape with a profusion of elaborate gateways built of large limestone gate piers which are found at the entrances and exits of each of the carriage drives (Fig 6). The same style of gateway are found on the external edge of High Brigsteer Park, as well as at the entrance to Low Park Farm and on the northern edge of the estate on Windy Howe. The park was subdivided laterally by a ha-ha boundary, three sections of which were recorded running along the northern edge of Chapel Wood during the present survey (NTSMR 21277, 181419 and 181444; Plates 65 and 66). It consisted of a deep sinuous ditch with a drystone retaining wall on the northern side. The overall length of the three sections in total measured 260m and ranged up to a maximum of 4.5m wide by 1.7m deep in places. The structure will have had a nominal stock management element, as well as

initially keeping deer out of the northern half of the park; however, the use of a ha-ha was seen as a fashion statement for the landed classes in its own right and was intended to reinforce the concept of a tamed wilderness. Further double banks and a ditched feature curving around the south-east of the castle have been interpreted as possibly either the remnants of a further ha-ha, placed close in to the castle near the edge of the garden, or as the southern limit of the central driveway which went out of use when the gardens were extended and the lake was created to the east of the house in the late 1920s (NTSMR 181425). Other historic elements of the park include a now demolished kennels in the northern end of Chapel Wood (NTSMR 24266) and a pair of seemingly natural hummocks straddling the southern carriage drive at the point where it is nearest to the ha-ha; it would appear that the hummocks may have been landscaped to create more defined edges, possibly to form foci for ornamental tree planting (NTSMR 181418 and 181435). The eastern end of the park, fronting onto the main A591 road, is now masked by a shelter belt of trees (NTSMR 181603), the south end of which was depicted within the Book of Sizergh, dated 1784 (Plate 22), and had been extended to cover the entire eastern flank of the park by the time of the 1860 OS mapping.

- 5.3.7 There is evidence of three historic carriage drives running east from the house to the main road; the northern (NTSMR 181441), central (NTSMR 181436) and southern (NTSMR 181443) drives. The northern driveway is skirted by the last few remaining trees that were once part of a beech avenue (NTSMR 181440), first depicted as a double row of 22 trees on the OS mapping in 1860. The drive also has a gate lodge, dated 1939, constructed at the end of it by the A591 (NTSMR 181442; Plate 14). The central driveway was constructed during renovations undertaken in the gardens at the castle in the first years of the twentieth century and contains a semi-ruinous monumental gateway flanked by lime trees (NTSMR 181594). The southern driveway originally ran to a further ruinous monumental gateway (NTSMR 181573). The entrance to this drive was subsequently remodelled with a smaller entrance to the north (NTSMR 181586) and an original section of the drive survives as a raised earthwork within a triangle of cleared ground. Both monumental gateways and the middle drive were abandoned after the development of the Kendal by-pass in the late 1970s. A new spur of the south drive running due south towards the Strickland Arms public house was constructed as the main public access for the castle, and it remains in use today.

5.4 OTHER ORNAMENTAL ESTATE FURNITURE

- 5.4.1 **Ornamental Tree Planting:** there are several further elements of designed ornamental planting surviving outside of the deer park surrounding the castle. The most obvious expression of this are the two enclosed copses on the south end of Sizergh Fell. The easternmost copse (NTSMR 24257; Plate 67) consists of a walled oval enclosure measuring up to 40m in diameter and is situated on the eastern slope of Sizergh Fellside close to the summit. Currently the site is enclosed with a dry, limestone wall which encloses 11 beech trees and two ash trees. Graffiti has been engraved onto the lower trunks, including '1881' 'JD 1884' with the earliest dating from the 1870s. The plantation is widely believed to have been a landscape planting located so as to break up the distant

skyline when viewed from the avenue of oak trees in Levens Park; Levens Hall are thought to have owned this enclosure until recently, which would support this theory. The stand of beech trees is possibly shown on the very western edge of the landscape painting of Sizergh Castle, dated 1805 (Plate 52) and is on a map of Sizergh Fell dated 1804 (Plate 46). The second, larger, copse (NTSMR 28322), located to the west of the first, is octagonal in plan and is contained within a hawthorn-hedged bank, the remnants of which are still extant. The copse is shown on the Sizergh Castle estate map dated 1827 (Plate 11), but its schematic depiction, possibly in a different hand, may suggest that it was a later addition to the map when it was copied in 1857. The copse may have formed a relatively late shelter to be used as cover and for trapping game animals (*Section 5.4.2*). A single-width planting of dispersed ash trees survives on the southern demesne boundary flanking Sizergh Common at Ash Bank framing the crest of the hill overlooking the south view from the castle (NTSMR 181570; Plate 68). The planting is shown on the parchment estate map dated 1771 (Plate 10) and is clearly seen in the landscape painting of Sizergh Castle, dated 1805 (Plate 52). The enclosure of Ash Bank was evidently surrounded by planted ash trees on the 1771 map but the only other surviving examples are found along the alignment of Ash Bank Lane (NTSMR 181353; Plate 69).

5.4.2 **Hunting:** as well as the site of now demolished kennels in Chapel Wood (NTSMR 24266), several other potential hunting structures were identified. There are a pair of mounds located in the parkland to the west of Holeslack Spring that may be shooting stands. The stands have a good vantage point within the field, being half way up the hillside giving flanking fire for driving from both above and below (NTSMR 24241 and 24250). Additional sites are located at the highest part of the estate on the top edge of scarp on Helsington Barrows, where there is a small hut located against a drove wall which has been reused in places to make *ad hoc* shooting stands (NTSMR 21290 and 21293; Plate 70). The hunting of rabbits must have been a widespread pastime, if not for formal recreation then at least for the farmer's pot. There are many sections of enclosure wall with concentrations of rabbit smoots allowing passage through the original small rectangular wooded enclosures at Hare Park and west of Holeslack Spring (NTSMR 181344 and 181584). These enclosures are first shown on the 1771 estate map (Plate 10) and could well be shelter areas for game (rather than warrens); the latter site has numerous rabbit smoots skirting it.

5.4.3 **Water Management:** water management on the Sizergh Estate has exploited many of the springs that emanate from the limestone geology, and it is interesting to note that all the wooded compartments in the Medieval Brigsteer Deer Park held springs and both Sizergh Parks have streams running through, suggesting an easy source of water for the deer. In addition, there are numerous stone-lined water troughs, in the enclosed fields and by the farms, as well as a pump to the west of Chapel Wood. There are also a series of three circular dew ponds for stock watering. One is on land held by Holeslack Farm (NTSMR 181517) and two on the edges of what was once open common at Helsington Barrows (NTSMR 181471; Plate 71) and on Sizergh Fell (NTSMR 181401). A large reservoir and drainage leat was constructed at the southern end of the wooded compartment of Holeslack Spring at some point prior to the

1827 estate map (NTSMR 181520 and 181567; Plates 11 and 72) and was used to feed the ponds and the lake constructed in the gardens of the castle. A small open reservoir (NTSMR 181403) was constructed in 1879-1880 on the west side of Park End Lane c 200m north of Lane End Farm. The reservoir supplied Levens (Beathwaite Green, Cinderbarrow, Cotes and Causeway End) with water between October 1880 and late 1931 and was superseded by new water mains that delivered the supply from Lupton reservoir (Allan Steward *pers comm*).

- 5.4.4 **Other:** some of the estate farmsteads have high status build, reflecting the wealth of the estate; the most important holding is that of Holeslack Farm which incorporates elaborate architectural design suggesting the high status of the holding, and is out of keeping for a standard Lakeland farm. The seventeenth century farmhouse was extensively altered in 1868 by the architect Myles Thompson (WDX 140/45a) and it may be that at this time other ornamental architectural structures were constructed on the estate. There is rectangular barrel-vaulted ice house located beneath the yard to the east of the house (NTSMR 26326; Plate 36), and a putative summer house (NTSMR 26324; Plate 34), which has a pointed barrel vault-roofed structure, akin in style to a lime kiln but without a flue. It is attached to the northern wall of a former walled garden at the extreme eastern end of the farmstead. Elsewhere on the estate there is a section of extant iron railings located on the northern edge of the Sizergh Estate lands on Nether Wells Farm (NTSMR 181449) and at Park End Farm a cascade has been constructed by modifying the course of the stream running down the hill to the west of the farmhouse (NTSMR 181543).

5.5 WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND INDUSTRY

- 5.5.1 **Woodland Enclosures and Plantations:** the current distribution of non-ornamental woodland on the estate (Fig 7) has been relatively static during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries judging by the cartographic evidence, and also evidenced by a Veteran Tree Survey which has highlighted the distribution of historic trees within the core of the estate woodland compartments (Fereday 2003; Fig 7). The wooded compartments in Brigsteer Park, Low Park Wood, Chapel Wood and Black Earth are depicted as unchanged from the 1771 estate map (Plate 10), along with the small plantations at Hare Park and Holeslack Spring, the former having been extended in the twentieth century. The plantations on the south of Sizergh Fell are not depicted on a sale map of the fell plots, dated 1804 (Plate 46), but had apparently been planted around the quarries at Lane End, Duke and Middle Plantation by 1827 (Plate 11); Middle Plantation was subsequently extended later in the nineteenth century. The thin woodland compartments on Holeslack Farm were also evidently extant by at least 1811 (Plate 47). Newer plantation, reflecting post-enclosure activity, is evident on Brigsteer Brow and Helsington Barrows on what was Helsington Common. The dispersed trees on the summit of Helsington Barrows are potentially an estate planting for use as a backdrop when viewing the estate from the house, and were presumably to provide some shelter for stock and game (*Section 5.4.2*). Small compartments of wood have also been established or left to grow wild on a few of the enclosed plots on

Levens and Park Moss in the twentieth century and these currently harbour a group of roe deer.

- 5.5.2 The coppicing of managed woodland, and felling of full-grown standard trees, is well documented on the estate for Brigsteer and Low Park Woods (*Section 3.7.5*), little historic coppicing remains within the woodland today, but new stands of coppice have been planted in recent years, particularly in Brigsteer Park Wood. There is little evidence for internal coppice compartment boundaries or markers in the estate woodlands, which would have been used to differentiate where blocks of coppiced trees were being managed on a rolling cycle of growth and harvest; these are found in profusion in other managed woodlands in the region (Bowden 2000; OA North 2005a and 2010). The plan of coppice cycles and felling in Low Park Wood, dated 1898 (Plate 73), shows arbitrary boundaries that were found during the archaeological survey not to relate to any extant internal boundary features. The delineation of coppice compartments may have had a more prosaic explanation in the form and distribution of sinuous access trackways running through the various woodlands, particularly evident in Low Park Wood and Brigsteer Park Wood, suggesting that these areas formed the foci of intensive woodland industry on the estate.
- 5.5.3 **Charcoal Production:** charcoal-fuelled iron smelting flourished in the Furness Fells during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Bowden 2000, 22-3), and the charcoal-fuelled Backbarrow blast furnace had a heavy demand for charcoal which came from all around the area (*ibid*). The production of charcoal from coppiced wood has left the most ubiquitous archaeological evidence for woodland industries, in the form of charcoal-burning platforms (Fig 7). The platforms were essential in providing cleared level bases for the construction of charcoal stacks in the hilly terrain of the Lake District. The process of charcoal burning in the Post-Medieval period involved the construction of a mound on the charcoal burning platform. First, a stake was driven into the centre of the platform and around this were placed upright lengths of coppice rods or shanklings which were stacked concentrically to form a flattened dome. The stack would be sealed with a layer of bracken, dead leaves and turf and was finally covered with sieved soil to keep out the air (Bowden 2000, 23). Wicker hurdles would be placed around the stack to control air flow around it and the central stake would be removed to form a flue. Once lit, the flue would be plugged and the burning stack would have to be constantly observed and maintained during the firing process of up to two days (*ibid*). Due to the bulky nature of the felled coppice rods the process of charcoal production would have required clusters of platforms in each of the coppice hags/woodland enclosures, and, during the production process, adjacent platforms would typically be in different stages of construction, firing and disassembly. Many of the platforms are located adjacent to the sinuous access trackways which would be required to transport both raw coppiced wood and then finished charcoal both to and from the platforms. They are also often placed adjacent to streams, as water was an integral part of the maintenance and quenching processes.
- 5.5.4 At Low Park Wood 1000ft of ‘superior oak timber lying in the wood’ is recorded as being available in 1841 (Plate 43). There is, however, only limited evidence of charcoal burning occurring in the woodland, reflected by a

possible charcoal burning platform on the northern end of the wood (NTSMR 181433) and a dubious example to the south (NTSMR 24272). The presumption must be that either coppiced wood was transported elsewhere for charcoal production, or the charcoal platforms are no longer evident on the surface which is a possibility given the thick woodland cover in many parts of the wood. A conveyance, dated 1733/4, suggests that trees in 'Sizergh Park' were to be felled for charcoal for the Backbarrow Iron Co (DDMC 30/24), but again there is no evidence of charcoal production on site, or indeed if this conveyance related to this wood, or the park around the castle. The New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, on the eastern edge of the wood (Plate 42), used certain types of charcoal as a raw material and there is an extant charcoal store on the site (NTSMR 27968). It is highly questionable as to whether charcoal produced from the coppice in Low Park Wood was used here, indeed, burning is unlikely to have been allowed anywhere near a gunpowder works for fear of initiating a conflagration.

- 5.5.5 Within Brigsteer Park the pattern of management is particularly clear. When the deer park was rationalised in the early 1700s the land to the west of the road (Low Brigsteer Park) was disparked and became a managed woodland of coppice and standards. There are at least twelve charcoal burning platforms, nine in Brigsteer Park Wood (NTSMR 24252, 24302, 24311-24314, 181488, 181496 and 181513) and three in Back Spring Wood (NTSMR 20298, 21256 and 21259). The latter sites are in fact on the east of the road, so still nominally in the deer park. Many of the sinuous trackways running through Low Brigsteer Park will have functioned as access for the charcoal burners, although it is uncertain as to how many were specifically constructed for this purpose as many trackways running along the break of slope are found throughout the entire of the park, not just in the part managed for coppice. The tracks may also have functioned as access for tree felling, as *ad hoc* access through the park between the villages of Brigsteer and Levens or alternatively as drives for beating sheltering game animals out of the woods.
- 5.5.6 **Bark Peeling:** there is some evidence for the process of bark peeling in Brigsteer Park Wood, as shown by a single bark peeler's hut (Fig 7; NTSMR 181514; Plate 74). Bark peeling is an allied woodland industry and is usually found in tandem with charcoal burning in woodlands. The peeling is a primary process providing a raw material for the tanning industry. Tannin, derived from dried oak bark, was much in demand by the mid-eighteenth century, so much so that foreign bark was imported to meet the needs of the tanners, as chemical substitutes were not yet available (Bowden 2000, 24-5). The nature of this process required a more permanent occupation of particular parts of the woodland in the spring, by contrast with the more transient nature of charcoal burning. Consequently, the huts have more substantial stone-founded dwarf-walls in order to take a turf and sod superstructure and often have a chimney at one end.
- 5.5.7 **Potash Production:** there is limited evidence for the production of potash on the estate. Potash, or potassium hydroxide, was produced by burning green bracken and birch twigs in a kiln and extracting the ashes, which was used in the woollen industry to clean the wool prior to bleaching (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 166). There are the remains of three possible potash kilns located in the vicinity of Brigsteer Park, two are damaged but extant (NTSMR

24261 and 24317) whilst the third has either been destroyed or is a mislocated and/ or duplicated site, as there was no evidence for it on the ground (NTSMR 26699). Historically farms often kept a piece of land free for the growing of bracken, as it had uses other than for potash production. It was often a jealously guarded commodity, useful for thatching, fuel and as a substitute for straw in upland regions of the Lake District (Winchester, 2002, 133). There is reference to 'brackendales' in 1648 when there were two brackendales upon Cinderbarrow on Sizergh Fell. (WDX/Misc/670).

- 5.5.8 **Orchards:** there is evidence from cartographic sources that each farmstead on the estate had one or possibly a pair of enclosed orchards located immediately adjacent to the farm in the nineteenth century. There are surviving examples at Nether Wells, Holeslack, Park End and Lane End Farms, as well as at the Strickland Arms (NTSMR 181404, 181452, 181574, 181578 and 181580; Plate 75) and destroyed examples at Park End, Fell Side, Cinderbarrow, Low Sizergh, Holeslack and Lane End Farms, as well as Sizergh and Park End Cottages (NTSMR 181347, 181405, 181575, 181576, 181579, 181581-181583).

5.6 INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES/EXTRACTION

- 5.6.1 **Gunpowder Production:** as mentioned previously the present survey avoided the area of the New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works (Fig 12; Plate 42) as it has been comprehensively investigated by English Heritage (*Section 3.8.6*; English Heritage 2003). No new archaeological sites were identified for this specific industrial process. However, associated with it, on the eastern perimeter of Low Park Wood, are a leat (NTSMR 27914) and a weir (NTSMR 27913). Consultation of the first Ordnance Survey maps has led to the suggestion that this weir pre-dates the New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works and may be associated with earlier industrial activity in the area. There are references to a mill in Helsington in sixteenth and seventeenth century inquests, with which the weir may be associated (English Heritage 2003), although this mill may be located further north along the River Kent upstream of Hawes Farm (Plate 17) or possibly the Forse smithy at Force Falls.
- 5.6.2 **Limestone Quarrying:** the clearest indication of industry on the estate is for the extraction of limestone in the form of at least 92 quarries, ranging in size from small *ad hoc* quarry scoops along the edges of fields, used to provide walling stone, through to the large municipal quarry at Savin Brow located north of Cinderbarrow Farm. The quarries in the main exploited the limestone bedrock which could be easily cleaved along bedding planes, providing stone for walling, large blocks for architectural construction and large rectangular sections which were used for the ornamental gateways on the estate. The distribution of the sites is particularly interesting (Fig 8), with quarries clustered within the wooded compartments of Lane End, Middle and Duke Plantation on the south of Sizergh Fell (Plate 76), and at least the largest of these quarries is depicted on a sale plan of the fell dated 1804 (Plate 46). The quarries may be associated with manorial exploitation for the estates at Sizergh Castle and Levens Hall, as well as the commoners who had rights for building stone. The latest phases of extraction were associated with the ownership of the land by the Sizergh Estate who bought the land after the

Enclosure Act. Elsewhere on the estate there are extensive workings particularly in the south end of Brigsteer Park Wood, the north of Holeslack Spring Wood and in Chapel Wood, all on land within the medieval Sizergh demesne. Further extraction was recorded on Windy Howe and Brigsteer Brow, areas which were part of Helsington Common prior to enclosure so presumably had similar parties extracting stone as at Sizergh Fell. More dispersed sites include quarries dotted along the edges of the walled enclosure at Helsington for walling, as well as shallow surface quarrying to be used as raw material in adjacent lime kilns.

5.6.3 There are documentary references to the quarrying of limestone 'marble' (*Section 3.8.5*) as a short-lived local industry. The 'marble' was in fact limestone interspersed with colourful veins which was mined for use as decorative architectural stone from a site alongside the River Kent to the immediate east of the Sizergh Estate at Sedgwick. One large quarry was excavated on the estate to the north of Low Park Wood in order to follow the source of rock from the main area of quarrying over the River Kent to the east (NTSMR 24270). A further deep pit had been excavated in the south end of Chapel Wood (NTSMR 21274), and was a shallow shaft working or trial excavation which appeared to have more in common with mineral prospecting rather than limestone quarrying. Fragments of quartz and limestone 'marble' on the sides of the pit suggested that it may have been a trial to test the quality of the limestone in this area, presumably to see if it was of a sufficient quality to extract on a large scale as was the case elsewhere on the property. There are numerous other shallow scoops and pits, some with associated spoil heaps, to the north suggesting trialing over a wide area within the wood (NTSMR 24256).

5.6.4 **Lime Production:** the process of lime production for both agricultural fertiliser and building lime is represented on the estate by the location of five lime kilns. They are widely dispersed on the estate and are located on open agricultural land (Fig 8); there are three partially extant examples including a particularly fine example of an almost intact structure at Holeslack Farm (NTSMR 26325; Plate 35). This is constructed of roughly-cut limestone blocks with a furnace opening with a limestone lintel and limestone relieving arch above. The walls taper in as they go up and the circular flue is lined with limestone. At Lane End Farm is an example consisting of a denuded earthwork (NTSMR 24253). Very little fabric belonging to the kiln was identified other than the remains of the curving internal wall of the kiln fire hole and the remains of heat-affected kiln lining can be seen. A small part of the outer masonry fabric of the kiln also exists. An earthwork was all that survived of another kiln site at Nether Wells Farm (NTSMR 24271); nothing of the superstructure of the kiln remained but a large roughly square raised mound of earth and stone survived that is likely to have functioned as a ramp to the stoking hole and kiln edge. To the south of this mound is a level area which is likely to be the footprint of the kiln. The sites of two, now demolished, kilns were recorded from documentary evidence; the first (NTSMR 181604) was located near Chapel Wood and only survived as the field name 'Lime Kiln Field' on the Sizergh Estate map, dated 1827 (Plate 11). The second was located just off of Nannypie Lane, and to the south of Low Sizergh Farm

(NTSMR 181338); it was depicted as extant on the Second Edition 25 inch OS mapping of 1898.

- 5.6.5 **Peat Cutting:** there are numerous structures associated with peat extraction on the estate, all unsurprisingly located in the west on Levens and Park Mosses in the Lyth Valley (Plate 77). All the surviving evidence relates to mid-late nineteenth century exploitation of the mosses and are associated with the Enclosure and Drainage Awards on Helsington and Levens Mosses, dated 1815 and 1838 (Plate 49). The moss was partitioned under different owners and a regular pattern of plots, with linear access causeways, were constructed. There is evidence of four causeways on the estate, all of identical construction and form, Black Road, Quaggs Road, Fiddler's Causeway and Lord's Plain Causeway (NTSMR 181357-181360). Single arch hump-back bridges were constructed to carry the causeways across the main drainage dykes and smaller slab bridges were constructed for farm access, all of which are shown on the map (NTSMR 24316, 181523, 181531, 181533, 181534, 181536 and 181538-181540). Evidence for actual peat cutting is scanty as the mosses have been extensively cut then improved for agriculture. Currently, there are areas on the north end of the moss, either side of Black Road and to the west of Park Moss, where the peat has been left *in-situ*, which survives between 1.2m-3m higher than the current fields (NTSMR 181528 and 181541; Plate 78). The surviving peat enclosures have become wooded in the twentieth century. The moss at Park Moss is part of the demesne of Sizergh and, as such, must have been taken in and enclosed in order to provide peat for the estate in the Medieval period. There is no evidence for early exploitation of this moss as it was extensively cut in the 1880-90s (Plate 50). There is evidence of a small area of modern corduroy ridges where the lines of turves were cut on the south end of the moss, and a mound which may have formed the base of a peat drying stack (NTSMR 181542 and 181537).

5.7 REGRESSION OF FIELD BOUNDARIES ON THE ESTATE

- 5.7.1 The character of the boundaries enclosing the estate at Sizergh is as varied as the landscapes within the estate. The natural limestone geology has lent itself to the provision of raw materials for wall construction and for fabrication of ornate wall furniture, such as gate stoops and stiles. The surviving pattern of boundaries on the estate comprises roughly half walled field boundaries with the rest being made up of hedged and fenced boundaries. Several patterns have emerged and significant conclusions can be drawn for a few areas of boundary (Fig 17).
- 5.7.2 The core demesne land at Sizergh includes both areas of semi-wooded parkland, woodland and enclosed estate farms. The pattern of boundaries on estate farms remains relatively static in distribution since the earliest estate map of 1771. On the whole the pattern reflects the conservative nature of boundary management on the estate as opposed to the traditional views of intensification in the twentieth century leading to the removal of field boundaries. It should be borne in mind that the size of fields within the demesne started off by being rather large in 1771 (Plate 10)) and some internal sub-division of these fields has occurred subsequently. The conservative pattern of enclosure divisions seen within the demesne is mirrored within

those farms that are outside of it such as Park End, Nether Wells, Fell Side, Cinderbarrow and Lane End Farms. The first cartographic evidence for individual boundaries at these farms come in the form of estate maps of the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century which predate the First Edition OS map of 1860 by at least 50 years. It seems that the pattern of field boundaries on the farms had already been set by this time and show no major alterations or reconfigurations in the cartographic evidence following this. Surviving evidence of extant walled boundaries (as opposed to hedges and fences) can be found around Holeslack Farm as well as its drove road leading to the west up onto Helsington Common. Further extant walled boundaries survive on Cinderbarrow and Lane End Farms in Levens parish, the latter farm also has a large drove gate leading onto what was once Sizergh Fell. The walled boundaries of Fell Side Farm have been heavily disturbed by the imposition of the A591 across the landholding. Similarly many of the walled boundaries (except on Low Park Wood), have been removed or straightened and improved on Low Sizergh Farm landholding. In addition, a few probable early walled boundaries survive on Park End Farm. One relict example (NTSMR 181548) does butt against the northern end of Brigsteer Park.

- 5.7.3 The early nineteenth century Enclosure Acts have left different patterns of often rigid linear boundaries on the commons of Helsington (1843), Heversham and Sizergh Fell (1805-1815) and Levens Moss (1838). On Levens Moss the majority of surviving boundaries are embanked hedges, often following drainage dykes. This pattern is also seen on Park Moss which, as demesne land, was subject to sub-division later in the century. Many of the boundaries shown on the Enclosure Act Maps have become derelict or have been grubbed out. On the higher Helsington fell land the topography comprises rolling hillside and, as such, has boundaries consisting of limestone walls. There are very few boundaries on Helsington Common (in the estate) as the majority of the land was owned or bought by the Stricklands upon enclosure. The land on Helsington Barrows and Windy Howe reflect this single episode of construction and currently remain almost completely extant. The land on Sizergh Fell has had various episodes of enclosure over the early nineteenth century associated with plots of mostly walled field boundaries, but there is also a large derelict hedged boundary running on the top of the fell. The plantations, with their associated limestone quarries located on the south of the fell have also been enclosed.
- 5.7.4 The most interesting aspect of surviving boundaries on the estate are those associated with the Medieval and Post-Medieval deer parks. Medieval evidence for the parks at Brigsteer and Sizergh (Low Park Wood) are limited to two sections of boundary, one an embanked ditch at Sizergh Park and the other is a large lynchet at Brigsteer, that conform to elements of their deer park pales. An 'ancient' hedge located east of Low Sizergh Farm may also have formed the southern edge of the original Sizergh deer park. The parks were remodelled in the seventeenth/ early eighteenth century and large deer-proof walls with internally overhanging coping stones were constructed at a reduced-sized Brigsteer Park and a new 'genteel' deer park surrounding the castle itself (which superseded the disparked deer park at Low Park Wood). Elements of the substantial deer park walls and smaller internal sub-divided enclosures survive at both Brigsteer and Sizergh Castle. The southern demesne

boundary between the estate and Sizergh Fell also has a relatively substantial stone wall along its length which is unsurprising since it is a long-established boundary and forms a focal point on the skyline to the south of the castle. Dispersed ash trees were planted along its length at Ash Bank as a formal planting in the eighteenth century.

5.8 RESULTS OF THE GARDEN SURVEY

- 5.8.1 **Introduction:** the garden survey was undertaken on the core area of enclosure surrounding Sizergh Castle. Archaeological sites and monuments already identified in the National Trust SMR and Cumbria HER were re-assessed and new archaeological sites were recorded (Fig 20). A total of 70 new archaeological sites and garden features were recorded (NTSMR 181605-181674). Map regression analysis was undertaken for the whole area to provide basic evidence for the evolution of the pleasure grounds and working gardens surrounding the castle (Figs 18-19).

5.9 MAP REGRESSION

- 5.9.1 **Phases 1 and 2 (1771-1784) (Fig 18):** the earliest layout of the gardens identified on the 1771 estate map (Plate 10) shows the terrace in front of the house, with the main lawn adjacent to the south. The lawn was sub-divided longitudinally with part of it depicted in the area of what is now the Dutch garden. The main lawn was putatively laid out after the fruit-growing wall was built in 1739 (Porteous 2006). On the south-west side of the castle is the courtyard with an entrance carriage drive and oval turning circle. To the south of the courtyard is High Sizergh Farm and a small shelter belt of trees skirting the west side of the south carriage drive along Ash Bank; a small building lay on the northern end of the shelter belt. On the north side of the castle the gardens were probably more utilitarian, with two wooded enclosures, a garden and a large orchard at the very northern end. There was a small enclosed yard on the north-east edge of the orchard which is postulated to have been a dovecote laid out adjacent to a fish pond (not depicted) (*ibid*).
- 5.9.2 The second phase, which was depicted within the 1784 Field Book of Sizergh (Plate 28), is essentially a sub-phase of the mid-eighteenth century garden layout. The map was rather schematic and possibly just depicts additional information omitted from the 1771 map rather than newly built structures. On the main lawn the garden seat/summer house is depicted, as is the main entrance steps leading up into the castle. Another small building is depicted on the north end of the shelter belt on the west side of High Sizergh Farm and a large rectangular building or small enclosure is depicted in what is now the rock garden on the north-east side of the castle. This structure may be a schematic version of the single storey building located on the north side of the terraced garden in later mapping. The only definite new addition is a large semi-circular area of woodland to the north of the castle.
- 5.9.3 **Phase 3 (1784-1827):** the gardens were modified further into the early nineteenth century. The south garden, with its formal entrance avenue of beech trees is depicted (1827 Field Book (Plate 11)), and there is also a small lake and sloping ramp on the end of the terraced garden shown for the first time;

the area of what is now the rock garden and tennis court to the north is enclosed. The shelter belt of trees running along the north carriage drive was constructed as were two small clumps of trees on either side of Ash Bank Lane; whilst the large enclosure of trees depicted in 1784 was removed. The ornamental railings running along the courtyard are depicted and the courtyard has been slightly extended to the south. A small semi-circular area has been enclosed on the south of the south range of castle buildings. Further small buildings were constructed on the north end of the terraced garden and a circular prospect mound was constructed to the north-east of the castle. Water management was a key element of the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century remodelling of the gardens. A retaining pond was constructed to the west of the castle, fed from a reservoir further east on the estate. The pond presumably fed, via underground culverts, a large ornamental pond on the north side of the castle, the pond on the front of the terraced garden and the fish pond in the orchard.

- 5.9.4 **Phase 4 (1827-1859):** the Ordnance Survey first edition map (1859) shows that by this period several features had been removed from the garden, the most evident being the large ornamental pond on the north side of the castle. The footpath that once skirted its eastern edge is still evident but the pond had been removed and the sub-dividing wall between enclosures had been moved to the east. A small building was also constructed on the south end of this sub-dividing wall. A small rectangular enclosed garden on the north of the terraced garden had also been removed. On the north side of the castle the main change was that the northern orchard had been sub-divided, with the eastern end containing the remaining fish pond, but the western side was set out as a kitchen garden, with a gardener's cottage and various pathways depicted in this enclosure as well as a kitchen garden to the south. The north wall of the orchard was also presumably a south-facing fruit-growing wall by this period.
- 5.9.5 In the rest of the gardens newly depicted features include the external stairway leading up to the front balcony of the castle, above the terraced garden, with a small pathway leading away from it. The processional ramp that skirted the west side of the main lawn is depicted for the first time, but, as with the external stairway, it could have been of a greater age but was not depicted on any earlier mapping. The south carriage drive leading out from High Sizergh Farm was shown to be enclosed as far as the end of the south garden and, in addition, a small wooded enclosure was created north-west of the retaining pond.
- 5.9.6 **Phase 5 (1859-1899):** by 1899 (OS second edition 6" to 1 mile map) several modifications had been made to the garden layout. The prospect mound on the north-east side of the castle had been removed, many of the garden pathways in the kitchen gardens were no longer present and the fish pond had started to silt up. The kitchen gardens did, however, have newly constructed cold frames and greenhouses. A rectangular area had been enclosed adjacent to a building in what is now the rock garden. The shelter belt on the north side of the north carriage drive and the small wooded areas either side of Ash Bank Lane had been removed. The lake in front of the terrace garden had become overgrown with scrubby trees and a small triangular enclosure had been constructed in front of it, presumably to stop stock falling into the area. A square area was also enclosed in the centre of the courtyard of High Sizergh Farm.

- 5.9.7 **Phase 6 (1899-1920):** by 1920 (OS third edition 6" to 1 mile map) little further change had occurred, the major alterations at the start of the twentieth century were on the east side of the castle and related to the construction of a central carriage drive. The area of the wild garden was enclosed to the north of the new driveway, the lake in front of the terraced garden was reinstated and a small triangular pond was created on the south of the driveway. The courtyard at the castle was remodelled, possibly for use as a parking area for motor cars. The fish pond in the orchard at the north end of the gardens was depicted as being further silted up.
- 5.9.8 **Phase 7 (1920-1969):** by 1969 (OS 1:10,000 map) the major changes to the gardens related to the 1926-8 redevelopment. A large ornamental lake was constructed out of the ponds on the east side of the castle. This had various buildings associated with it, including boat houses/shelters, a pumping house and latterly a sewage works was inserted on its eastern side. The terraced garden was enhanced by the addition of a stairway leading down to a fountain adjacent to the lake. The Dutch garden was laid out with stairways depicted at each end and a garden seat/summer house at the southern end; however, by 1969 it had reverted back to parkland. The rock garden was laid out during this period but is not reflected in any meaningful way on the historic mapping. The kitchen gardens were enhanced with further greenhouses and the gardener's cottage was extended. The kitchen garden to the south was remodelled as a lawn with a herbaceous border on the north end. A power house was constructed in the small orchard enclosure, and tennis courts and a pavilion were created to the east.

5.10 EXTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

- 5.10.1 ***Eighteenth Century Evidence:*** surviving structural evidence, as well as documentary sources, place the earliest surviving garden features into a scheme of construction that dated to the mid-eighteenth century. The two levelled terraced gardens (NTSMR 181623) were laid out during this period with a sloping bank falling down to a parapet (Plate 79). It is possible that the splayed walkway and external stairway leading up to the balcony of the castle were of this period (NTSMR 181632; Plates 79-80), as was the gable end, surviving from the building on the north side of the terraced garden (NTSMR 181673; Plate 79 and 101). The main lawn (NTSMR 181663; Plates 81-2 and 96) was laid out with a fruit growing wall (c1739) on its north-western end (NTSMR 181674; Plates 79 and 96) and a large retaining wall on its south-eastern end (Plates 81 and 88). Both the fruit-growing wall and other curtain wall (including gateway), on the south-west end of the garden, are Listed Buildings. The brick-faced 'hot' fruit growing wall has a blocked window (NTSMR 181640; Plates 79 and 97), is eight bays long with stone coping. The garden contains original features including an apsidal garden seat/summer house (NTSMR 181642; Plates 96 and 98), a flight of steps leading to the castle (NTSMR 181637; Plate 104), with a pair of stone seats, a boot scraper and a sundial at the castle doorway (NTSMR 181633-4, 181638 and 181668; Plate 103). The south entrance gateway, with gate piers surmounted by large urns, of the same style as the rest of the garden furniture within the area of the main lawn (NTSMR 181643; Plate 99).

- 5.10.2 The garden to the south of the main lawn (now the Dutch garden) was initially shown in this period; a slight earthen lynchet defined its southern side (NTSMR 181626; Plates 79 and 81). An ornately carved stone bench had been placed to capture the view from the south end of the avenue in the south garden, and may have been moved from elsewhere in the gardens and date from this period (NTSMR 181647; Plate 102). The Listed garden wall and gateway, surmounted by scallop shells, on the west side of the courtyard may also be of late-eighteenth century construction (NTSMR 27786; Plate 100).
- 5.10.3 The early utilitarian gardens on the north side of the castle reveal little surviving evidence of early archaeological features, although the orchard on the north end of the gardens is partially extant (NTSMR 181664). The trees were cleared in the mid-twentieth century but have been reintroduced and the large south-facing wall on the north end of the orchard may have been a fruit-growing wall. Some sections of early architectural masonry have also been re-used in the construction of a doorway in the kitchen garden (NTSMR 181612). A fish pond, located in the same orchard (NTSMR 181613), survives as a shallow scooped area which occasionally floods in wet weather. The small orchard (NTSMR 181657) that contains the power house still has some crab apple trees surviving at its centre.
- 5.10.4 **Nineteenth Century Evidence:** little nineteenth century evidence remains of the formal pleasure gardens at the castle. A bastion had been created to the north-east of the castle (NTSMR 181619), but this was removed by the end of the century. A short-lived ornamental pond, located on the north side of the castle, had replaced an earlier enclosure. The pond, part of a scheme of water management and display at the castle was removed by 1859 (NTSMR 181618). The area which it would have contained is sunken in the middle, but it is uncertain if this related to an initial excavation of the pond or later ground works for the rock garden. The pond on the front of the terraced garden, later to become the ornamental lake, was probably a nineteenth century introduction, but by the end of the century the pond had been enclosed and had become infilled with scrub (Plate 83). The retaining pond on the west side of the castle is still extant, and has a sluice gate and culvert heading east from it towards the castle gardens (NTSMR 181568). A garden store located on the north end of the terraced garden remains extant (NTSMR 26426); it utilises part of the northern remaining wall of the terrace and the gable end of an earlier (now demolished) building as part of its structure. An outbuilding was also constructed adjacent to the courtyard at the end of the north range of buildings of the castle (NTSMR 181653).
- 5.10.5 The south garden was enclosed in the early nineteenth century and initially had a formal beech avenue (now replaced) heading towards the ornamental gateway on the southern side of the main lawn, from which there were good views of the castle (Plate 110). The garden contained yew trees which have since been pollarded. The flower boxes in the courtyard (NTSMR 181651-181652), and those in the kitchen garden (NTSMR 181611), may be from this period. Likewise the ornamental limestone-pavement constructed gateways surrounding the garden (and wider estate) may date from this period (NTSMR 181605, 181606 and 181649).

- 5.10.6 The majority of the surviving features in the kitchen gardens, located north of the castle, date from this period, including the extant greenhouse and cold frames (NTSMR 181608-181610), the potting sheds (NTSMR 26427 and 26428) and the gardener's cottage (NTSMR 20571; Plate 86). A rustic arched doorway, between the herbaceous border and the kitchen garden, may also be from this period (NTSMR 181607; Plate 108).
- 5.10.7 **Twentieth Century Evidence:** there is evidence for some works undertaken in the gardens during the early years of the twentieth century, the main surviving evidence being the central carriage drive (NTSMR 181438) and the paving of most of the main courtyard (NTSMR 181660; Plate 100) which replaced the oval carriage drive turning circle (Plate 85). The wild garden was enclosed (NTSMR 181620) which still has a good vantage point, surmounted by trees, and had good vistas of the parkland, house and gardens (NTSMR 181672). To the south of the wild garden was a small triangular pond, which was created edging the central carriage drive (Plate 80) and was subsumed into the ornamental lake during later groundworks. Other features from this period include the access ramp which extended up the stairway into the castle from the main lawn (NTSMR 181639; Plates 82 and 104).
- 5.10.8 The majority of evidence from the gardens dates to the major remodelling works undertaken between 1926-8 by T R Hayes and Sons, Ambleside. The Dutch garden was constructed south of the main lawn, and utilised its retaining wall for the north side (NTSMR 181646; Plates 88-91). The remnants of the terracing in the garden survived after the demolition of the rest of the garden in 1949 and landscaping in 1984 (Plate 109), as do a garden seat (NTSMR 181645) (Listed as part of NTSMR 27784) and stairways at either end of the garden (NTSMR 181644 and 181624). The latter side has remodelled the southern retaining wall of the terrace garden. A large ornamental lake was created from the two ponds located in front of the terraced garden and wild garden (NTSMR 181621; Plates 84, 105 and 106). It had associated structures constructed including a boat house, boat shelter and pump house (NTSMR 181625, 181631 and 26429), the latter presumably was constructed to service the new fountain created on the terraced garden.
- 5.10.9 The terraced garden was remodelled in various ways to make it more elaborate, to mirror the crenelations of the castle and possibly to form a distinctive reflection on the waters of the ornamental lake when the castle was viewed from the west. The front parapet of the lower sloping terrace was crenelated, as was the topiaried hedge on the edge of the upper terrace (NTSMR 181627; Plate 84). A central stairway was created (NTSMR 181628) descending from the external stairway leading up to the balcony of the castle and down the splayed ramp on the slope, curving around either side of a fountain created on the lower crenelated terrace (NTSMR 181629; Plate 92). A quartet of four large cast-concrete urns were placed where the fountain once stood before its removal, and probably related to some part of the 1926-8 garden design. The most elaborate and enduring element of the 1920s gardens is the rock garden located on the north side of the castle (NTSMR 181662; Plates 87 and 107). The pathways and limestone pavement constructed rockeries survive and the garden is enclosed by a crenelated wall. The outflow

pipe feeding the pools and waterfalls in the garden survives on the north side (NTSMR 181660).

5.10.10 The formal gardens in part fell into disrepair in the mid-twentieth century before being slowly revitalised under National Trust ownership. The Dutch garden was removed, along with the fountain on the terraced garden. Some further alterations/additions took place in the gardens during this period; a domestic sewage works was constructed on the east side of the ornamental lake post-1939 (NTSMR 181669), and a power house was constructed in a small enclosed orchard (NTSMR 181656; Plate 93). One of the kitchen gardens was cleared and a lawn and herbaceous border were inserted (NTSMR 181658 and 181667). The garden to the east of this was replaced by a pair of tennis courts with attached pavilion (NTSMR 181614-181616). The orchard on the north end of the garden (NTSMR 181664) was cleared of trees and was used as a kitchen garden before reverting back to being an orchard in the 1960s-1970s (J Hawley *pers comm*). The yew trees in the south garden were pollarded and the beech trees along the avenue were removed. The view along the avenue to the house (Plate 110) has been retained by the planting of a new avenue of trees.

6. LANDSCAPE HISTORY

6.1 PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- 6.1.1 The earliest evidence for human activity on the estate dates back to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, and the main concentration of prehistoric sites is located on the south-facing hillside of Sizergh Fell. The main elements consist of two funerary cairns (NTSMR 20052 and NTSMR 20053) surrounded by an area of hummocky ground with many clearance cairns and/or natural geological mounds. The excavations at the two cairns and a number surrounding 'natural' mounds have revealed a number of Beaker sherds, a small reworked and broken polished axe wedged into the limestone pavement, and a polissoir (NTSMR 27783) (Edmonds and Evans 2003). One of the cairns on Sizergh Fell contained a beaker burial (NTSMR 20052), and the second cairn was a multi-phased structure overlying earlier circular settings of stone (NTSMR 20053), both containing disarticulated human bones. Two samples from deposits of skeletal material from one cairn (NTSMR 20053) have provided radiocarbon dates of Neolithic (3790-3650 BC) from material deposited on the pavement beneath the mound and Iron Age (760-640 BC) from a deposit higher up in the mound. There was a possible further damaged burial cairn adjacent to Lane End Farm (NTSMR 24282). There is local tradition of a putative 'stone circle' (NTSMR 24293) located beneath an enclosure wall to the north of Middle Plantation, but the present survey found it to be particularly dubious. This evidence suggests that the main period of prehistoric activity on Sizergh Fell was during the Neolithic/ Bronze Age transition. Prehistoric evidence for the wider estate includes several further putative burial cairns, two cairns west of Holeslack Spring (NTSMR 24242), both of which were located at the crest of a hill with a good viewshed. Another possible large circular burial cairn was identified within the north-western end of the wooded compartment at Hare Park (NTSMR 181560), and a denuded example was on the summit of Windy Howe (NTSMR 181478).
- 6.1.2 Findspots on the wider estate include a perforated stone axe hammer (NTSMR 24275) found in Low Park Wood, a small bifacially worked fragment of white flint found in a ploughed field at Rash Spring (NTSMR 181339) and a copper-alloy blade fragment that could have formed part of a Bronze Age weapon or tool (NTSMR 181340) was found with a metal detector near Sizergh Castle.
- 6.1.3 A kidney-shaped burnt mound (NTSMR 181419) survives in Sizergh Park located on the edge of an area of soft, boggy ground to the south-west of the ha-ha. Further tantalising evidence for prehistoric settlement include a possible shell midden (NTSMR 24255), where a scatter of cockle shells have been disturbed and brought to the surface to the east of the gateway along the southern boundary of Chapel Wood. Shell middens are found in coastal and estuarine contexts, and can be evidence of both food processing sites and sometimes directly adjoin settlement sites where they are effectively a rubbish dump.

6.2 ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD

- 6.2.1 In the Roman period there was significant Roman activity in the area, demonstrated by the fort built at Watercrock, Kendal in *c* AD 90, (SM CU273), in the loop of the river Kent, *c* 1.7km to the east-north-east of the northern extent of the estate. The Roman road for the fort ran from that at Burrow in Lonsdale and passed some 3-4km to the east of Sizergh. The earliest evidence of pastoral agriculture on the estate dates from this period and is associated with an enclosed settlement near Lane End Farm on the western edge of Sizergh Fell (NTSMR 20050). The settlement enclosure, with its scooped interior, is typical of sites found in the region that can on occasions be found in proximity to cairnfields or areas of field clearance. A mound containing a crouched inhumation was excavated on the west side of the settlement and finds associated with this burial included a fibula, ring and melon bead, interpreted as being of Roman date. The interior of the enclosures are sunken into the ground, which might suggest that they were used for wintering of stock, and that the repeated removal of manure rich soil for deposition on farmland resulted in the dropping of the level of the interiors. A potential clearance cairnfield lay to the south of the settlement; however evaluation revealed, as on Sizergh Fell, that the investigated 'clearance cairns' are of probable natural origin. The remaining sites dating to this period comprise findspots; including several quernstone fragments, several Roman coins found in the seventeenth century and some pottery identified through field walking.

6.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 6.3.1 As is the case throughout Cumbria, evidence for Early Medieval activity is extremely limited. Anglian crosses have been found at Kendal and Heversham but few settlements have been located to date, presumably because those on the fertile lowlands would have been destroyed by later ploughing (though considerable place-name evidence exists) (Rollinson 1996). The placename of Sizergh is part constructed of the -erg element which has been suggested as reflecting a pre-Conquest vaccary or stock farm beholden to the baronial lord under a system of *daer-stock* tenancy. No Early Medieval sites have been identified from the study area.

6.4 LATER MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 6.4.1 Sizergh was granted by William de Lancaster II, Lord of Kendal to Gervase Deincourt between 1170-80. It passed down the Deincourt family until it was acquired by the Strickland family between 1251 and 1271 as a result of the marriage in 1239 of Elizabeth Deincourt to Sir William de Strickland. A single short-cross silver penny of King John minted in Canterbury and dated between *c* 1199-1216 was recorded as being found in the vicinity of Brigsteer Park in August 2002 (NTSMR 181341). It was probably deposited/lost before the establishment of the deer park but lay along the alignment of the common lane which would have run through the demesne lands.

- 6.4.2 Sir Walter de Strikeland (the son of Elizabeth and William, d. c 1343) was the first member of the family to make Sizergh his principal seat. After Walter served in the Scottish war of Edward I, he was rewarded in 1307 by the king, with a charter of free warren, which gave him sole right to kill all the game on his land. The earliest substantial house at Sizergh was probably constructed in c 1310, the solar tower was added later in the fourteenth century by Walter's son, Sir Thomas (died 1376).
- 6.4.3 **Medieval Deer Parks:** in 1336, Walter was authorised by Edward III to enclose his demesne lands at Sizergh forever and to make a park there. In 1361 for his zeal in service of the crown, particularly in the French Wars, Sir Thomas De Strickland was given a license by the king to empark his woods and lands in Helsington, Levens and Hackthorpe, containing 300 acres; Sizergh Park remained an enclosed park stocked with game until the eighteenth century. The Stricklands had become one of the most important families in Westmorland by the mid-fourteenth century.
- 6.4.4 The limits of Sizergh Deer Park (Low Park Wood) were defined using evidence from the sixteenth century map of Hawes Farm (CRO(K)WD/D) (Plate 17; Fig 17). There is no surviving evidence for the wall surrounding the north side of the park as marked on this map; however, a significant ditched and banked boundary was identified running parallel on the internal side of the current western boundary of Low Park Wood. The earthwork consists of a large bank and internal ditch running measuring 150m long by in total 9.2m wide and is ditched up to 1m deep. Such boundaries, of this size and with an internal bank are typical of many surviving park enclosures found in Britain. The deer park was presumably disparked for use as managed woodland in the seventeenth century but is still marked on one plan as being called 'Sizergh Low Park' as opposed to the 'Deer Park' around the castle in 1798.
- 6.4.5 The limits of Brigsteer Deer Park, probably emparked c 1361, were possibly defined in the Medieval period as containing what is now Brigsteer Park Wood, Back Spring and Holeslack Spring Woods, and surrounding parkland. Archaeological evidence of the early use of the park is limited to a 190m long section of large earthen lynchet which follows the line of the parish boundary (and original demesne boundary) on the south side of the park (NTSMR 181492; Plate 60). The lynchet may have formed part of the park pale for Brigsteer Park. There may have been little need for a substantial earthen bank at this location as the lower side of the steep lynchet is internal to the park, it is more likely, rather, that a substantial wall was built on the top edge of the lynchet to prevent deer escaping. The line of Park End Lane running through the park probably formed an original longitudinal sub-division of the deer park and was a common lane for access between Cotes and Brigsteer. At the southern end of the park, on the end of the earthen lynchet, a gateway survives which has been constructed of two large limestone gate piers and may once have held a large deer-proofed gate forming an imposing entrance into the park.
- 6.4.6 The family continued to prosper during the Tudor period of the sixteenth century. In 1515, Sir Walter (1497-1528) married Katherine Neville, and the family acquired the 486ha estate of Thornton Bridge in Yorkshire. Possession of this estate substantially increased the wealth of the family and, as a result,

important building works were carried out at Sizergh during the 1550s and 1560s. Work on the house included the construction of a first floor hall over the Medieval hall and other additions, so that it tripled in size and took on the appearance of a fashionable Elizabethan residence.

6.5 LATE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES

- 6.5.1 In the seventeenth century, the Stricklands entered a period of decline, in part because of the gambling debts of Sir Thomas (1564-1612), but also because the family took the wrong side in the Civil War and incurred large fines following the defeat of Charles I. In the latter part of the seventeenth century the second Sir Thomas speculated in importing salt and when this failed, he incurred heavy losses, and was obliged to sell the Thornton Bridge estate in 1682.
- 6.5.2 **Deer Parks:** the first depiction of the Sizergh deer park is on a map of the late sixteenth century of Hawes Farm. Sizergh Castle and portions of the demesne boundary are shown along with the '*parke called Siserghe parke Demoyne of Mr Striklande*' located to the east of the Hall. The park is surrounded by a '*parke wall*' on the west and north sides and is shown running into the river Kent on the east side. There is no park wall depicted on the south side of the park but it would appear that this is what is now known as Low Park Wood. Saxton's map of 1576 depicted fenced and wooded parks at both Brigsteer and Sizergh, and Sizergh Castle is depicted inside the park. In c 1691-3 the antiquary Thomas Machell, described Sizergh Hall as *being 'surrounded with woods with a Park at the door'*, he did not record the presence of deer, and made no reference to the Stricklands second park of Brigsteer. A ruinous range of farmstead buildings were identified external to the northern end of Brigsteer deer park, sat beneath a later field barn. It is likely that the site functioned as a farmstead, but there is tentative evidence that it may have once formed part of a lodge for the deer park.

6.6 EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

- 6.6.1 **Eighteenth Century Gardens:** the first available map showing the gardens is from 1771 (Plate 10) and shows a terrace to the east of the house, two areas marked 'gardens' to the south of the terrace, and an extensive deer park surrounding the terrace and gardens. A wall with a semi-circular projection separates the terrace from the deer park, and there are walls around the garden. The terrace originally consisted of a south-east-facing embankment which overlooked an area of marshy ground and led down the slope to a semicircular bowed edge of a ha-ha or fence. The embankment was terraced and a lake was created on the marshy ground, at the end of a flight of steps, which descended from the first floor of the house. A ha-ha is depicted at the southern extent of the deer park, and a footpath runs parallel with, and to the north of the ha-ha. Two small plantations are shown to the north of the house, north of which is a garden (the kitchen garden) and, north again, an orchard. The main lawn, which extends south-westwards from the house, was laid out in the mid-eighteenth century. A terraced walk, reached from an entrance in the south side of the castle, runs along the fruit (hot) wall and terminates at a garden

shelter c 70m south of the castle. The shelter is of ashlar blocks with Doric pilasters surmounted by a full entablature framing a semi-circular arched opening with a grotesque keyblock on a shaped recess. In the main lawn a cropmark of a central feature, evident during a period of drought, was possibly a plinth for a statue or vase; it was aligned with the alcove of the fruit wall and there were also traces of the dividing wall separating the two distinct areas of the garden. A walled orchard located on the north side of the house is possibly mentioned in a record of payments and receipts from 1755-57 made by the then steward, William Newby (English Heritage 2000, 56).

- 6.6.2 ***Eighteenth Century Deer Park Alterations:*** Brigsteer Park was rationalised and reduced possibly in the early 1700s, shrinking in size to only contain the land on the east of Park End Lane with a large park wall around it. The western half was disparked and became the managed woodland of Low Brigsteer Park Wood, the south-east corner was enclosed as coppice and is named 'Copy' on the estate map dated 1771. A short-lived farmstead and adjoining enclosure named 'Sim Paddock' were constructed within the south end of the disparked wood, later to come under the ownership of Cinderbarrow Farm in the mid-eighteenth century. The eastern half of the Medieval deer park was remodelled with compartments of woodland and open parkland and a substantial enclosure wall was constructed to retain the deer. There is evidence for the substantial wall, measuring up to 2m in height surviving in various places around the park boundary.
- 6.6.3 Sizergh Deer Park underwent a major remodelling during this period. The Medieval park at Sizergh, conforming to what is now Low Park Wood was presumably disparked at some point probably in the seventeenth to eighteenth centuries and a new park was created around the castle itself. It is depicted but unnamed on Jefferys' map of 1770, and Low Park Wood was depicted as 'Low Sizergh Park' in the estate map dated 1771 (Plate 10), suggesting that the 'new' deer park around the castle was the 'high' subdivision of this park. The deer park fronting the castle was depicted in 1784 as having a shelter belt of trees masking the turnpike, a line of trees following the western boundary of the park and several trees dotting the parkland in front of the house.
- 6.6.4 The archaeological evidence provides evidence of the creation or development of a genteel parkland landscape fronting onto the castle and gardens. There is a substantial park wall, in places with internal-facing coping stones surviving, which is extant on all but the northern end of the park. The wall may have been constructed during the same redevelopment of the estate as the walling around Brigsteer Park in the early 1700s. The park contained interspersed woodland and open lawns for deer at the southern end, where there is a possible deer shelter on the west side of Chapel Wood which was potentially dated to the later eighteenth century by a vernacular building survey (NTSMR 21278). The north end of the park contained two areas of potential broad ridge and furrow cultivation, possibly relating to late-Medieval or Post-Medieval arable agriculture in the park.
- 6.6.5 Designed landscaping elements within the park include a profusion of elaborate gates with substantial limestone gate piers found at the entrances and exits of each of the carriage drives. The park was subdivided laterally by a ha-ha boundary, three sections of which were recorded running along the northern

edge of Chapel Wood. The ha-ha was essentially a fashion statement and was intended to reinforce the concept of a tamed wilderness. There is evidence of three historic carriage drives running east from the house to the main road. The southern driveway is straddled by a pair of natural hummocks at the point where it is nearest to the ha-ha, and it would appear that the hummocks had been landscaped possibly to form foci for ornamental tree planting.

6.7 NINETEENTH CENTURY

- 6.7.1 *The Gardens*: further work evidently took place in the gardens between 1771 and 1827, as the estate map from 1827 shows that the gardens to the north of the house had almost doubled in extent. The kitchen garden was extended and a probable ornamental pond was constructed within the wooded area to the south, the pond was fed by a larger pond west of the garden, which in turn was fed by a reservoir near Holeslack Spring. Another pond was constructed in the walled orchard on the north end of the kitchen garden; its morphology and location would lend it to being a fish pond. A double-ringed circular enclosure, possibly a prospect mound, was constructed at the east end of the garden and would have commanded good views over the deer park. A garden was constructed to the south of the main lawn and was linked to it by an urn-surmounted gateway. By the mid-nineteenth century an avenue of beeches linked this gateway to the south drive, which had become the formal approach to the house. An area of yew woodland, which may have been a pheasantry, surrounded the avenue. By the mid-nineteenth century the terrace at the front of the house also looked down upon a narrow lake feature. The kitchen garden situated north-east of the castle consists of a walled triangular area with a gardener's house against the north wall, and the remains of bothies and boiler houses at the west end of the area. The gardener's house, appears to be a building of eighteenth century date extended in the twentieth century. The late nineteenth/early twentieth century greenhouse is situated towards the west end of the kitchen garden and there is a range of nineteenth century potting sheds against the north wall of the garden. The west side of the garden area was used for propagation and cultivation and the east side was planted as an orchard, as shown on the 1860 OS map. The area of walled gardens was more extensive and included the whole of the area between the present garden and the north side of the castle. The 1899 OS mapping shows that the small lake feature in front of the terrace had by this date been infilled and had trees on it; the fish pond in the orchard north of the kitchen garden and the nearby prospect mound had also been removed.

6.8 EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

- 6.8.1 Modernisation works were undertaken to the house and gardens at Sizergh by Sir Gerald Strickland with the Kendal architect J F Curwen, between 1897 and 1902, which included a neo-Gothic carriage entrance and internal staircase, which replaced an eighteenth century external stairway. A new drive, known as the Middle Drive ran west from the main Lancaster/Kendal road to the house. A long triangular pond was created downslope of the drive and this was later incorporated into the extended lake in 1926-8. As part of these works, an

oval garden in the entrance courtyard was removed and a hedge (now removed) bounded the south side of the drive as it turned into the carriageway from the east. On completion of this work, Middle Drive was used solely by Sir Gerald; the back drive, which was the south drive from the Strickland Arms, was used by workmen; and the front drive, the north drive, was used by everyone else.

- 6.8.2 ***T R Hayes and Sons garden alterations 1926-8:*** a series of new gardens were commissioned by Sir Gerald Stricklands second wife, Margaret Hulton. The architect is thought to have been a local man, Charles Henry Wearing, and it was built by T R Hayes and Sons of Ambleside. The lake was created in front of the terrace from a previously existing area of marshy ground, incorporating the former triangular lake. Several pump houses were also built to service the lake and an electric power house was constructed to provide power to the house.
- 6.8.3 A rock garden was created in an area that was previously orchard. Direct access to the rock garden from the entrance courtyard was created by demolishing some single-storey service buildings associated with the High Sizergh farmhouse. The garden is surrounded by a crenelated stone wall and it was formed from weatherworn local limestone slabs arranged in terraces, steps and banks, which slope downwards from the highest point on the wooded east side to an area of pools and running water at the lowest point, in the centre of the area. The water then flows into a catchment pond and, from there, drains, via a culvert, into the lake. An informal pond on the west side of the drive, first depicted in 1827, was remodelled to provide a head of water for the rock garden. The terrace in front of the house was modified with the flight of steps leading down the terrace being split half way down to descend on either side of a circular pond with a fountain. The parapet was created by raising the height of the existing wall with crenelations, which echoed those on the house, and crenelations were also set around the circular pond and cut into the hedge at the top of the terrace. The crenelations fronting the lake and the fountain were removed in 1949. A formal Dutch garden was created in the garden east of the main lawn that had previously contained a small orchard. It consisted of a formal garden on three levels with stone terracing walls, and an open-fronted, stone-built arbour with a hipped roof at the south-west end. A flight of stone steps at the northern end of the garden led up, to the top of the terrace, and down, to connect to the lakeside walk. The garden was short-lived and was cleared after 1949.
- 6.8.4 Subsequent works in the gardens in the mid-twentieth century included an extension to the gardener's cottage and construction of further greenhouses and removal of the fish pond in the kitchen garden. It also included the construction of tennis courts and pavilion and a herbaceous border and lawn set out to the north of the rock garden. The gate lodge on the end of the north carriage drive was also constructed and has a date stone of 1939.
- 6.8.5 ***National Trust Ownership:*** in 1950 Henry and the Hon. Mary Hornyold-Strickland and their son Thomas donated the house, contents and adjoining lands to the National Trust. In the sixty years of National Trust ownership many changes have taken place on the estate, in particular to restore and maintain the house and gardens and provide more comfortable access to the

general public. The castle is protected by Grade I Listing undertaken in 1952, and Grade II Listing of surrounding outbuildings, a summerhouse, garden walls, and gate piers in 1983. The old beech avenue was replaced with limes in 1963, but they subsequently succumbed to lime flux disease in 1978 and were replaced themselves with Rowan in 1985. A caravan site was constructed within Low Park Wood in 1977 and has been leased to the Caravan Club. The rock garden was restored in the 1980s, and the Dutch garden was recreated in a simpler form in 1984 and landscaping was undertaken around the lake in 1994. In 1999 the Elizabethan panelling from the Inlaid Chamber was returned on long loan from the Victoria and Albert Museum and refitted into the castle. A new visitor facilities building was constructed west of the house in 2005-6.

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WD TE/Box 5/XVI Browne of Town End, Troutbeck, bound manuscripts: Charles Strickland late of Sizergh in the C of W but now of Lancaster in the C of L Esquire [1] Christopher Garnett the Elder, James Garnett and Thomas Garnett all of Low Sizergh in the said C, husbandmen [2] Recites in consideration of rents etc [1] grants to [2], dated 1767

Levens Box 2 (25) Including:

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Same as? 3 sheets endorsed ‘Heversham Inclosure Claims and Objections Observations upon’ with initials ‘NK[?]’

Map of Sizergh Fell and Beathwaite Green – Divided into lots as proposed to be sold on the 29th day of May 1804

<i>WDX/ 13</i>	Deeds relating to Sizergh Fellside and Beathwaite Green.
<i>WDX 140/13</i>	Estate map of Holeslack in Helsington belonging to Mr Christopher Garnett. Surveyor Robt. Goad, dated 14 June 1811.
<i>WDX 140/45a</i>	Plans and elevations showing additions and alterations to Hole Slack Farm House, near Sizergh, the residence of Mr James Garnett, by M. Thompson, architect, Kendal July 1868.
<i>WDX 140/138</i>	Memorandum of lease, 26 December 1770. Cecily Strickland and James Garnett.
<i>WDX 140/139</i>	Particulars of that part of Sizergh Estate intended to be let with farmhouse, 1772.

<i>WDX 140/142</i>	Plan of Helsington High Common, undated.
<i>WDX 140/1/2</i>	Memorandum of lease for 3,6 or 9 years, 17 February 1766. Charles Strickland and Christopher Garnett.
<i>WDX 140/1/13</i>	Estate Map of Holeslack in Helsington belonging to Mr Christopher Garnett. Surveyed by Robt. Goad, scale 3 chains to 1 inch, dated 14th June 1811
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<i>WD PP/BOX 9/7</i>	Description of the Sizergh unsettled estates, undated
<i>WD PP/BOX 9/8</i>	Survey of the Sizergh Estate, undated
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<i>WD PP/Box 9/17</i>	Plan of Park End Farm in the Townships of Heslington, dated 1819

- WD PP/Box9/Bundle dated 1880-88* Plan showing the boundaries and levels of moss land at Brigsteer belonging to W C Strickland esq, by Webster, Son & Banks, Kendal, dated 1880
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deposit is in RCHy which refers to the Hornby Mission. This is because the priest there was TW's executor and administered his estate.

Wigan Archives Service

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APPENDIX 1 - PROJECT BRIEF

THE NATIONAL TRUST ARCHAEOLOGY North-West Region

Invitation to Tender: Documentary research and archaeological analysis of land at Sizergh, Cumbria

1 Introduction

The National Trust is inviting tenders for various archaeological services that will enable the production of a Historic Landscape Survey report for the parkland and farming estate at Sizergh, Cumbria. The boundaries of the study area and extent of National Trust ownership are highlighted on an attached map.

Unlike most previous Historic Landscape Survey projects undertaken by The National Trust the contractor will not be required to undertake a thorough archaeological survey of the study area. Instead the area, which has a long history of antiquarian investigation and was surveyed in 1991 by the Research Group of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, will be re-surveyed by volunteers working under the direction of The National Trust Archaeologist. It is hoped that this additional campaign of archaeological survey will extend and refine existing coverage and produce a clear and comprehensive set of records that will enable production of a historic narrative and gazetteer that will form part of the Historic Landscape Survey report.

The contractor will however be required to undertake various research tasks in advance of the archaeological survey in order to provide the volunteers surveyors with information that will be useful in the field. These tasks include extensive cartographic, documentary and archive research and analysis and a rapid boundary survey and assessment of the development of enclosure.

Once the results of the archaeological survey are passed over the contractor will then be required to produce a comprehensive Historic Landscape Survey report that pulls together all of the available information together and presents it in a unified and systematic form.

The summary aims of the archaeological survey project to be delivered and managed by The National Trust Archaeologist are as follows:

- *Undertake an archaeological survey of the property (as highlighted in the attached map) to identify and record all visible sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological or historic interest and afterwards produce a digital catalogue of information in the form of a gazetteer to be passed to the contractor to enable the production of a fully mapped gazetteer and historic narrative.*
- *To assess the condition of all individual archaeological features or areas as part of the archaeological survey and make recommendations for their future conservation and management.*

The summary aims of the wider historic landscape survey project to be delivered by the contractor are as follows.

To be undertaken in advance of the archaeological survey:

- Undertake a thorough archive search in order to collate relevant historic cartographic and documentary source material. The aim should be to produce a file or files containing copies of all relevant documents, each file having a comprehensive catalogue page listing its contents. This search should also reference useful secondary source material that might assist in the understanding of past land-use, enclosure, settlement and industrial activity on the property. This exercise should be undertaken

well in advance of the archaeological survey in order that information can be easily accessed by the volunteer surveyors.

- To analyse all boundaries within the survey area using available historic maps and plans in order to develop a chronological framework for the development of the enclosure through time. Thorough field survey of the boundaries will not be necessary, although some time in the field will be required for close examination of significant boundaries such as the park walls. The results should be interpreted using GIS and a series of maplets produced suitable for taking out into the field/ inclusion in the report.

To be undertaken in after the archaeological survey:

- Produce a fully mapped digital gazetteer of archaeological sites, features and areas.
- Produce a comprehensive illustrated report that presents the results of the archaeological survey as part of a broader Historic Landscape Survey that brings together information from a variety of sources. At the core of the report should be a historic narrative that explains the development of the land within the study area, from the prehistoric to the present day.

2 **Background**

The National Trust's Sizergh Estate includes a country house, which dates back to the early medieval period, a surrounding estate of three farms together with cottages and the Strickland Arms, a nineteenth century coaching inn. The estate, covering 633.5 hectares (approx. 1500 acres) of mostly limestone uplands together with lowland meadows, orchards and pastures. Most of this land is farmed by three tenanted farms, the remainder, mostly woodlands managed in-hand by The National Trust.

3 **Methodology**

The methodology for this project can be broken down into five components: archaeological survey (to be completed by a team working under the direction of The National Trust Archaeologist), together with database development, archive research, boundary analysis and report writing (to be completed by the contractor).

3.1 **Archaeological Survey**

The proposed archaeological survey would involve a complete walkover of all land within the study area to identify and record all features of archaeological and historic interest. This work will be undertaken by groups of trained volunteers, working under the direction of The National Trust Archaeologist. The aim of the survey will be to produce a set of paper records that identify and describe the archaeological resource within the study area. The information on these records will then be checked and any necessary corrections made by the Trust Archaeologist, before the information is entered onto an appropriate Excel spreadsheet suitable for conversion to an Access database (to be supplied by the contractor).

The archaeological survey will:

- *involve accurate survey of all sites, features, buildings and landscape elements identified as being of either archaeological or historic interest.*
- *produce a gazetteer of recorded sites, features and landscape elements ready for entry on The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR). The gazetteer will include the following mandatory description fields: NTSMR number, survey reference number, SM number, HER number, site name, NGR, site description, monument type (using the English Heritage site thesaurus or similar), period, condition, threats, management recommendations and photo ref.*
- *identify and record all historic boundary features and examples of wall furniture such as gateways, rabbit smoots, water yeats and stiles. These features will not be included in the gazetteer, but will be simply identified on a separate map.*

- *sites listed on Historic Environment Record will visited and a gazetteer entry created.*
- *gazetteer entries of all historic buildings within the study area will also be created.*
- *features identifiable from documentary sources or aerial photographs but not evident on the ground shall be plotted and described as far as possible in order that these features may be included within the final gazetteer.*

3.2 Database development

In advance of the archaeological survey described above, the contractor will produce an Excel database (afterwards suitable for conversion to an Access database) to enable to collating of appropriate information from the archaeological survey by volunteers under the supervision of The National Trust Archaeologist.

3.3 Boundary Recording

No comprehensive study of the sequence of land development and enclosure within the study area has yet been undertaken. Therefore a program of boundary analysis for all land owned and managed by The National Trust is required as part of the investigations. Analysis on this occasion will not involve inspection of each separate boundary in the field. Instead analysis will rely on close examination of historic maps, plans and other documents to reveal information about the development of enclosure which can then be tested by an archaeologist in the field. For this reason it is important that the contractor acknowledges the requirement for this ground truthing in the project design.

A description and interpretation of the evidence found should appear in the form of a written narrative outlining the history and development of enclosure on the property within the report. This explanation should be accompanied by a series of digital maplets that present an analysis of the boundaries on the property and if possible show the phased development of the landscape through time. This written description and digital maplets should include a detailed analysis of the development of the deer parks.

All historic boundary features and examples of wall furniture should also be plotted on a series of maps and accompanied by a written description and analysis of the different types of boundary furniture (recorded as part of the archaeological survey). For example the report will need to acknowledge that the high number of rabbit smoots at the base of various woodland boundary walls on the estate suggest organised trapping of rabbits in the past.

3.4 Archive and documentary research

The most important part of this project, as with all Historic Landscape Surveys, will be the documentary research. Extensive archive work has already been undertaken and should be made use of by the contractor, although further research will be required.

The project will need to visit and examine the archives listed below. An assessment of the time required to properly examine the archive is given in each case and should be used as the basis of the final quote.

- *Privately held Strickland family archives (held at Sizergh Castle) – in the region of 10 to 15 days (to be charged at a day rate).*
- *National Trust archives (these are also held at the castle and include transcriptions and photocopies of original documents held in numerous public archives, files belonging to the Curator, Archaeologist and property staff) – in the region of 10 days (to be charged at a day rate).*
- *Kendal Records Office – 3 days.*

- Kendal Local Studies Library – 1 day.
- Carlisle Records Office – 1 day.
- Preston Records Office – 1 day.
- Wigan Records Office – 1 day.
- *It is not known if other records are held at other public record offices, including London, this possibility will need to be investigated as part of the project. It is suggested a modest contingency will be set aside by the Trust's Archaeologist to cover the cost of any additional research outside the county.*
- *A reasonable effort should also be made to contact local groups and other potential local private sources of information as part of the project – 1 day.*

In each case the contractor should seek to obtain good copies (or photographs of relevant parts) of all historic map material and other documents considered particularly important to the project and reproduce them within the body of the report or as a separate appendix. Documents that are of lesser interest need not be copied but should be listed in a catalogue to begin to build a record of what information exists and to allow easy access in the future.

NB the contractor is not expected to collate or copy documentary source information connected with the development of Sizergh Castle as this has already been undertaken (English Heritage 2002).

3.5 Report writing

After the completion of the archive and documentary research, archaeological survey and boundary survey, the contractor should use the information generated to produce a comprehensive and well illustrated report that brings together and presents the results of the Historic Landscape Survey. The report should include a historic narrative explaining the development of the land within the study area, from the prehistoric to the present day. In particular the survey report should ensure it includes information about the following:

- the development of the historic deer parks and any evidence of changes to the pattern of historic land-use within those areas,
- evidence of an estate style visible in the appearance of the type of walls, gateposts, gates and vernacular architecture etc,
- drainage and landscape change on the lowland moorlands,
- changes in the number of farms, farming tenants and cottages on the estate over time,
- the extent, form and nature of abandoned settlements on the estate,
- how the estate linked to Levens village.

3.6 Other work

In addition to the work described above, the contractor will be required to deliver the services listed below with the aim of building an awareness and knowledge of archaeology and its contribution to the cultural landscape through understanding and active participation.

- to provide a illustrated presentation on the archaeology of the Sizergh Estate to an audience of volunteers and property staff shortly after the completion of the report.

4 Reporting

On completion of the works listed above a draft report should be completed and passed to The National Trust Archaeologist. The draft report should include copies of all maps, photographs and other illustrations that will appear in the final report.

The draft report will then be examined and any comments returned to the contractor along with any suggested amendments.

5 Survey outputs

At the conclusion of the investigations, the contractor will provide the following to The National Trust:

Six bound paper copies of the report and an seventh unbound copy. Each copy should be accompanied by a set of paper plans if not included in the bound report.

Three separate digital copies of the complete report (including all digital mapping information in formats compatible with both MapInfo Version 7 and AutoCAD packages) should also be supplied.

A series of files that contain copies of all archive and documentary information examined as part of the project.

The negatives, prints and digital image files from the photographic recording will be sent to the North West Regional Office in suitable archive storage materials, along with copies of any documentary material not included within the bound report.

The National Trust regional office will act as the repository for all original recording materials for the duration of this project. The National Trust reserve the right to deposit the complete archive, or a copy of the archive in the appropriate public record office at a later date.

6 Site conditions

The majority of land within the study area is managed by farm tenants on behalf of The National Trust. Certain access restrictions on access into 'improved' land will apply as a result of the requirements of the various farm business in operation and an overall agreement for access will be negotiated by The National Trust on behalf of the contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. This will of course place a requirement on the contractor to undertake the work at the agreed time (see timetable). The remaining 'unimproved' land, including the rough fell grazing, is permanently open for public access. Contractors do not require formal permission from The National Trust to enter this area, although a courtesy call should be made ahead of fieldwork commencing.

A number of areas on the property, mostly woodlands, are managed in-hand by The National Trust and have free access at all time. The pattern of ownership on the estate is shown on a separate map.

7 General terms

The National Trust will retain copyright over the resulting report and all associated archival material (including all digital maps and photographic material), and shall have absolute control over the use and dissemination of that information. The National Trust fully recognises the originator's moral right to suitable accreditation in any publication of the results.

It is the policy of The National Trust to deposit copies of all surveys undertaken on its land with the appropriate regional archives, authorities and organisations. The National Trust will deposit a copy of the updated Sites and Monuments Record with the Archaeological Data Service based in York.

The project will be undertaken by the contractor acting on an independent basis. Staff working on the project will not be deemed employees of The National Trust. Tenders should reflect this fact and more specifically the Contractor will take sole responsibility for the payment of tax, National Insurance contributions, etc. If VAT is payable, this too should be indicated in the bid.

Further information about The National Trust's guidelines for archaeological survey is contained in '*Archaeology and the Historic Environment: Historic Landscape Survey Guidelines*' (National Trust, 2000) – available to download from The National Trust website.

We request that the Contractor makes preferential use of local National Trust farms providing Bed and Breakfast accommodation for any overnight stays required during the course of the fieldwork.

8 Timescale

The National Trust wish to undertake this work in the financial year 2009/10.

We recommend that the archive research and boundary survey takes place between August and December 2009 in order to inform the subsequent program of archaeological survey.

Volunteer training days will take place in February 2010 (to be arranged by The National Trust Archaeologist) with archaeological survey work taking place from late February through to late April. A complete database of archaeological survey information will be passed to the successful contractor by the end of April.

The contractor should undertake any ground truthing required and produce a draft report by the end of July and a final report by the end of October.

The Contractor should indicate their availability for carrying out this work within the timescale indicated above as part of their bid.

9 Costing

We ask that contractors provide the client with a detailed break down of costs as part of the tender including travel, accommodation, report writing and production etc. Specific costs will be needed for all elements of the work program Historic Landscape Survey (documentary research, boundary analysis, report writing etc).

The contractor should feel free to add in costs for any other task that they believe worthwhile in the context of the project. This will create a 'shopping list' of items that can then be incorporated into the project if the requirement is agreed.

Please send tenders to:

Jamie Lund (Archaeologist)
The National Trust
North-West Regional Office
The Hollens
Grasmere
Cumbria
LA22 9QZ
Tele: 01539 463825
E-mail: jamie.lund@nationaltrust.org.uk

APPENDIX 2 - PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 TENDER BACKGROUND

1.1.1 The National Trust has invited Oxford Archaeology North to submit proposals for a historic landscape survey of estate lands at Sizergh, Cumbria; this is intended to record and evaluate the archaeological and historical features, which will inform the management of the estate lands. The aim of the survey is to identify the landscape character and significance of the designed landscape and the development of the agricultural landscape. It will examine the archaeological history and landscape development as part of this process and will present the results of the survey. Sizergh Estate is owned by The National Trust and is 633 ha (6.3 sqkm) in extent.

1.1.2 It is intended that a combined professional and volunteer approach be implemented, with the volunteers undertaking the fieldwork, led by Jamie Lund. OA North will undertake the preliminary documentary study, process the survey data and prepare the report. 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.

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 20 years. OA North employs a qualified archaeological and landscape surveyor (Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv MIFA) who has over 19 years experience of surveying buildings and landscapes, having worked closely with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and the Lake District National Park Authority on numerous projects. OA North has particular experience in the recording and analysis of park landscapes and formal gardens. Garden surveys of most relevance include an extensive archaeological study was undertaken of the formal and nursery gardens of Lyme Park, Cheshire, for The National Trust (LUAU 1996a and 1997), in 1996 a survey and evaluation was undertaken of the walled garden at Bostock Hall, in Cheshire (LUAU 1996b) and in 1999 an evaluation and survey was undertaken of the Astley Hall Gardens (LUAU 2001). OA North has also undertaken a detailed survey of a complex garden at Rectory Wood Gardens Heysham Head again for The National Trust (LUAU 1999), and has undertaken the survey and excavation of a fernery at Eller How gardens in Ambleside, Cumbria, for Channel 4 Television (Lost Gardens Series, broadcast 25/11/99).

1.3.2 Archaeological surveys and archaeological studies of parklands include those at Lyme Park, Cheshire, Lowther Park, Cumbria, 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. Lathom Park, was the seat of the Stanley family, and was at one time the most powerful seat in the North-West. OA North is involved in an on-going programme of excavation, survey, documentary study, and fabric survey intended to identify the evidence for the fourteenth century palace and investigate the development of the park.

1.3.3 Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. OA North is accustomed to undertaking projects to strict timetables, and to fulfil a wide variety of requirements. 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

- 1.3.4 **Community Involvement:** OA North has considerable experience of working with local communities and amateur groups on projects. In particular OA North has set up a number of Local Heritage Initiative (LHI) projects, which are projects sponsored by the Countryside Commission, and funded by the Lottery, and which entail considerable community involvement. The first is an archaeological and historical survey of Lathom park, in conjunction with the Lathom Trust and involves training of members of the community to undertake documentary and building surveys. OA North supervises the work and edits the final reports.
- 1.3.5 A further project is an excavation and survey of a complex enclosed settlement at Ingleton in conjunction with the Ingleborough Archaeology Group, and entailed training and supervision to complete an intensive investigation of a rural Roman settlement site. The work was undertaken by the local group and OA North undertook specialist tasks, such as palaeoenvironmental work, as well as the supervision of all stages of the investigation. OA North has recently completed a survey of Buttermere alongside a volunteer team, and is presently processing the data with a view to incorporate it into a final report for the whole survey. The overall approach is similar to that proposed for the Sizergh survey.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 NATIONAL TRUST BRIEF

- 2.2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to build an understanding of the development of the estate landscape, with particular reference to the designed and formal elements such as the planting, garden, ponds and deer parks. It will also serve to inform the future management of the wider estate, the park and the gardens. The requirements of the project are set out in the brief prepared by The National Trust and are as follows:
- **Landscape Study:** to record, identify and understand the nature, form and development of the designed elements of the estate including its gardens, communication routes and parkland features. The work will be by means of a documentary study and an archaeological survey. However, OA North will be undertaking the documentary study and the boundary survey only.
 - To create an historical narrative for the property that outlines the development of the estate.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the objectives of the archaeological work summarised above, and defines only those tasks that will be undertaken by OA North. The tasks for The National Trust volunteer team are defined within the project brief.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

- 3.2.1 The aim of the documentary study is to collate and build on extensive archive work which has already been undertaken for the Sizergh Estate.
- 3.2.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** the data generated during the desk-based study will serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the estate, and provide a basis from which historical narratives for the study area can be constructed. A thorough archive search of the full range of potential sources of information will be undertaken for cartographic and documentary records relating to the Sizergh Estate. Consultation of the Strickland family archives and The National Trust archives, both held at Sizergh Castle, will form the largest part of the work. It is understood that the Strickland family archives are a private collection, which will take some time to work through and at present the extent of information available from this source is not known.
- 3.2.3 The work will also involve visiting Kendal Records Office, Kendal Local Studies Library, Carlisle Records Office, Preston Records Office and Wigan Archives Service at Leigh for potential additional records and information. In addition it may be necessary to visit the Public Record Office at Kew or other records offices. It is possible that local groups and private sources may also hold additional information and this possibility would be explored and followed up as part of the research work. Published secondary sources that might assist in the understanding of past land-use, enclosure, settlement and industrial activity on the estate will also be examined.

- 3.2.3 **Geology and Topography:** a rapid compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical, and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken, using information available from the Ordnance Survey and ADAS. This will not only set any archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field investigation.
- 3.2.4 **Aerial Photography:** a survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. Aerial photographic collections to be consulted will include any obliques and verticals held by the county HER, local record offices, The National Trust and the Lake District National Park Authority.
- 3.2.5 **Map Processing:** the historic mapping will be incorporated into a GIS system (gvSIG which is compatible with MapInfo). Initially the historic maps will be scanned and adjusted with respect to the 1:2500 OS base map. By this process it will be possible to obtain, as accurately as possible, the locations of historic features or plantings which no longer survive within the landscape but which are shown on the historic estate maps.
- 3.2.6 **Gazetteer:** existing known sites within the study area, held by The National Trust SMR, will form the basis of the gazetteer. New sites discovered through the documentary and cartographic research will then be added to the gazetteer. The results will be presented as a GIS map linked to a database incorporating the gazetteer, which can then be used during the archaeological survey.
- 3.2.8 **Archive:** as part of the documentary research a file containing copies of all relevant documents will be collated. The file will also have a comprehensive catalogue page, listing its contents. Secondary source material will also be listed in the file.

3.3 BOUNDARY SURVEY

- 3.3.1 In addition to the landscape survey it is required that a boundary survey be undertaken for the enclosed lands within the estate holdings. This will be a desk-based study and reflect a process of analysis of historic mapping, although it is anticipated that a process of ground truthing will also be undertaken by OA North to check on key boundary relationships. The boundary analysis will examine all areas of historic field system, which for the most part is that centred upon Sizergh, Nether Wells and Holeslack Farms. The first stage will be a detailed map regression, which will include examination of all maps that have boundary detail and a process of analysis will establish the dating of the boundaries where evident from the maps and the results will then be incorporated within the GIS to define the relative phasing on the basis of the relatively recent maps. The second stage will entail detailed cartographic analysis based primarily on the phase of boundaries determined from the earliest map evidence. This will seek to establish the development of pre-map boundaries based on the evident cartographic relationships and will attempt to define the primary intake boundaries, park boundary or ring garth and then establish the development of the later boundaries extending out from the primary boundaries. This will ultimately aim to build up a chronological framework for the development of the whole estate lands. The results will be interpreted using a GIS system and maps of the results will be produced, which can be taken out on the archaeological survey. It is recognised that there will be key relationships fundamental to the analysis, and it is therefore intended that a process of ground truthing will be required to check that the walls at the pertinent junction have not been rebuilt and then to establish the relevant phasing.

3.4 LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

- 3.4.1 Following completion of the surveys, a programme of landscape assessment will be undertaken, drawing together the results of the survey work. The assessment will examine the chronological development of the estate lands, it will describe the evidence for the history of the wider site, the character and development of the parklands, and the changes that have been made to them. It will identify the extant elements of the parks, including the residual elements of any historic planting schemes. The character of the original park elements will be presented in conjunction with the earlier field systems and their present form to identify the changing landscape and to inform future management proposals. The report will identify areas of archaeological importance, and will examine their level of preservation and fragility. This stage will include a couple of days of assessment on site to gain familiarity with the form and character of the designed and agricultural landscapes.

3.4.2 Once the survey has been completed the survey data, historic mapping and site database will be introduced into a GIS system to facilitate the spatial analysis; this will be gvSIG which is compatible with MapInfo. This is particularly useful in defining and interpreting the vistas, as it will be possible to discriminate old from recent plantings and provide an indication of the lines of the original vistas.

3.4.3 Using historic plans and documentary evidence a draft layout plan of the historic landscape will be generated as an overlay to the site survey on the GIS system. In conjunction with the archaeological survey the analysis will graphically present the remaining landscape elements of the original design.

3.5 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

3.5.1 **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 (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. 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 Lake District Sites and Monuments Record. It is normal OA North practice to make a copy of the archive available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London. The archive will include the raw survey digital data in GIS shape file format.

3.5.2 **Report:** the report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed in Stages 3.1-3.4 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:

- A geomorphological and historical background of the estate, examining its origins and development, and particularly also the development of the deer parks.
- An assessment of changes to settlement patterns across the area, looking at the development of farms, and abandoned settlements. It will examine the relationship between the estate and the surrounding villages and settlements, including those abandoned in the medieval period.
- A map regression will be compiled to show the growth and decline of the estate based on historic maps and plans. An assessment of the fluctuations of the estate size will be linked into the analysis of contemporary events.
- Results of the archaeological survey, presented in conjunction with survey mapping. This will examine evidence for an estate style visible in the landscape furniture and the vernacular architecture.
- Drainage and landscape change on the lowland mosses, which will incorporate the results of the North West Wetlands survey of Levens Moss (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000).
- An interpretative account of the development of the historic landscape from its inception to the present. This will incorporate a summary of the recent work on the prehistory of the southern part of the estate by Edmonds and Evans (2007).
- The report will highlight those elements of the original design that have either been lost or severely degraded.

3.5.3 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).

3.5.4 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.

- 3.5.5 **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 six bound and one unbound copies of the report will be submitted. In addition to the paper copies of the report two digital copies of the report and drawings will be submitted.

3.6 PRESENTATION

- 3.6.1 A presentation will be given at a venue local to the relevant study area, probably Sizergh Castle; it will be presented to interested local societies, the volunteers and property staff. This will be a power point presentation and will set the results of the project within a wider context.

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.

4.4 PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.4.1 Any proposed changes to this project design will be agreed with The National Trust. It is anticipated that there will be an initial site meeting at the outset of the project, a further meeting at the completion of the site surveys to define the format of the Landscape assessment report and to discuss the implication for the restoration proposals. Finally there will be a meeting to discuss the draft plan. Any edits to the report by the client should be passed back to OA North within two months following submission of the draft report.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The phases of work will comprise the following elements. The days quoted are the duration for each individual task

i) *Documentary Study*

14 days (excluding days for NT archives and Sizergh Castle)

34 days (including provisionally estimated days at NT archives and Sizergh Castle)

ii) *Boundary Survey (desk-based)*

8 days

iii) Boundary Survey (ground truthing)

2 days

iv) Landscape Assessment

4 days

v) Report Production

15 days

vi) Report Editing

10 days

6. RESOURCES**6.1 PROJECT TEAM**

- 6.1.1 The documentary research will be carried out by Kathryn Blythe (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, Kathryn and Jamie; Peter will prepare the gazetteer, the survey mapping, and the descriptive results. Jamie and Peter will prepare the narrative account of the landscape development, and the sections setting the site within a wider context.
- 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, and also a survey of the Rectory Wood Gardens, Heysham Head, both 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 250 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. With the exception of Jamie Quartermaine, he is our most experienced landscape archaeologist.
- 6.1.4 **Documentary Specialist:** the documentary research will be carried out by **Kathryn Blythe, MA AIFA** (OA North Project Officer) who presently works full time on desk-based assessments, environmental impact assessments and research for landscape surveys and other fieldwork projects. She has recently undertaken research for landscape surveys at Acton Park in Wrexham and Skipwith Common in North Yorkshire. Kathryn has been working as an archaeologist since 1996, has been based in Lancaster since 2002, and has worked on numerous documentary projects in Cumbria, Lancashire, and Cheshire.

APPENDIX 3 – SITE GAZETTEER

NTSMR 20049

Name Quern Findspot, south-west of Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Roman

NGR SD4910088100 **Type** FINDSPOT

Sources CW 67; C Fell, 1965

Description

The upper part of a rotary quern was found below a small limestone outcrop in March 1963, by Mr. A.P. Henderson, of Levens and is now at Sizergh Castle. There was no trace of the lower part. (This is undoubtedly identical with) the quern found 'this summer (1964) Mr. Henderson of Lane End Farm, not far north of the (Sizergh Fell settlement) site'. It is of steep-sided Romano-British form. OA North Field Visit 2010. If this grid reference is to be believed it is quite far north of the settlement site.

NTSMR 20050

Name Romano-British enclosed settlement, north-east of Lane End **Period** Roman

Plantation, Sizergh Fell

NGR SD4915587045 **Type** SETTLEMENT

Sources RCHM 1936; Clare, T, 1973; CW12; AP/CCC SMR; NMR Excavation Index 629384; M Edmonds, H Evans, J Lund & R Maxwell, 2000; OA North Survey 2010, C Fell, 1965; H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; T M Hughes, 1904

Description

The remains of an enclosure constructed of fragments of rock thrown in between a double row of large slabs of local limestone with an occasional glacial boulder. A plan (Hughes, T.Mc. K. 1912) shows A: an oval enclosure, 170' x 90', sinking towards the centre, with a wall 4' x 5' thick. F: Traces of another enclosure, about 120' x 80'. D: A mound standing clear of the enclosure; excavated, nothing found. E: A semi-circular building with a diameter of about 10' and a wall of carefully set stone. C: Half a rectangular building of similar structure and design. B: A low mound, over which the wall rises; excavated; an inhumation was found with a penannular brooch and a small bronze ring. The body was altogether within the corner of the wall, but it appeared impossible that the date of the interment and the construction of the mound were contemporary, however the burial could not have been earlier than the wall. Also found in the mound, but outside of the wall, was a blue (melon) glass bead; all the objects date to 2nd/3rd c.AD. There could be an entrance to the main enclosure on the east side. The enclosures are considered to be Romano-British, both from their form and burial practice; but they could be more recent sheep fold (large sheep folds being customary within this area), or a Romano-British site re-used as a sheep fold. The farmer remembers walls much higher, but his farther had carted away many hundreds of loads for walling. The stone walling has all gone except for a few loose piles scattered on the ramparts, and two excavated mounds have disappeared. There is a possible entrance on the north side of the main enclosure with suggestions of interning. Eleven yards south-west of this and against the inner scarp of the rampart is a circular depression suggesting a hut. In the centre of the enclosure is a slight irregular depression, while on the east, against the former rampart, there is a further depression, which however may be due to excavation (and evidently marking 'E' or 'C' on the plan). about 23 yards south-west of the smaller enclosure is a turf covered circular mound about 6 yards in diameter and one and a half feet high, and about 20 yards west of this are a number of small irregular mounds which would appear to be artificial. The brooch found is a Fowler type A (PPS 26) common in Northern England at Roman forts and native sites 1st- 4th c.AD. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. The more massive enclosure bank forms a tear drop shape roughly 41m north-south by 27m east-west. Butted onto the southern side of the teardrop shaped enclosure is a second smaller enclosure which is roughly semi-circular in plan. Local memory recalls that stone taken from the site was used in vast quantities to construct Fiddlers Causeway which crosses the Lyth Valley. There is a possible round house built into the outer edge of the boundary bank on the eastern side. A possible second roundhouse exists adjacent to the north of the enclosure just outside the boundary bank.

NTSMR 20051

Name Sizergh Castle, Helsington, Sizergh **Period** Medieval

NGR SD4986587885 **Type** PELE TOWER

Sources LB List, 22 Nov 1983; Guide to Sizergh, NT; Machell, 1691; RCHM Westmorland 1936; Hornoyld/1928; Pevsner, 1967; Cantor, L, 1983; CW89, 207-231 (Gurtler); AP/CCC SMR; National Parks & Gardens Register; Sizergh Castle Architectural Survey Report NBR Index no 991114; English Heritage/Parks & Gardens Register review 2004 (see file s1562/33); Sizergh Castle, Cumbria; Oxford Archaeology North 2006; Ryder, P. F, 2000-2002; Ryder, P.F, 2004; T Clare, 1982; A White 1981; English Heritage, 2000; National Trust, 1979

Description

Sizergh came to the Stricklands as a result of marriage to the Deincourt heiress in 1239. The earliest remains are of a 14th-century manor house which had a ground-floor hall, a crenelated, four-storey high solar tower, and a service block. A detached kitchen and other outbuildings have been lost. The medieval house was radically altered in the late 1550s and early 1560s by Walter Strickland who remodelled the solar tower, built a new hall with attics over at first-floor level, rebuilt the service block as a three-storey lower end tower with associated garderobe wing, and added two long wings, the south wing with a long gallery over lodgings, the north wing with a kitchen, service rooms and accommodation for upper servants. The fitting out of the interior with high quality panelling and timber rib ceilings was incomplete on Walter's death in 1569 but was continued by his family who created the sumptuous Inlaid Chamber. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the circulation pattern of the house was altered. A central entrance, approached by external steps, was inserted in the front wall of the hall which was also directly linked internally by a new doorway into the solar tower. The insertion of a doorway from the ground floor of the hall range into the base of the spiral staircase in the solar tower enabled service access to be provided through the ground floor without the need for servants to pass through the family accommodation above. Extra family bedrooms were also created at this time by inserting a first floor within the kitchen in the north wing. The mid eighteenth century saw the family accommodation extended further along the north wing, initially displacing servants' accommodation on the first floor and then service rooms below. Alterations to existing family rooms included the insertion of Venetian windows as well as the creation of the Stone Parlour with its enriched plaster ceiling, and of a chapel within one end of the former long gallery. The hall range was largely rebuilt in 1773-4 to designs in the Gothic style by John Hird, a double flight of steps replacing the existing flight in the courtyard and opening into an entrance vestibule with a hall beyond and a full upper floor over both. Some internal refitting was undertaken early in the nineteenth century, and later in the century a two-storey Banqueting Hall was created in the solar tower. Between 1897 and 1902 Sir Gerald, later Lord Strickland, employed J F Curwen to modernise the house and make it more convenient to live in. A carriageway was inserted through the ground floor of the hall range, internal steps replacing the displaced outer double flight, and room uses were altered. The first floor of the solar tower became the dining room and sitting room, the former hall the drawing room, and in the south wing a kitchen was created on the ground floor and a new chapel at the outer end of the first floor, the original chapel becoming a library. After his second marriage in 1926 new gardens were created by Lady Strickland who also further improved the interior of the house. Lord Stricklands son-in-law, Henry Hornyold, changed his surname after marriage to Hornyold-Strickland, and in 1950 the Sizergh Estate was given to The National Trust by Mr Henry and the Hon. Mrs Hornyold-Strickland and Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Hornyold-Strickland (English Heritage, September 2000). Sizergh consists of a hall range, peel tower and later enlargements. The S tower, probably C15, appears to have been added to an earlier hall with crosswing which forms the basis of the N tower. Original pre-C15 external entrance to Hall is at ground floor level on E side. Remains of wall under present veranda apparently date from alterations between 1670-1770. Alterations for carriage entrance C19. Subsidiary wings to W mid C16 with later alterations. Limestone rubble walls, wings partially rendered. Pitched roofs slated, with decorative barge boards (Q C17) and stone ball finials, embattled roofs leaded; leadwork to S tower turret dated 1749. Variety of stone chimney stacks. Windows dating from various periods. The interior has vaulted undercrofts to N and S towers; mural staircase in S tower; very fine panelling from C16 and later; dated Jacobean glass. Also some fine early plasterwork. See various sources for details. LB Grade I. According to L Cantor, Walter de Strickland was given licence to empark at Sizergh in 1335. Exact location and extent of park not known. The gardens at Sizergh Castle are listed in the National Gardens Register as Grade II (downgraded from II* as part of the Register Upgrade Programme 7 October 1999). The partial route of a culvert and a well were uncovered during remedial works in the Castle grounds in 2006 (OA North 2006).

NTSMR 20052

Name Funerary Cairn, Sizergh Fell, Sizergh **Period** Bronze Age

NGR SD4939586885 **Type** BURIAL CAIRN

Sources RCHM, 1936; Clare, T, 1973; T McKenny Hughes, 1904; C Fell, 1953/54; NMR Excavation Index 629383; H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; D L Clarke, 1970

Description

Excavation of this cairn in 1903 yielded sherds of a type B1 Beaker. The tumulus can no longer be identified. A stone heap with larger stones around the base covered several solution hollows (clints and grykes). A large stone 0.45 x 0.3 x 0.2m covered a hollow in which portions of a type B1 Beaker were found. According to RCHM the tumulus is 7.2m in diameter. The Beaker has been reconstructed and is kept at Sizergh Castle. The vessel has been reconstructed at the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, and is kept at Sizergh Castle. This cairn is small, very low and grassed over with a few protruding stones, and is only just discernible. The beaker, corpus number 1023, is of the 'All Over Cord' group. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site consists of a low grassy sub-circular mound with frequent occurrence of exposed field clearance stone visible on the surface. There is possible exposure of the stone apron on the eastern edge. The site is located near to the top break of slope of the west-facing side of Sizergh Fell.

NTSMR 20053

Name Burial Cairn, Sizergh Fell, Sizergh **Period** Prehistoric

NGR SD4953186869 **Type** BURIAL CAIRN

Sources Clare, T, 1973; T McKenny Hughes, 1904; C Fell, 1965; RCHM Westmorland Inventory 1936; M Edmonds, H Evans, J Lund & R Maxwell, 2002; H Evans & M Edmonds, 2003; P M Ireland, 1971; H Tideswell, Field visits, 1996; M Start, 2002; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Excavation in 1903 found the skeletons of 4 adults and a child, all placed 'closely doubled up in a sitting posture'. The cairn was circular, about 50 feet in diameter. The mode of burial suggests either multiple interments of the Neolithic 'Dorchester' culture or a series of single grave burials of Beaker or more probably, food vessel type. The cairn is quite prominent as an earthen perimeter bank with heaped rubble inside. The skeletons are on display in Sizergh Castle. For a two week period during July 2003 archaeologists from the University of Sheffield and The National Trust undertook the excavation of a Prehistoric funerary cairn on Sizergh Fell, Cumbria. The investigation took place as part of an ongoing research project concerned with the characterisation of landscape features and previously excavated cairns on the fell. The monument in question had seen excavation in the first years of the twentieth century however no dating evidence had been recovered and excavation spoil had masked what appeared to be intact structural elements of the cairn. A trench was cut through the monument, incorporating what was believed to be the excavation spoil in the internal area of the feature and overlying the original body of the cairn. Although no datable finds were recovered the structural makeup of the feature was established as was the extent of the previously excavated trench within the central burial area (Evans & Edmonds 2003). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 20055

Name Findspot of Roman Pottery, south-west of Sizergh Castle **Period** Roman

NGR SD4970087400 **Type** FINDSPOT

Sources Pers comm/Billy Nicholson; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Alleged location of find of Roman pottery. OA North Field Visit 2010. No further finds were recovered during the present

NTSMR 20056

Name Roman coins findspot, south-east of Sizergh Castle **Period** Roman

NGR SD5003588953 **Type** COIN HOARD

Sources Machell, 1691; Pers comm/Mike Hancox, Sept 2004; OA North Survey 2010

Description

According to Machell, Roman coins were found here: 'Two silver coins were found on the South East side of the house [Sizergh Hall] while digging the garden about fifteen years ago [c 1677]'. One of the coins identified by David Shotter as a brass sestertius of Faustina (161-175 AD) showing Diana with a lighted torch. On display at Sizergh Castle in September 2004 (Hancox 2004). OA North Site Visit 2010. Discovery of Roman coins. No further details for this discovery exist. Presumably the coins were recovered during landscaping works in the park or when the Ha-Ha was constructed?

NTSMR 20057

Name Mound, north east of The Clump on Sizergh Fell **Period** Unknown

NGR SD4948086980 **Type** MOUND

Sources T Clare, 1973; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This low mound is located on a ridge approximately 385 feet above sea level. The mound appears to have been disturbed on the west (Clare, T. 1973). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described although it appears likely to be natural in origin rather than a prehistoric cairn.

NTSMR 20058

Name Mound, north west of The Clump, Sizergh Fell **Period** Prehistoric

NGR SD4937586945 **Type** MOUND

Sources Clare, T, 1973; M Edmonds, H Evans, J Lund & R Maxwell, 2002; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This mound measures 6m in diameter and 0.3m high and is located on the northern slopes of Sizergh Fellside (Clare, T. 1973). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. The putative prehistoric feature is now thought to be of natural origin.

NTSMR 20160

Name Sedgwick Gunpowder Works near Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5085387691 **Type** GUNPOWDER WORKS

Sources C Brown, 1995; Kendal Cumbria Records Office, 1839; E M Patterson, 1995; Wilson; Marshall, Davies-Shield; MPP Gunpowder Industry; AM Schedule; LB Index; C Dunn *et al*, 2003; S Clarke, 2008

Description

In 1857 a company was formed to manufacture gunpowder on a site on the west side of the River Kent, stretching for about 1 km from the suspension bridge situated just below the Gate House. The layout was excellent, but not very easy to show on a map as, like most Gunpowder Mills, it was long and narrow. The Sedgwick Gunpowder Mill was worked by water powder; there was a wooden weir (dam) across the River Kent at the north end of the property, which diverted the water into the long, stone-built head-race which runs through the mill to the waterwheel pit, where the great waterwheel drove the Incorporating Mills. This head-race is also known as a 'lead'. The Sedgwick Gunpowder Mills did not flourish at first, but after about ten years they were brought by Mr. Henry Swinglehurst and become quite prosperous. They employed about 50 people and the output was some 20 tonnes per week. It is curious to think that before the 1914-18 War probably at least half the black blasting made in the United Kingdom was produced by five mills located within a circle with a centre near Crook and a radius of no more than 30 km. By the end of the war new techniques had been developed, and W.H. Wakefield & Co. had begun to take over this little group of mills, later selling them to the combine which had become a part of the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd (Wilson, Lord). The site was closed down and its structure cleared, as the independent industry began to fail, in 1935. There were 2 gunpowder mills, Old Sedgwick (licensed in 1764), and New Sedgwick (1858). Both were eventually controlled by Wakefield & Co. Before WWI Sedgwick had 9 mills running and produced ca 21 3/4 tons per week (Marshall & Davies-Shiel). A large later C19 complex. A high proportion of the original buildings have been demolished to ground level, but with few exceptions the sites survive undisturbed, and the site as a whole retains its integrity. The overall quality of preservation is less good than Low Wood and Kennal Vale, but the wide range of moderately preserved components renders the whole complex worthy of scheduling. The site is used as a caravan park and there has been some damage to the site as a result of this. Much of the workshop complex is derelict; the two ranges of incorporating mills are also deteriorating rapidly, due to tree growth. Urgent maintenance is needed (MPP Step 3 Report). The following buildings are listed Grade II: Gatehouse and Office - LBS 472818. Mid-C19 with minor C20 alterations. Workshop complex - LBS 472820. Mid to late C19 with minor C20 alterations. Search House and Clocking on Shed - LBS 472819. Mid C19, with minor late C20 alterations (LB List). A survey was undertaken by English Heritage in 2000-2002 of the former gunpowder works as part of the Cumbrian Gunpowder Industry Project. New Sedgwick replaced the eighteenth century gunpowder works at Old Sedgwick (SMR 41010 - closed in 1852 after expiry of its lease) and operated until 1935. The site was later requisitioned as a World War II munitions store, and partially developed as a caravan park (extant) in 1977 (EH 2006). A watching brief conducted in 2006 for the Caravan Club found the buried remains of an early 20th century powder press house consisting of stone foundations and internal features relating to the powder press process. The remains were retained in-situ (OAN 2008).

NTSMR 20298

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, Back Spring Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4868488561 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Search, 1998; H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Level platform. 8m x 6m and 27m circumference. Cut into back of slope - no revetment at front, but built up. Present tree cover, semi-mature oak, beech, holly. Some charcoal found. No coppicing in area but this wood burnt down in the 1950's and was replanted. Possible former pitstead. Just above a break of slope. (Tideswell; 1997). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. An oval charcoal burning platform, only slightly cut into the slope on the east side and banked on the west side. Associated rectangular pit 15m to the north east. The pit is 2m long by 1m wide by 0.5m deep and is straight sided. 10m to the north-east is an associated scoop 3m long by 2m wide and 0.6m deep.

NTSMR 20541

Name Holeslack Farm, Helsington, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4922988439 **Type** FARMSTEAD

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A farmstead consisting of 7 buildings, including: Farmhouse (20541*1); Barn (20541*2); Barn & Shippon (20541*3); Garden Shelter (20541*4); Lime kiln (20541*5); Ice House (20541*6); and Earth Closet (20541*7).

NTSMR 20564

Name Park End Cottage, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4860088684 **Type** FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE

Sources**Description**

Domestic complex consisting of 4 buildings, including: cottage (20564*1); former Barn and Loose Box (20564*2); Ruin (20564*3); and former Earth Closet (20564*4).

NTSMR 20568

Name Sizergh Cottage, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4997487275 **Type** ESTATE COTTAGE

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987**Description**

This large cottage forms the S end of Fellside Cottages. It is located W of the Strickland Arms and is to the S of Sizergh Castle. It originally consisted of a small eighteenth century 2 up and 2 down cottage similar to, but for some reason slightly higher than, the other Fellside Cottages. During the late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century a large Drawing Room with bedroom above and cellar below was added to the E and the kitchen and scullery were added to the rear (E). It is definitely a genteel cottage and during the early 20th century it was lived in by the Hornyold-Strickland family who also used the adjoining cottage (1 Fellside Cottages). At this time the large Coach House (20568*1) at the rear was used to accommodate the Maltese servant and the Still House maintains its aristocratic air. Also associated with this building is a coal shed (20568*2). **IMPORTANT FEATURES** - Flag floors, dining room and bedrooms 1 and 3, and kitchen fireplaces. All interior woodwork. Windows. Beams. Cornices. Picture Rails.

WALLS - Surface gathered and some quarried stone to the original cottage with roughly dressed quoins. The Drawing Room Wing has dressed stone blocks with dressed quoins. There are flat voussoired arches to most windows and doors. Some whitewash remains on the E elevation at ground floor level.

ROOF - The internal construction of this roof was inaccessible but externally it consists of a hipped roof over the drawing room, hipped and returned into roof of the original cottage. The kitchen and scullery roof rising to the eaves height of the main roof. It is made of graded slates rising to sandstone ridges.

DRAWING ROOM WING DETAILS

CELLAR - 2 hardwood beams, flagstone floor, stone steps ascending to the hallway.

HALLWAY - painted flag floor. Simple moulded cornice.

DRAWING ROOM - Fireplace at one time where window now is, existing fireplace 20th century tile with a difficult flue. Another blocked window exists adjacent to the fireplace, original arrangement of this room difficult to interpret. Picture rail and moulded cornice divided into 3 panels by 2 plastered beams. Wooden floor.

STAIRWAY - Pine turned newels with ball finials, square balusters and a simply moulded handrail, with good fretwork scrolls on the steps.

BEDROOM 1 - Fine nineteenth century wooden fireplace surround with moulded mantle-shelf. Blacked cast-iron grate and surround with a simple hearth.

STORE 1 - Possibly inserted during the early 20th century to provide a dressing room for bedroom 1.

THE ORIGINAL COTTAGE

DINING ROOM - Good fireplace as in bedroom 1, cupboard to the left of the fireplace, 2 x 2 panel door with open shelved recess over. One beam. Wooden floor. Door originally gave access to 1 Fellside Cottages.

BATHROOM and WC - 20th century insertion with good cast-iron bath on feet.

BEDROOM 2 - cupboard with 2 x 3 moulded panels matching door, wide nailed floorboards.

BEDROOM 3 - Cupboard as bedroom 2, fireplace simple, very good early nineteenth century. Hob grate with brass cone fittings.

KITCHEN and SCULLERY ADDITION - Kitchen fine nineteenth century stone fireplace with mantle-shelf stone flagged floor. Door now a cupboard with 2 x 3 panel doors and 2 x 1 panel doors. Cupboard to left of fireplace with 2 x 2 panel doors and 2 x 1 panel doors.

SCULLERY - 6 curing hooks. Stone flag floor.

STORE - Hardwood chamfered principal rafters, 2 hardwood purlins laid in single lengths. Wide nailed boards, simple hand painted frieze.

ATTIC - Horizontal plank partition with single light with softwood posts. Cobbled courtyard to rear with stone stand for water butt to the left of the back door and a slate topped sconce. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 20569

Name Three Fellside Cottages, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4997587295 **Type** ESTATE COTTAGE
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987

Description

A domestic complex including cottage (20569*1) and associated Bank Barn (20569*2) and workshop (20569*3).

NTSMR 20570

Name Stables Cottage, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4979587883 **Type** ESTATE COTTAGE
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987

Description

Stable Cottage, formerly called Garage Cottage, with its attached garage (building *1) forms the N side of the 'Stable' Courtyard at Sizergh Castle. Its original function is uncertain, but probably agricultural. The spacing of the 3 windows on the W side of the drawing room and the blocked vents in the gable suggest a shippon or possible stable with hayloft over. It now forms a spacious 3 bedroomed house. Previously the drawing room end had formed a small cottage, but during the 1980's restoration the size of the house was almost doubled by the incorporation of an adjoining garage. This building appears to date from the eighteenth century, although much altered.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof timbers, dressed stone voussoired arched to windows.

WALLS - Surface gathered and some quarried mortar with roughly dressed quoins, large buttresses on the W gable. Dressed stone voussoirs form the lintels of the three W facing drawing room windows. Stone ball finial at apex of roof.

DOOR - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge, resting upon at the E end a hardwood tie beam truss with pegged collar notched and pegged at apex, 2 hardwood purlins / pitch hardwood ridge purlin boarded out. At W end the same configuration but with a sawn softwood king post truss with angle struts bolted to the E face of the truss. Riven rafters are exposed at this end and the slates are felted underneath.

INTERIOR DETAILS

DRAWING ROOM - Hardwood beam partially concealed. Good reproduction eighteenth century fireplace. 20th century moulding cornice.

STAIRCASE - 20th century painted pine.

BEDROOM 1 - Small nineteenth century fireplace. Exposed hardwood tie beam.

BEDROOM 2 - Exposed hardwood tie beam. (NT VBS SURVEYOR: 1987)

NTSMR 20571

Name Garden Cottage, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4989488014 **Type** ESTATE COTTAGE
Sources National Trust VBS 1987

Description

This much extended and altered cottage is situated to the n of Sizergh Castle and forms part of the garden wall along the N drive. The central portion, now the living room with two bedrooms above, is the original portion dating from the early eighteenth century with its good mullioned window. Also some rebuilding of the W gable of this part suggests the more usual gable chimney. To this, in the late nineteenth or early 20th century, an extension was built at the E gable, now containing the staircase. Then in the early to mid 20th century the kitchen and bathroom was added. In the mid 20th century the study was added to the E creating the existing cottage.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Beams, mullioned windows, including window latches.

WALLS - Completely obscured by hard render.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge over the living room section. 1 Hardwood collar truss, hardwood ridge

purlin and purlins sawn softwood rafters and slates torched underneath. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 20572

Name Buildings, Sizergh Gardens, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4987588002 **Type** GARDEN BUILDING
Sources

Description

Four individual buildings situated in Sizergh Castle gardens, including; Garden Store and Boathouse (20272*1); Glasshouse (20272*2); Former potting shed and earth closet (20272*3); and Pump House (20572*4).

NTSMR 20576

Name Fellside Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4997687022 **Type** FARMSTEAD

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1986

Description

Farm complex consisting of 4 buildings, including: farmhouse (20576*1); Dog Kennels & Earth Closet (20576*2); Variant Bank Barn & Cart shed (20576*3); and Stable, Barn, Looseboxes & Granary (20576*4).

NTSMR 20577

Name Courtyard Cottages, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4981187861 **Type** ESTATE COTTAGE

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987

Description

This fine mid eighteenth century stable block forms the E side of the service courtyard of Sizergh Castle and was constructed during Cecilia Towneley's time. It was converted during x1928 to form a keeper's cottage and garage by Procter & Birkbeck, Architects. Then in the mid 20th century the building was converted into 2 cottages. The original arrangement appears to have been a central stable with flanking coach houses with hayloft and groom's accommodation above. No internal fittings remain but it does maintain its fine silhouette with ogee domed octagonal cupola on the central block. The circular opening on the front once housed a clock.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Cupola, arched openings, 2 circular openings, hardwood beams and all roof timbers especially the cupola construction.

WALLS - Quarried stone with dressed stone voussoirs to the principal openings and decorative circle on E and W elevations. Building 2 is rendered and largely concealed with ivy.

ROOF - Graded slate, hipped roof to wings supported on a hardwood king post truss with angle struts, sawn softwood purlins and 2 / pitch sawn softwood rafters and ridge purlin. Slates torched. Central portion - chipped graded slate roof resting upon 2 hardwood beams running N-S and 2 king post trusses bolted at base running E-W supporting the timber tower with arched and architaved opening on 4 faces, supported a lead flashed ogee octagonal dome. Sawn softwood purlins and rafters. Slates torched.

INTERIOR - BUILDING 1

PANTRY - formerly a WC

KITCHEN - hardwood beam

SITTING ROOM - 2 chamfered hardwood beams, 20th century tile fireplace, picture rail a very tall space. Enclosed staircase.

INTERIOR - BUILDING 2

LIVING ROOM - 20th century tile fireplace.

NTSMR 20584

Name Low Sizergh Farm, Helsington, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5019587656 **Type** FARMSTEAD

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Farm complex consisting of 6 buildings, including: House (20584*1); Loose Box (20584*2); Bank Barn (20584*3); Shippon

& Hayloft (20584*4); two Loose Boxes (20584*5) and Garage (20584*6). OA North Field Visit 2010 The site is as

NTSMR 20601

Name Cinderbarrow Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4866687115 **Type** FARMSTEAD

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987

Description

This farmstead comprises 5 buildings, including: farmhouse (20601*1); Barn (20601*2); Shippon (20601*3); Milking Parlour (20601*4); and Shelter Shed (20601*5).

NTSMR 20603

Name Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4894287192 **Type** FARMSTEAD
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; S Denyer, 1991

Description

A farmstead comprising 6 buildings, including: farmhouse (20603*1); Bank Barns (20603*2); Shelter shed (20603*3); Shelter Shed (20603*4); Earth Closet (20603*5); Peatcote (20603*6).

NTSMR 20618

Name Netherwells Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4978588725 **Type** FARMSTEAD
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987

Description

A farm complex consisting of 8 buildings including: farmhouse (20618*1); Barn (20618*2); Stable (20618*3); Shippon (20618*4); Midden (20618*5); Stables (20618*6); Looseboxes (20618*7 and 20618*8).

NTSMR 20626

Name Park End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4850788861 **Type** FARMSTEAD
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A farmstead comprising 5 buildings including: farmhouse (20626*1); Barn (20626*2); Shippons & Dairy (20626*3); Store formerly a Pigsty (20626*4); and Earth Closet (20626*5). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21255

Name Extractive Pit, Back Spring Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4874588595 **Type** EXTRACTIVE PIT
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Unlined small pit measuring 5m long by 2m wide and up to 1m deep. It is located just above break of slope and approximately 40m north of platform (NTSMR 20298). OA North Field Visit 2010. No site could be found at this location.

NTSMR 21256

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, Back Spring Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4871388671 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Indistinct platform, with charcoal in animal disturbed soil, at floor of slope - approximately 7m x 6m, 9.26m circumference. Slightly undercut at back. Approximately 45m N of 'small pit'. Very large Sycamore at front edge and cut off stump - approximately 1 1/4m high on N side. (Tideswell; 1997) OAN Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. The tree is probably a chestnut not sycamore.

NTSMR 21257

Name Quarry, north end of Brigsteer Park Wood **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4866988722 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Possible small limestone quarry 1 1/2m high, 50m long, 3m from bottom of scarp to edge - runs along break of slope. (Tideswell; 1997). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described, the linear quarry runs along a north/south orientated

NTSMR 21258

Name Stone Lined Pit, Back Spring Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4871588335 **Type** EXTRACTIVE PIT
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Two small pits at base of ravine and below downward sloping track. 2m across, 1 1/4m deep, and 3 1/4m long. Could be stone lined. Smaller one above. (Tideswell; 1997). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site could not be identified at this location. It is probably a small-scale quarry scoop.

NTSMR 21259

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, Back Spring Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4872588397 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Oval platform 6m x 7m immediately below track - back 1 1/4m deep - cut into slope. Front about 1m revetted but on stone visible. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21260

Name Clearance Cairn, south of St John's Church, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4884188662 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Heap of moss covered stones - limestone adjacent to wall - 2m high x 7m long and 3 1/2m wide. Could be pile associated with wall building - a circular depression / quarry / kiln is 25m to the NW further along the wall in a small copse of trees. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit. The site is as described. It was probably created during wall construction.

NTSMR 21261

Name Potash Kiln, south-west of St John's church, Helsington, **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4882388693 **Type** POTASH KILN
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Circular heap of stones with a gap in S end going to another small circular level area. Dished in the middle, approximately 6m x 7m in the middle and overall 11m across. Looks like a small kiln. In a small patch of trees about 8m from wall. Ash trees and thorn trees growing round perimeter. I think it may have been some kind of kiln, but not a lime kiln. Small stones all around base and sides. Another person has looked at this and does not think it is a kiln as the sides are not steep and deep enough. (Tideswell; 1998)

NTSMR 21262

Name Walled Lane, south of Wells Garth, Helsington **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4862688933 **Type** DROVE ROAD
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The 'Water Lane' to allow stock from the fell to have access to the water troughs lower down, when fell enclosed. Lane 3m wide, walls limestone - 1 1/4m high. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. Parts of the walls are becoming derelict.

NTSMR 21263

Name Quarry, Brigsteer Brow, Helsington **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4836589375 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Old limestone quarry just off main track leading to the Brigsteer / Kendal Road. Cut into very steep wooded slope. Quarry now overgrown with brambles. Evidence of quarrying also 25m to S. Not shown of 1st Edition OS Map (6') - 1860 but shown on 1936 OS Map (Tideswell; 1998).

NTSMR 21264

Name Quarry, Brigsteer Brow, Helsington, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4831589478 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Old quarry just off track leading to Brigsteer / Kendal Road. Approximately 40m long and 160m from Quarry 21263*0. Not shown on the 1936 or 1860 OS Map (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described

NTSMR 21265

Name Gate Stoups, Brigsteer to Kendal Road, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4827389502 **Type** GATEWAY
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Pair of limestone gate stoups approximately 1.4m high with metal bracket to take a gate - no gate there. Track 2.25m wide at this point. Just before the track reaches the Brigsteer to Kendal Road. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21266

Name Trackway, St John's Church, Helsington, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4870089182 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Trackway approximately 2m wide cutting across field and under wall into wood (and therefore must pre-date the wall) leading to Brigsteer / Kendal Road. In other direction lies St John's Church. Cut by modern fence but gate in fence is at position of trackway. Fairly steep slope above and below. Trackway roughly following contour of land. Small quarry where track meets wall of wood (NTSMR 21267). Track not shown on 1st edition (6") OS map 1860, but wall is. Area now wooded north-west of wall not wooded on 1st edition (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21267

Name Quarry, Brigsteer Brow, Helsington, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4856689295 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small quarry 3 1/2m by 3m and 1 1/4m deep by trackway (21266*0) as it reaches the wall of the wood. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21268

Name Quarries, north of St John's Church, Helsington, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4886589104 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small limestone quarry 3.3m long, 2m. high and 7m wide. On hillside just N of old school and Church of St John. Dry Valley below with gorse, a small copse of ash trees and old badger set (Tideswell; 1998).

OA North Field Visit 2010. A series of four quarries located east of a track leading from the Brigsteer/Kendal Road to St. John's Church, Helsington. The first quarry is the largest, being 15m long by 6m wide and 1.5m deep, it is orientated north to south. The second quarry is 12m long by 8m wide and 1.3m deep. The third is 22m long by 3m wide and 1m deep. The fourth is 6m long by 3m wide and 0.8m deep. They comprise localised quarrying on limestone

NTSMR 21269

Name Sheepfold, Windy Howe, Helsington, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4900089414 **Type** SHEEP FOLD

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Possible tumble wall near corner of field, adjacent to road. Could have formed part of a small animal enclosure. Metal pot in corner 76cm in diameter and 40cm deep - could appear to be something to do with animal feeding or drinking. Is shown as a small divided enclosure on the 1st Edition OS Map. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. Site as described. It is a rectangular two celled sheepfold measuring 15m long by 11m wide and has walls surviving up to 0.4m high in places.

NTSMR 21271

Name Chapel House, north-east of St John's Church, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4904889017 **Type** HOUSE

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Possible rectangular building 12m x 7m with 2 walls upstanding to 1 3/4m now joined to a field wall making a sheep pen type of structure just off the track leading from St John's Church. Two other possible relict walls now grassed over are approximately 1/4m high. Medium sized tree in structure, wall curving round a yew tree of far side of wall. A building called Chapel House is shown on the 1st Edition OS Map in this position and 3 people were living there in 1851 (Tideswell; 1998). OAN Field Visit 2010. The site lay just outside of The National Trust landholding. Presumably the house was associated with the nearby church and it was abandoned and demolished before the 2nd Edition OS mapping. There are three possible window blockings surviving in the walls of the fold. The surviving walls are 1.5m high and well-defined quoin stones survive on north-east corner of the building.

NTSMR 21273

Name Quarry, north-west corner of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4984587585 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Limestone quarry in north western corner of wood situated between west boundary wall and trackway. The quarry runs north to south for approximately 70m. There is a distance of 8m from spoil heap to quarry face, the quarry face approximately 2.5m high on average (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21274

Name Extractive Pit south end of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4983087310 **Type** EXTRACTIVE PIT

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Near boundary wall of Chapel Wood and 20m west of the gate is a deep pit which looks man made. The pit approximately 2m deep, 33m circumference, 3m across base, 6m across top, slightly oval in shape. Does not appear to be lined. Larch and beech trees stand close to the edge. (Tideswell 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. Clearly a shallow shaft working or trial excavation which appears to have more in common with mineral prospecting rather than limestone quarrying. Fragments of quartz and limestone 'marble' on the sides of the pit suggest that this may have been a trial to test the quality of the limestone in this area, presumably to see if it was of a sufficient quality to extract on a large scale as was the case elsewhere on the property. There are numerous other shallow scoops and pits, some with associated spoil heaps, to the north

NTSMR 21275

Name Drain, south west corner of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4978087320 **Type** DRAIN

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The line of the covered pipeline can be seen as a linear band of slightly risen moss covered stones along side a possible track. This band of raised stones extends for 4m down the slope and more follow the contour along to the wall. This band of stone could be the result of laying a pipe through part of the wood a few years ago according to Brian Fereday (NT Warden). (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. The band of stone fades out in line with the corner of the wall to the north and cannot be seen further to the east.

NTSMR 21276

Name Gate Stoups, Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4976287692 **Type** GATEWAY
Sources Field Visit; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Pair of gate stoups - limestone weathered. 2m high and 60cm by 30cm. At either side of gateway leading out of field 356 at N end leading towards castle. Gateway 3m wide (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. Site is as described. Ornamental gateway on south side of the castle.

NTSMR 21277

Name Ha-ha, north-west of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4981487662 **Type** HA-HA
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OS First Edition; OA North Survey 2010

Description

There is a broad ditch 2.5m wide, on the field side approximately 0.75m deep and at the far side there is a dry limestone retaining wall standing 1.1m high. The ditch has obviously been deeper but is now partly filled with soil and wall rubble. It appears to be the north west end of a ha-ha which continues as far as the junction with Chapel Wood. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The feature is largely as described apart from the following observations. The ha-ha is some 4.1m wide from break of slope to the back of the wall. There is no evidence to think that the ha-ha was ever substantially deeper than it appears now. The only material in the ditch is stone which has tumbled from the top of the ha-ha wall. The ha-ha doesn't continue on into Chapel Wood.

NTSMR 21278

Name Shelter Shed, Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4980887463 **Type** FIELD BARN
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1986; H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Site duplicated as NTSMR 26506. This extremely interesting shelter shed for cattle or deer stands in a field just S of Sizergh Castle. Open on both the N and S walls, the interior is divided into two rooms by a centre wall. The 1914 OS map shows a field wall (now removed) that ran due W from the centre of the building, dividing the present building in two. This demolished field wall clearly explains the function of this building as shelter sheds for both fields. A loft existed above these shelter sheds, the floor of which is removed, although floor beams still exist, access to this loft was through a pitching door in the W gable. Presumably hay was stored there and fed to animals below; the loft was probably partly open with no floor between the E W beams and the eaves. The building is probably of late eighteenth century date.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof structure. Circular Piers.

WALLS - Quarried and surface gathered limestone in mortar with circular limestone pillars supporting the eaves on both N and S sides. Part of the S side has been infilled with a limestone wall.

ROOF - Local slates laid in diminishing courses with cast iron gutters and clay ridge tiles supported by a structure of one tie beam truss, notched and pegged once at the apex, and pegged twice where the principle rafters and tie beam meet. The purlins are laid in single lengths over each bay and entrenched into the principle rafters. Truss and purlins are chamfered hardwood and rafters softwood. Some rafters are riven over N pitch, others all sawn. The S pitch has torched slates and the N pitch has been reroofed recently.

INTERIOR - Earth floor.

DOOR - Pitching door - 6 beaded planks, 2 battens, 1 tulip head hinge - mid nineteenth century.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

Field barn or deer shelter originally open to two fields, now situated in one large open field. One half of the south facing side has been partly blocked and was previously open sided like the north side. Each side has well built round pillars in the middle of each side. Roof intact and door in upper west gable end probably meant the upper part was used as a hay store. Smaller hole opposite east gable is probable owl hole. Overall dimensions 9m x 7m and approximately 5m high to apex. Pillars approximately 50cm diameter, 2.25m high to eaves. Some very large timbers spanning roof. Some of slates are missing from roof and part of inside of north east gable wall is collapsing, causing rot to all of timbers. Building is worth restoring as is very attractive building. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. Site is as described although the building defects have since been remedied.

NTSMR 21280

Name Quarry, Holeslack Spring, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4922388004 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small surface quarry approximately 10m x 3 1/2m and 3/4m deep. Near SW corner of wood. Further surface quarrying on other side of wall. Coppiced hazel tress in middle and ash round edge. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21281

Name Clearance Cairn, Holeslack Spring, Sizergh **Period** Unknown

NGR SD4912088480 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small pile of stones. 2m by 3m and 0.25m high. Moss covered. Birch tree growing out of stump just to north. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site could not be identified at this location. In any event it is unlikely to be a Bronze Age cairn.

NTSMR 21283

Name Ruined shelter, Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4941086770 **Type** SHELTER

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Two pieces of ruined wall upstanding to about 0.3m, approximately 2m by 3m forming a corner of a possible structure in front of a natural limestone edge. It looks as if it has been the base of a small shelter. There is a shallow surface quarry above and spoil heap below. The structure is locate at the western end of the quarry face recorded as NTSMR 21287 (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. Site is as described. There is a fragment of thin roof tile on site that might add weight to the suggestion that this feature was a structure or shelter.

NTSMR 21284

Name Quarry, north end of Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4942086770 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Area of probable surface limestone quarrying covering an area of roughly 7m by 12m, approximately 0.5m deep. The shallow surface quarry is located 3m from edge of the limestone quarried scarp recorded as NTSMR 21285 to the south and 7m from the boundary wall to the north (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21285

Name Limestone quarry, Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4949486776 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Area of quarrying along contour of slope, 100m long, 6m front to back and a second smaller quarry 6m further along slope, also following the contour. The quarry is roughly 30m from upper boundary wall. Large Yew trees can be seen below. The ground is steeply sloping and the quarry awkward to reach in places. The exposed quarry face extends along the contour intermittently as far as feature 21283*0. Tideswell; 1997. OA North Field Visit 2010. Site is as described.

NTSMR 21286

Name Quarry, north-east corner of Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4929986874 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Area of shallow pits that look like surface quarrying immediately to the south of the north west boundary wall of Middle Plantation. They seem to continue under the wall and appear on the open ground on Sizergh Fellside on the other side. Approximately 0.5m deep. The area of shallow quarries covers approximately 80m by 20m. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21287

Name Quarry, north-east corner of Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4950586795 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Area of shallow (50cm deep) limestone quarrying close to eastern boundary wall. Quarry face runs for a distance of roughly 40m before fading out. Likely to be a quarry making use of a natural outcrop (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Site Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21288

Name Ruined Structure, Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4941086750 **Type** STRUCTURE
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Foundations of small squarish structure approximately 2m by 2m with a width of walls approximately 0.3m. There is a large yew tree in corner. This feature is located approximately 14m from the boundary wall to the north and 6m from the quarry escarpment to the south NTSMR 21283. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21289

Name Quarry spoil heap, Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4943586745 **Type** SPOIL HEAP
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Spoil heap appears as a series of moss covered quarry waste spoil heaps approximately 25m below the eastern end of NTSMR 21285. They are likely to be the result of quarrying taking place along the scarp above. There are seven heaps in total. Area covered by spoil is approximately 7m by 25m. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21290

Name Stone Hut, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4893490221 **Type** HUT
Sources Mason, Field Visit, 1998; Jamie Lund, Field Visit, 1999; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Rectangular shelter ruin 5.6m x 4m, and 2m high. Wall remaining. No roof but evidence of slates around. Mortar used in walling. Track running alongside running N/S. Other piles of stones to S (possible wall base? 21293*0). Other 'circular feature' approximately 95m N (21292*0). Remains of 'raised bench' edge showing. The building is almost on the highest ridge. Was it perhaps a workmen's shelter / store, built at the time the surface limestone was taken off? Ruins of building have good square corners. Material is of the local limestone. Pieces (average) 0.3m and smaller in fill. Has been a strong substantial building. Now roofless. (Mason; 1998).

OA North Field Visit 2010. A single celled rectangular stone hut with all four wall elevations extant but unroofed. It was originally a slate roofed structure and remnants of 'green' Westmorland slates surround the structure. There is a south-facing entrance doorway and a blocked aperture internally on the north wall elevation just above floor level. External lime mortar survives up to 1.0m height on the north wall elevation. There are surviving footings for an internal bench and the remains of the door threshold where either side of the doorway there are two very old pieces of wood up to 0.5m high. The site may be a shooting box, or possibly a barn/store. It is shown on the 2nd Edition OS 6 inch mapping.

NTSMR 21291

Name Quarries, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4922589745 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources Mason, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Examples of surface quarrying (3 in a line along the wall). Small sub-rectangular quarry 4m x 3m and up to 0.7m in depth. Situated 5m from the wall onto the Brigsteer Road (E boundary). Similar quarry 10m to the S and nearer to the wall. Also a third smaller quarry to the N. This was recorded as an example of the surface quarrying spread over the Barrows. The walls are built from this limestone but there is so much; was is done on a commercial basis?

(Mason; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21292

Name Shelter, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4890290328 **Type** SHELTER

Sources Mason, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Circle of stones 1m E of possible relict wall. This walls runs S/N along ridge, it is now just a low tumble of stones, up to 0.2m high, 36m in length, alongside flat path / track. Circular feature 0.6m deep. Diameter average 2. A mixture of small and larger limestone pieces. This is 95m N of the shelter ruin (21290*0). What appears as a tumbled wall could be clearance when the wide, flat track was made? (Mason, 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The stone foundations of a possible oval-shaped shelter. There are no signs of an entrance. It is of rough construction with the site measuring 4m long by 3m wide with wall foundations up to 0.6m wide and 0.3m high.

NTSMR 21293

Name Boundary Wall, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4896190137 **Type** BOUNDARY WALL

Sources Mason, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

10m to the S of 'Shelter' feature (21290*0) and running along the ridge line are piles of stone alongside continuation of 'possible relict boundary or wall, for approximately 200m along the W edge of the ridge, following the contour line. This could be clearance when the wide, flat track was made. (Mason; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. Walling foundations of a linear wall associated with a possible shooting lodge hut. The wall is sat on the edge of a limestone escarpment and is mostly destroyed. The wall may have been re-used as the base for shelters of shooting stands, all of which are collapsed.

NTSMR 21294

Name Marker Cairn, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD4914390248 **Type** MARKER CAIRN

Sources Field Visit; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A very regular tower, limestone pieces, 1.75m high and 1.5m diameter. Near to larch tree. The surrounding surface looks to have been cleared, there are many tree stumps around, the feature (it could be fairly recent). (Mason; 1998) OA North Field Visit 2010. A well constructed boundary marker cairn.

NTSMR 21295

Name Marker Cairn, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD4913190374 **Type** MARKER CAIRN

Sources Mason, Field Visit 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A pile of stones 1.6m high (limestone with one regular corner on N edge. There are several yew trees in the immediate area (could it be decorative modern clearance?). Also new fenced off areas to the N and W - 5 or more of these about 4m square on average. Woodsman says the fenced off areas are to protect new growth from animals. (Mason; 1998). OAN Field Visit 2010. The site is a probably a boundary marker cairn. It is as described but the height is only 0.6m.

NTSMR 21296

Name Marker Cairn, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4960390253 **Type** MARKER CAIRN

Sources Mason 1998, OA North Survey 2010

Description

A triangular heap of limestone, with good corners, possible quite modern clearance. It is in the NE corner of the site, approximately 30m from the N boundary wall and 60m from the E wall onto Brigsteer Road (Mason; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. Drystone constructed triangular marker cairn. Well constructed vertical sides with a flat top.

NTSMR 21297

Name Blocked Wall Gap, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4956590125 **Type** WALL
Sources Mason, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Filled in gap showing in wall on boundary with Brigsteer Road. One very straight edge to south. Then difficult to tell how far gap extended. (Mason; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site could not be identified at this location.

NTSMR 21298

Name Drinking Trough, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Modern
NGR SD4916489693 **Type** TROUGH
Sources Big hugs from me x, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Alongside the east wall onto Brigsteer Road is an metal animal drinking trough. It stands on a concrete plinth, longer than the trough (possibly this metal trough has replaced an earlier one). 6m to the south is a mound with a breeze block tank on top (does it feed the trough?). There is a pipe leading in the direction of the trough. (Mason; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 21299

Name Boundary Bank, Fellside Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5007587085 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

NW corner of a possible platform with ditch to N running parallel to wall. Edge of platform 1/3m high. Ditch approximately 1 1/2m wide at this point. 33m E/W and 26m N/S - S and E edges irregular. (Tideswell; 1997). OA North Field Visit 2010. Regular break of slope running parallel with the field wall. Evidence of exposed stone along the bank. Previously described as a sub-rectangular platform extending into the field but more likely to be a relict hedge line which has been replaced with a stone wall. The former hedge line is clearly marked on the 1st Edition OS mapping of 1860. The change from dry stone wall to hedgerow is likely to be highlighted as a kink along the boundary line.

NTSMR 22722

Name Ditch near Sizergh Fellside located 50m north of Fellside Farm **Period** Modern
NGR SD5005387053 **Type** DITCH
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Ditch running W to E under a field wall and then turning roughly north-east parallel to field wall up to .75m deep, 2.5m wide and 30m long. (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. Site as described. Possible open drain to cope with run off water issuing from a spring close to the base of the field wall to the west.

NTSMR 22723

Name Boundary Bank, north of Fell Side Farm, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval
NGR SD5002087090 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Low stony bank - approximately 25m long and up to 1/2m high. Running approximately east to west. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. This bank could be a product of the removal of a former field wall shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping of 1860.

NTSMR 22724

Name Stony Bank, near Sizergh Fellside 100m north of Fellside Farm **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval
NGR SD5001787097 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Stony Bank 0.75m high and 2m wide. Two mature Hawthorn trees can be seen growing on the stony bank. Bank part of a series within an enclosure complex (Tideswell; 1997). OA North Field Visit 2010. Site as described. This stony bank is possibly a continuation of a relict field wall or hedgebank shown on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860.

NTSMR 22725

Name Boundary Bank, north of Fell Side Farm, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD5001087120 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Stony bank .75m high and 1m wide. Hawthorn tree growing by it. Part of an enclosure system? (Tideswell; 1997). OA North Field Visit 2010. Recorded as a stony bank and is a possible continuation of the boundary bank recorded as NTSMR 22724. The bank extends for 6m and is visible as a low bank constructed of field clearance material. A single mature Hawthorn survives on the bank. This bank could be a remnant of a former field wall or hedgerow shown on the 1st Ed OS mapping of 1860 or part of sub-rectangular enclosure recorded as NTSMR 22728.

NTSMR 22726

Name Enclosure, Sizergh Fell, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD5003087120 **Type** ENCLOSURE

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

E bank of enclosure 3/4m high by 1 1/2m wide and 15m long. Large ash tree in corner. Enclosure trapezoidal. 23m x 15m x 28m x 9m (Tideswell; 1997). OA North Field Visit 2010. Sub-rectangular enclosure with internal break of slope creating two levels. Southern end most substantial standing to height of 0.5m with veteran ash tree on eastern end. Banks include stone within build. No sign of entrance to enclosure. Site of spring 30m to west which might suggest a former use associated with stock management.

NTSMR 22727

Name Trackway at Sizergh Fellside 100m north east of Fellside Farm **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD5004587105 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Curving trackway 2m wide, 30m long. Cuts across SE corner of complex site in N region of field 315. OA North Field Visit 2010. Sunken trackway or hollow-way curving through northern-most quarter of the field. Seems to start from rectangular platform recorded as NTSMR 21299 and curves towards field gate to east.

NTSMR 22728

Name Boundary Wall, Sizergh Fellside, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5001087120 **Type** BOUNDARY WALL

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Ruined wall 1/3m high - 2 courses showing - W end of small enclosure approximately 7m across W end and 7m of N and S rubble bank / wall. Slightly larger, less distinct overgrown enclosure immediately to E of site. (Tideswell; 1997). OA North Field Visit 2010. Previously described as an enclosure, although the site seems to be little more than a small length of coursed dry stone wall footings approximately 1m in length and 0.3m in height. This feature is located above a spread of angular stone covering an area of approximately 2m by 4m. Both features contained within and L-shaped earthwork that possibly link with NTSMR 22725.

NTSMR 24238

Name Water Trough, north-east of Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4948088576 **Type** TROUGH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A ?modern stone-built water trough. It is a three-sided rectangular structure with concrete mortar with an internal black plastic pipe.

NTSMR 24240
Name Cairns, north-west of Holeslack Spring, Sizergh **Period** Unknown
NGR SD4905688236 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Cairns. OA North Field Visit 2010. No site was identified at the given location.

NTSMR 24241
Name Platform, south-west of Holeslack Spring, Sizergh **Period** Modern
NGR SD4910788108 **Type** SHOOTING STAND
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Cairns. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is not a cairn as it was previously described. It is a D-shaped platform measuring 7m long by 5m wide and is up to 0.6m high. It is probably a shooting stand or viewing platform.

NTSMR 24242
Name Cairn, south-west of Holeslack Spring, Sizergh **Period** Bronze Age
NGR SD4905787950 **Type** BURIAL CAIRN
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Possible cairn. OA North Field Visit 2010. A possible oval cairn located on the south end of a natural spur of land. It measures approximately 4m long by 3.5m wide and is up to 0.3m high. It is constructed of well packed turf covered stones. There are at least two, possibly three kerb stones exposed on the north-west end.

NTSMR 24244
Name Gravel Pit, north of Cinderbarrow Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4884887462 **Type** GRAVEL PIT
Sources OS Second Edition 25" Sheet XLII.3; OA North Survey 2010
 OA North Survey 2010

Description

Savinbrow Gravel Pit is situated just within Levens Parish boundary to the east of Savinbrow Quarry. OA North Field Visit 2010. A gravel pit shown on the 2nd Edition OS 6 inch mapping. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24246
Name Mound, west of Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Unknown
NGR SD4975887934 **Type** MOUND
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Mound. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is not a prehistoric structure. It is a natural earthen bank.

NTSMR 24247
Name Findspot of flint waste flakes, south of Hare Park, Sizergh **Period** Prehistoric
NGR SD4957387591 **Type** FINDSPOT
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Flint waste flakes.

NTSMR 24248
Name Findspot of Roman Glass, west of Nether Wells, Sizergh **Period** Roman
NGR SD4964588695 **Type** FINDSPOT
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Possible find of Roman glass.

NTSMR 24250

Name Mound, south-west of Holeslack Spring, Sizergh **Period** Unknown**NGR** SD4909488186 **Type** MOUND**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

Cairn. OA North Field Visit 2010. A turf-covered mound which possibly functioned as a shooting stand. It measures approximately 6m long by 5m wide and is up to 0.75m high.

NTSMR 24252

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, Brigsteer Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4867487682 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** Maxwell, Field Visit, 1995; OA North Survey 2010**Description**

Charcoal burning platform (Maxwell, R. 1995). This medium to small limestone platform measures 5 x 7 meters with a 0.75m front revetment. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24253

Name Lime kiln, north-east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4922987266 **Type** LIME KILN**Sources** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XLII; OS Second Edition 25 " Sheet XLII.3; OS, 1969; Maxwell, Field Visit, 1995; OA North Survey 2010**Description**

Lime kiln and possible associated quarry (Maxwell, R. 1995). This over grown small limestone quarry is reputed to have a lime kiln, but there is little evidence of this. OA North Field Visit 2010. The lime kiln is associated with a large limestone quarry which runs rough south-west to north-east for around 50m. The quarry is clearly shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1860. This edition also shows a square structure marked as a lime kiln close to the southern limit of the quarry. Immediately to the east of this is a round circle, presumably the stoking hole for the kiln. Very little fabric belonging to the kiln can be seen today. However, remains of the curving internal wall of the kiln fire hole and remains of the heat affected kiln lining can be seen. A small part of the outer masonry fabric of the kiln also exists.

NTSMR 24254

Name Clearance Cairn, east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4923087190 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN**Sources** R Maxwell, Field Visit, 1995; OA North Survey 2010

Description Robbed out cairn (Maxwell, R. 1995). Circular clearance cairn built mainly of small limestone cobbles and field clearance stone with one large boulder in the centre area. Outer diameter 4m by 4m. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. The cairn is very likely to be a clearance cairn and may be associated with one of the areas clearance for ridge and furrow cultivation to the south or east. 2m south of the cairn is an oval arrangement of rounded glacial boulders. These stones have been deliberately placed although its intended function is unknown. This oval of stones measures 2.2m east-west by 4.1m north-south.

NTSMR 24255

Name Possible shell midden remains in southern part of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Unknown**NGR** SD4984187338 **Type** SHELL MIDDEN**Sources** H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010**Description**

Scatter of cockle shells to the east of the gateway along the southern boundary of Chapel Wood. It was believed to have been found during the laying of a pipeline (Tideswell 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. The scatter of cockle shells rests on top of a spread of rounded stones which could be the result of field clearance of recent disturbance. The possibility that the shells may have been brought to the surface is very intriguing and could explain why the shells sit on top of the stones.

NTSMR 24256

Name Disturbed ground, south end of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4983087320 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

The south-west corner of Chapel Wood is very disturbed and appears as an area of shallow scoops separated by stone banks. There are also a number of levelled areas alongside linear piles of rounded stone. It is possible that this represents extensive surface trialling for the quartz rich band of limestone that was found elsewhere on the property and known as 'Sizergh marble'. The proximity of the pit feature which contains such limestone deposits makes this a possibility. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24257

Name Copse on eastern slope of Sizergh Fell **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4961586915 **Type** WOOD
Sources C Scurfield, 2004; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The site consists of an oval enclosure, with a diameter of between 30m and 40m and is situated on the eastern slope of Sizergh Fellside close to the summit. Currently the site is enclosed with a dry, limestone wall which encloses 11 beech trees and 2 ash trees. Graffiti has been engraved onto the lower trunks and inc. '1881' 'JD 1884' with the earliest dating from the 1870s. The plantation is widely believed to have been a landscape planting carefully placed in order to break up the skyline from the avenue of oak trees in Levens Park. Levens Hall are thought to have owned this enclosure until recently which would support this theory. The oval stone built enclosure wall is suggested to be a Post-Medieval warning beacon that was owned by Levens Hall. However, supporting evidence for this is totally lacking. OA North Field Visit 2010. The stand of beech trees are shown on the Sizergh Castle Estate Map dated 1827 and the 1st Edition map of 1860, although the wall is absent. This suggests the trees were grown in cages and that the idea of a warning beacon is very unlikely.

NTSMR 24258

Name Cairn, Sizergh Fell, Sizergh **Period** Unknown
NGR SD4948586895 **Type** BURIAL CAIRN
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This low mound is a possible cairn it rises to over a third of a meter high. It measures 4 x 5 meters across. It is slightly oval in shape. OA North Field Visit 2010. Site as described. This possible cairn was identified by Sheffield University in 2002 and is now thought to be a natural mound.

NTSMR 24259

Name Possible funerary cairn, south-west of The Clump, Sizergh Fell, Sizergh **Period** Unknown
NGR SD4937086900 **Type** BURIAL CAIRN
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Possible remnants of a cairn 3m by 4m meters across and up to a third of a meter at its highest point. OA North Field Visit 2010. This feature could not easily be located due to the flimsy description and the multitude of mounds on the fellside. However, the description seems to fit with a low mound to the north-west of the Bronze Age funerary cairn recorded as NTSMR 20052.

NTSMR 24260

Name Roman Quern Stone Findspot, near Low Sizergh Farm, Sizergh **Period** Roman
NGR SD5050087500 **Type** FINDSPOT
Sources B Fereday, 1995

Description

Quern stone without side hole for handle, broke in 2 pieces. Made from gritstone and asymmetric with a flat lower surface. The height is a maximum 14.5cm and at its minimum it is 12cm. The base measures 27cm maximum and 21cm minimum (across its damaged part). It is considered to be Roman in date. It was found in 2 pieces at Low Sizergh Farm within a wall being rebuilt by the orchard, by Brian Fereday (NT employee) 1995. The pieces were approximately, 20 meters apart but obviously fit together.

NTSMR 24261

Name Quarry, west of Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4903888514 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OS Second Edition 25" Map number 38/15; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Site of Holeslack Quarry, no longer marked by the OS. OA North Field Visit 2010. A pair of quarry scoops located on the south side of the farm track leading towards Holeslack Farm from the west. The quarries may have been for building construction at the farm. The site is first shown on the 2nd Edition OS 6 inch mapping.

NTSMR 24263

Name Savinbrow Quarry, south end of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4864887415 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OS First Edition 6" Map number 42; OS Second Edition 25" Map number 42/3; OS, 1914; OS, 1969; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Site of Savinbrow quarry, still marked by OS. OA North Field Visit 2010. A number of very large tiered scoops cut into the hillside and forming a continuous quarry complex on the southern end of Brigsteer Park Wood. The site was used as a municipal quarry in the twentieth century and has been subject to much dumping on the western end.

NTSMR 24264

Name Quarry in the centre of Lane End Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4901087000 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OS Second Edition 25" Sheet XLII.3; OA North Survey 2010

Description

OA North Field Visit 2010. A shallow limestone quarry located in the central part of Lane End Plantation. Quarry face is roughly 22m in length and has a gentle arching curve, with the highest point further up slope. Below this is a sunken quarried area covered with a scatter of broken stone fragments. Behind this is a long bank of spoil of spoil roughly 0.2m high and 3m in width. Probable source of walling stone.

NTSMR 24265

Name Large quarry in northern half of Lane End Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4905587010 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OS Second Edition 25" Sheet XLII.3; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Lane End Middle Quarry is situated in Lane End Plantation and was reached by a trackway from Lane End Farm. OA North Field Visit 2010. A substantial area of limestone quarrying located along an outcropping limestone face in the northern half of Lane End Plantation. This quarry is roughly 110m in length, although the extent of the quarrying varies greatly along this length. The working face is up to 4.5m in height and running parallel with the working face are substantial banks of spoil up to 0.75m in height and 5m in width, together with other small shallow working platforms and possible tracks that may be associated with the quarry. A possible trackway leads from the quarry towards Lane End Farm. The site is probably the source of walling and building stone for Lane End Farm.

NTSMR 24266

Name Site of dog kennels, north end of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4988587595 **Type** KENNELS
Sources OS First Edition 6" Sheet XLII; OS Second Edition 25" Sheet XLII.3; OA North Survey 2010

Description

OA North Field Visit 2010. The site of former dog kennels lies beside a trackway along the northern boundary of Chapel Wood (also known as Dog Kennel Wood). It is marked as a kennel on the 1st Edition OS map of 1860. This map shows the site as a rectangular building aligned north-west/south-east with three small pounds or yards along the southern side. The foundation stones at the north western edge of the building can be seen below a mass of modern dumping and stacked timber and brash. The rest of the site is hidden by dumped material.

NTSMR 24267

Name Quarry, Duke Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4970587005 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OS, 1969; OS, 1914; OA North Survey 2010

Description

OA North Field Visit 2010. Limestone quarry complex which includes two large quarry faces running roughly north - south with other shallow scoops. Although largely grassed over, there is an abundance of loose quarried stone scattered over the site in patches. There are numerous glacial erratic boulders scattered around the site which are likely to be the product of field clearance. This quarry is believed to have been known as Duke Quarry in the past. It is shown as Old Quarry on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860.

NTSMR 24268

Name Fell Side Quarry north west of Fell Side Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4987587041 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OS First Edition 6" Sheet XLII; OS Second Edition 25" Sheet XLII.3; H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Fell Side quarry lies opposite Fell Side Farm. A small building lay to the south of the quarry. The quarry shown on the 1914 OS Map has been taken much further back until it is almost touching the Sizergh Fell wall, doubling its size. There is a large spoil heap on its north east lip. The quarry almost cuts the plantation into two. Much of the rest of the plantation is on a steep slope with mature beech, oak, and yew trees. There appears to have been some coppicing (Tideswell; 1998). OA North Field Visit 2010. This quarry, known Fell Side Quarry, is shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1860 as a modest quarry located to the west of Fell Side Farm and identified as 'Old Quarries' suggesting that the quarries was not in use by the time.

NTSMR 24269

Name Quarry, south-west of Sizergh Cottages, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4983687237 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Shallow limestone quarry comprising three quarry faces. The site is now largely grassed over. There is a small pile of angular quarried stone close to the south west corner of the quarry and a pile of small rounded field clearance stone close to the north east corner of the quarry. The quarry has a clear trackway leading from downslope east edge which heads south east towards Duke Plantation or to join with the trackway recorded as NTSMR 24294. Quarry is marked on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860 as Old Quarry.

NTSMR 24270

Name Quarry, north-east of Low Park Wood **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5099088306 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OS Second Edition 25" Sheet XXXVIII.16; OS 1914, OS, 1969

Description

A sub-circular quarry scoop marked on the OS 1st Edition 25 inch mapping and the current mapping.

NTSMR 24271

Name Lime Kiln, north-west of Nether Wells Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4975288793 **Type** LIME KILN

Sources Plan of Nether Wells and Bridge House Estates, 1860; OS First Edition 6" Map number 38; OS Second Edition 25" Map number 38/15; OS, 1969; OS, 1914; OA North Survey 2010

Description

OA North Field Visit 2010. 'Lime Kiln Field' is shown on a Plan of Nether Wells and Bridge House Estates, dated 1860. The site of the lime kiln is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map of 1860. Nothing of the structure of the kiln remains on site today. The most obvious feature is a large roughly square raised mound of earth and stone measuring 10m square. This feature is likely to have functioned as a ramp to the stoking hole and kiln edge. To the south of this mound is a level area roughly 7m by 10m which is likely to be the footprint of the kiln. There is no surviving stonework on the site. To the south of this is a shallow quarry 0.4m deep and 8.5m by 7m in size. This quarry may be the source of stone used to build the kiln or as a source of limestone for burning. It could also be unrelated. Further shallow surface quarries exist to the north of the kiln.

NTSMR 24272

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, near Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5030087900 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources Pers comm/Miss Malaber; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Charcoal burning platform. OA North Field Visit. The site was named Larkrigg Pitstead in the Lake District HER, suggesting that this grid co-ordinate is incorrect and it should be 1000m to the east in Larkrigg Plantation. No site found at the given location.

NTSMR 24273

Name Gravel Pit, Low Park Wood, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD5084287860 **Type** GRAVEL PIT

Sources OS Second Edition 25" Sheet XLII.4

Description

Gravel pit.

NTSMR 24274

Name Flint Arrowhead Findspot, Low Park Wood, Sizergh

Period Prehistoric

NGR SD5100088000 **Type** FINDSPOT

Sources CW 99; W G Collingwood, 1930

Description

Flint arrow head. This possible find spot is not recorded on the OS Antiquity Cards.

NTSMR 24275

Name Findspot of Axe Hammer, Low Park Wood, Sizergh

Period Prehistoric

NGR SD5100088000 **Type** FINDSPOT

Sources CW 99; W G Collingwood, 1930

Description

Perforated stone axe hammer. It should be noted reference (CW, Vol 30), appears to be incorrect as there is no relevant information in the volume. This possible find spot is not recorded on the OS Antiquity Cards.

NTSMR 24276

Name Site of Robin Hood's Well, Low Park Wood, Sizergh

Period Unknown

NGR SD5096688210 **Type** WELL

Sources OS First Edition 6" Sheet XLII; OS Second Edition 25" Sheet XLII.4

Description

This site has been recorded by Cumbria County SMR and is supposedly named on both first and second edition maps (it is not in fact on the second edition). The current grid reference is sited on the drying house of New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, thus if correct the site is likely to have been destroyed by the construction of this building. It drains towards the Sedgwick Mill Leat (20160*0).

NTSMR 24282

Name Funerary cairn, 70m south-east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh

Period Unknown

NGR SD4901587135 **Type** BURIAL CAIRN

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This small circular bank is hollowed out in the middle, the hollow measures about 2m across and the outer bank rises over half a meter. The diameter of the site is 5.5m by 5m. It is turfed covered with small stones in the bank. OA North Field Visit 2010. A low domed turf-covered cairn located close to the field gate with the roadside to the west. This cairn does appear to have been robbed at some point in the past, a central depression is clearly evident. The spread of stone surrounding the downslope western side of the cairn may have come from the cairn. The stone may have been removed to harden the ground in front of the gate or during some unrecorded archaeological investigation.

NTSMR 24283

Name Boundary Bank, 180m east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4908787175 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This low boundary bank is 0.3m high and curves on a north-east to south-west course as it runs through the field. Probable former field boundary. OA North Field Visit 2010. This low earthen bank is the remains of a former hedgebank. The hedgerow is clearly visible on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860. The boundary is highlighted as having numerous mature trees along its length suggesting it was a mature hedgerow then. Upslope and to the east of the former boundary bank is a former trackway.

NTSMR 24285

Name Drinking Trough, north of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4898587405 **Type** TROUGH

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Concrete drinking trough, built into lower part of field wall. It looks as if the trough is fed by a stream that continues under the wall. It is 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep. A spring is shown here on the 1st Edition OS map dated 1860. OA North Field Visit 2010. Local tradition recalls how provision was made for a stock drinking point in the north-west corner of the field after the spring was affected by the construction of a reservoir on the opposite side of the road in 1890. The construction of the field wall over and around the trough suggests that a wooden rail or gate may have existed over the trough to allow drinking from either side or access into the field. This was later blocked up with a drystone wall.

NTSMR 24286

Name Clearance Cairn, 80m east of reservoir at Lane End Farm, **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4905587425 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; C Scurfield, 2004; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Linear clearance cairn 2m wide and around 12m long extant up to 0.3m consisting of medium-sized rounded field clearance stones and angular fragments of bedrock. Probably associated with arable cultivation of area to east (NT Survey 2004). OA North Site Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24287

Name Quarry, east of Lane End Plantation, Sizergh Fell **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4905586935 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Scooped out quarry depression in limestone 9m by 6m with a fairly irregular outline. OA North Field Visit 2010. Small area of shallow, surface limestone quarrying probably exploited for walling stone. The quarry has an exposed spread of waste stone on the west side.

NTSMR 24288

Name Quarries east of Lane End Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4905086810 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This depression measures 2m by 2.5m, there are small and medium-sized pieces of limestone in the bottom near the gateway to the wood. There appears to be two more depressions nearby, again the scattered stone within them (Tideswell 1996). OA North Field Visit 2010. Three small shallow surface quarries located 30m east of Lane End Plantation. One of the quarries is located on a sloping natural ridge of limestone, the other two are shallow scoops cutting into the ground in an area of exposed limestone. Probable source of walling stone.

NTSMR 24289

Name Quarry, west side of Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4919086760 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This depression measures 24m by 43m in size and is of irregular shape. There is a small outcrop escarpment to the north point, the depth of the site is over half a meter. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. The limestone quarry is now largely grassed over with the exception of the quarry face at the northernmost extremity. To the south of this quarry face is a large area of shallow limestone quarrying which also contains two large grassed over spoil heaps.

NTSMR 24290

Name Mound, 70m north of Heaves Farm, Sizergh Fellside **Period** Unknown

NGR SD4912086800 **Type** MOUND

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; Evans and Edmonds, 2004; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Some limestone shows through the turf, although this could be natural. The site measures 8m by 8m, it is roughly circular in shape and up to three quarters of a meter high. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. This large mound was investigated by a team from Sheffield University in 2004 and the mound was found to be a natural limestone mound.

NTSMR 24291

Name Quarrying, west of Middle Plantation, Sizergh Fell, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4910086769 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The area has several possibly related small quarries. OA North Field Visit 2010. Area of shallow limestone quarrying located

roughly 40m north from the southern boundary of Sizergh Fell. The quarrying includes four deep quarries at the north-east edge and a larger area of shallow surface working to the south-west.

NTSMR 24292

Name Cairnfield, south-west of Lane End Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Prehistoric

NGR SD4914086990 **Type** CAIRNFIELD

Sources RCHM Western 1936; M Edmonds, H Evans, J Lund & R Maxwell, 2002; H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A number of slight, irregular shaped mounds thought by RCHM to be artificial. OA North Field Visit 2010. Large area roughly 100m north-south by 75m east-west immediately south of the enclosed settlement site on Sizergh Fellside. This area contains nine or ten large circular mounds, some which have loose, rounded boulders protruding through the turf. Others have no stone showing. Most of the mounds are between 6m and 4m in diameter. It is possible that these features represent the remains of a cairnfield. However, investigations by Sheffield University in 2004 demonstrated that at least some of these mounds are naturally protruding limestone knolls.

NTSMR 24293

Name Possible stone circle on Sizergh Fell, Sizergh **Period** Unknown

NGR SD4921586995 **Type** STONE CIRCLE

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The stones are not limestone, and the site has a field boundary wall running through it. Farmer says his father always thought it was a part of a stone circle. The stones are a third of a meter high and over 3 meters apart. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. The validity of this possible stone circle is under question. The only physical evidence consists of four large rounded glacial erratics, three to the west of the field wall and one to the east of the wall.

NTSMR 24294

Name Trackway, west of Sizergh Cottages, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4988087226 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Trackway leading up onto Sizergh Fellside from the barn behind Sizergh Cottages, also giving access into Chapel Wood. It is over two meters wide and passes in front of an old limestone quarry recorded as NTSMR 24269. This trackway is likely to have been the historic access route up onto the fell. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24295

Name Clearance Cairn, 20m south of Chapel Wood, Sizergh Fellside **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4977087300 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This clearance cairn is situated around the base of a large ash tree. This heap of small stones includes a single limestone boulder over half a meter high. OA North Field Visit 2010. This cairn is made up of small rounded field clearance stone which is likely to have been collected from the surface of the improved field to the west. This suggests clearance prior to the creation of the existing hedgebank to the west.

NTSMR 24296

Name Clearance Cairn, 50m south of Chapel Wood, Sizergh Fellside **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4977587265 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

These boulders are a sort of Silurian mudstone stone with some quartz inclusions. One of the boulders is over one and a quarter meters long and half a meter high. They are probably field clearance, the overall dimensions of the group is two and a quarter by three meters. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. The stones are likely to have been cleared from the improved field upslope to the west which may have been cultivated in the past. Three of the stones have drill marks suggesting that they once formed one large stone that was blown apart prior to clearance.

NTSMR 24297

Name Spoil heap, north of Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4952186880 **Type** SPOIL HEAP

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This possible cairn rises to over half a meter high and measures 5 x 5 meters across. It is roughly round in shape, it is

possible that this is spoil from the excavation of the nearby ancient cairn (NTSMR 20053). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. The feature is thought most likely to be a spoil heap from the excavations of the nearby burial cairn.

NTSMR 24298

Name Quarry, north of Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4939086810 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This probable quarry has stone walls, it is half a meter deep and of irregular shape. It measures approximately 9m by 13m meters. OA North Field Visit 2010. A shallow surface quarry roughly 20m from the boundary wall of Middle Plantation. The quarry consists of three irregular shaped scoops, a likely source of walling stone.

NTSMR 24299

Name Quarries, north of Middle Plantation, Sizergh Fell, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4929186893 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

These probable old quarries extracted surface limestone. They appear to continue through and under the wall into Middle Plantation. OA North Field Visit 2010. An area of shallow surface quarrying which consists of six small shallow quarries occupying a rectangular area with a further three shallow quarries downslope to the west. These

quarries clearly pre-date the boundary of Middle Fell Plantation as the scoops continue through and under the boundary wall.

NTSMR 24300

Name Mature banked hedge, north-west of Duke Plantation, Sizergh Fellside **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4949187023 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This mature hedge and bank is over 0.5m high and one and a half meters wide. There are some large stones visible at the base which are arranged in such a way that suggests they were laid down to form the edges of the bank during initial construction. The site is overgrown with knarled hawthorn and holly bushes. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. A number of veteran trees shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping of 1860 are still extant today.

NTSMR 24301

Name Hedged boundary bank,, Sizergh Fellside, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4975587182 **Type** HEDGE BANK

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1996; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This mature hedge and bank is over 0.5m high and one and a half meters wide. There are some large stone visible at the base which are arranged in such a way that suggests they were laid down to form the edges of the bank during initial construction. The site is overgrown with knarled hawthorn and holly bushes. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. A number of veteran trees shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping are still extant today.

NTSMR 24302

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4868387331 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997

Description

This charcoal burning platform is cut into the hill side, the rear of the site has slumped. The site is covered with undergrowth. It measures 5 x 5 meters across and over 18 meters in circumference. The front revetment is over a third of a meter high. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site could not be identified at this location.

NTSMR 24303

Name Quarries and platforms in Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4869087462 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

These small quarries and platforms are situated in Brigsteer Wood. OA North Field Visit 2010. Not a charcoal burning platform. It is a large oval platform associated with the trackway. It is deeply cut into the slope on the east side. All quarried material has been place downslope on the west side. The platform is 2m high on the west side and is not revetted.

NTSMR 24304

Name Quarry, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4867487674 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Situated in Brigsteer Wood over 9 meters south of the platform on the same contour is what appears to be a small quarry measuring 12 meters east to west and 14 meters north to south. The spoil heap is just below the quarry and is mossed over. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24305

Name Quarries in Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4876687498 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The first limestone quarry measuring 28 meters north to south and 2 meters high. The second is over 2 meters high and 10 meters north to south. The two quarries are possibly associated with one another with only 50 meters between them. OA North Field Visit 2010, The site is as described. They are part of a series of long linear quarries extracting limestone from the geological ridges. A boundary wall lay on top of the quarry.

NTSMR 24306

Name Ruined Farmstead, south end of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4876287565 **Type** FARMSTEAD

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This ruined structure/building is rectangular in shape with internal division, It is close by two small quarries. It is in a very tumbled condition with mature beech trees growing out of the walls. Stones are moss covered. The structure is between a stone wall and a path. It lies roughly north to south. The central dividing wall is upstanding to a height of 1 meter x three quarters of a meter wide. There are two small quarries a few meters south of the structure & a ruined wall is on the other side of the path to the west of the structure. Total area of the site is 12 x 5 meters. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site consists of a rectangular two or three celled range of buildings, surviving only as low foundation on the southern end of Brigsteer Park Wood. The walls are of double thickness construction and the northern cell is higher than the southern cell, suggesting that this was the domestic portion of the house. The structure is associated with a possible barn structure to the immediate east. The farmstead is not shown on any of the historic mapping although it is clearly associated with the enclosed Simm's Paddock to the south-east. The paddock had been subsumed into Cinderbarrow Farm by the late eighteenth century. The farmstead may have encroached into the medieval Brigsteer Park when it was sub-divided, (possibly in 1713) when the post-medieval deer park was confined to the east of Parkend Lane.

NTSMR 24307

Name Quarry, south end of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4884187584 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The site consists two small quarries, with a tumble of small boulders in between. The site is just off the path leading west from the car park on the south side of Brigsteer Park Wood.

NTSMR 24308

Name Scoop, Brigsteer Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4878587705 **Type** EXTRACTIVE PIT

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small rectangular pit in the middle are several medium sized stones. There is a large amount of woodland debris & hazel in the site. The site has limestone moss covered walls up to a third of a meter deep. The site is one and a half meters wide by three meters long. OA North Field Visit 2010. The areas has been felled of trees revealing an area of limestone pavement and tree stumps. The visible depressions are all natural geology.

NTSMR 24309

Name Quarry, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4871387802 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This small linear quarry follows the contour, it covers an area of over 19 x 5 meters. It is very overgrown. There is a Yew tree growing out of the lip. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24310

Name Simm Well, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4854487949 **Type** WELL
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Simm well is a small cavity over 0.75m high by 0.5m wide. The source of the spring is conducted under the nearby path emerging as a flowing stream which flows into a dike running along the western edge of the wood. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is a natural spring, there is no built structure.

NTSMR 24311

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4873588095 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This charcoal burning platform was found by Brian Fereday when clearing this part of the wood. Measures 6 x 8 meters, it is very overgrown with bramble, hazel and rowan growing on and near it. It is half a meter deep at the back. The approximate circumference is over 25 meters. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site could not be identified at this location.

NTSMR 24312

Name Charcoal Burning Platform in Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4862588017 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This large oval charcoal burning platform measures 9 x 7 meters and over 30 meters in circumference. It is situated on a natural edge with a path leading to it. Situated on a steep slope, it is undercut at the rear with a stone revetment front edge over 2 meters deep. Charcoal has been found on the site. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24313

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4854388111 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This large natural platform was used as a charcoal burning platform, several pieces of charcoal have been found on site. It is very level and clear of large vegetation. Site measures 12 x 9 meters and over 30 meters in circumference. There is a faint track leading to the site along the natural limestone edge. OA North Field Visit 2010. No site could be identified at this location.

NTSMR 24314

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4853588165 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This level area appears to have been used as a charcoal burning platform. It is reached along a faint track running roughly north along the top of a limestone scarp from a nearby charcoal burning platform (24313*0). The site measures 35 meters in circumference, purple orchids grow in the centre of the site. OA North Field Visit 2010. No site could be identified at this location.

NTSMR 24315

Name Simm Quarry in Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4855887929 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OS First Edition 6" Map number 42; H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1998; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Simm quarry is only named on the First Edition 6" Map as 'Old Quarry'. Its features and extent are not marked. This old quarry is immediately above the track to right of Simm Well, it is well hidden by undergrowth. It is approximately 20 x 8 meters on an exposed limestone cliff. It is a small circular depression noted to the right of Simm Well containing water. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24316

Name Bridge, south-west of Back Spring, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4841588305 **Type** BRIDGE**Sources** H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010**Description**

These large limestone blocks formed part of a bridge across the dyke separating the mosses from Brigsteer Wood/Park. It measures 2.2m long by 0.9m wide and is up to 0.25m high. OA North Field Visit 2010. Little remains of the bridge, the demolished remnants survive on the south side of the stream.

NTSMR 24317

Name Potash Kiln, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4848988343 **Type** POTASH KILN**Sources** H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010**Description**

This roughly circular pit measures 6 x 6 meters in diameter by over three quarters of a meter deep. It is cut into the slope. Appears to have deliberately placed stones around the sides, these are now moss covered. It is situated a few meters above the nearby track on sloping ground, among young sycamore, beech and birch. It is possible it is a chop wood kiln, used for producing potash using brush wood rather than bracken. OA North Field Visit 2010. Site is as described.

NTSMR 24318

Name Quarry in Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4884087860 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY**Sources** H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997**Description**

This rectangular pit measures 5 x 5 meters with the sides stripped. The back edge is over 1 meter deep. The site is between the park wall and the main road. The park wall is over two and a quarter meters high at this point. The site is surrounded by coppiced sycamore, hazel, oak and silver birch. This was probably a quarry. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site could not be accessed due to dense vegetation.

NTSMR 24319

Name Pit or Quarry in Brigsteer Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4886287817 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY**Sources** H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010**Description**

This pit, probable quarry measures 3 x 3 meters and over 1 meter deep. It is over 20 meters south of a similar pit or quarry (24318*0). This site is in between the 2 meter high park wall and the road. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24320

Name Quarry in Brigsteer Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4888587775 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY**Sources** H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010**Description**

This large quarry is between park wall and the nearby road. It is now used as a dump. It measures 32 x 12 meters and is over a meter and a quarter deep. A smaller quarry over 50 meters to the south of the larger site is over 8 x 8 meters and 1 meter deep. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24343

Name Quern Findspot, south of Park Lodge Cottage, Sizergh **Period** Roman**NGR** SD4860388662 **Type** FINDSPOT**Sources** H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997**Description**

Unfinished beehive quernstone is just the top stone measuring 16 cm. The base is roughly circular measuring 39

cm across, the sides are roughly asymmetrical approximately 25 cm high. It now resides in the garden of Park Lodge Cottage. It was found by Mr Baker a few years ago propping up plant troughs. There is a hole begun in the middle it is however only one and a half centimetres deep.

NTSMR 24344

Name Loading ramp, south-east of Brigsteer, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4821989239 **Type** RAMP

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This limestone wall is built into the side of a field. It measures 40 meters long and half a meter high. This gives the impression that it could be some form of loading ramp. It is now very overgrown. It seems to have a bay that measures 6m long by 1m wide and there is a level platform in front of this. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described although the ramp is masked by piles of hay.

NTSMR 24345

Name Gateway or Toll Bar, Park Lodge Cottage, Sizergh. **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4858788688 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This limestone gate stoup is approximately 2 meters high with a metal hinge supporting a fixed in lower part. Hidden by ivy until the ivy was recently trimmed back. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is the northern entrance through Brigsteer Wood and would have functioned as an entrance gateway or toll bar.

NTSMR 24346

Name Boundary Wall, south-west of Park End Cottage, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4847688726 **Type** BOUNDARY WALL

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This old wall line runs along a limestone scarp separating a modern field. OA North Field Visit 2010. The wall, orientated roughly north-west/south-east, is depicted on the 1st Edition OS mapping. The foundations survive up to 1m wide by 0.5m

high in places. The wall has a building platform built into its southern end (NTSMR 24348).

NTSMR 24347

Name Quarry, north-west of Park Lodge Cottage, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4853488682 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This shallow quarry is located just north-west of the barn (NTSMR 26407) and measures 25m long by 7m wide and 0.75m deep. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24348

Name Building Platform, Park Lodge Cottage, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4853488661 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This revetment for a track or old wall line shows through the turf. It measures approximately 9 meters from junction with Owlet Lane, it is over 2 courses of stone and over half a meter high. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site consists of a single rectangular celled building platform, possibly a barn, running at right-angles to the hillside and located on the south-west side of the ruined farmhouse. There is some revetted stone foundations visible, the rest of the walls are earthworks. It measures 15m long by 7m wide, with earthen banked walls surviving up to 0.4m wide and 0.6m high.

NTSMR 24359

Name Gate stoups, south end of Brigsteer Park, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4889987595 **Type** GATEWAY
Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This pair of gate stoups measures one and three quarters of a meter high, it is situated at the south end of Brigsteer Park. Associated with a similar pair of gate stoups (24360*0). OA North Field Visit 2010. Site is as described.

NTSMR 24360

Name Gate stoups entrance to Cinderbarrow, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4890287585 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This pair of limestone gate stoups measure 2 meters high, they are situated on the south end of Brigsteer Park, it is the pair to 24359*0. OA North Field Visit 2010. Site is as described.

NTSMR 24362

Name Gate stoups, entrance to Ashbank Lane, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4891387595 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources H Tideswell, Field Visit, 1997; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This limestone gate stoup is over 2.10 meters high and is associated with a similar pair of gate stoups. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 24564

Name Quarry, 130m south east of Sizergh Cottages, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4984587185 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Probable source of walling stone. Shown as Old Quarry on 1st Ed OS map of 1860. OA North Field Visit 2010. Extensive sub-circular area of shallow limestone quarrying. Little evidence of spoil or quarry waste on site. Quarry now largely grassed over. Possible exit from quarry on lower east side along with narrow trackway that curves around field wall and links with trackway that enters Duke Plantation or links with the main fellside trackway recorded as NTSMR 24294.

NTSMR 24566

Name Quarry in Lane End Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4893486866 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OS Second Edition 25" Sheet XLII.3; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Lane End Low Quarry is marked as 'old quarries' on the second edition. So although it does not appear on the first edition 6" it could possibly pre-date that survey. OA North Field Visit 2010. Large area of limestone quarrying running through the southern, central part of Lane End Plantation. It consists of a lower working face up to 2.3m in height and 40m in length running north to south. This face has a large bank of spoil in front of it which itself is 1.5m in height and 4m wide. Behind and to the east of this upslope is a secured similar working face, although this one is up to 100m in length. It has a similar bank of waste running parallel to the quarry face, shown as Old Quarries on the 2nd Ed OS map of 1914. The quarries do not appear on the 1st Ed OS of 1860. This site is believed to have been known as Lane End Plantation.

NTSMR 26321

Name Farmhouse, Holeslack Farm, Helsington, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4920488420 **Type** FARMHOUSE

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1986; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The house is situated 680 yards SSE of Helsington Church on a hillside looking E towards Sizergh Castle. It is a large L-shaped building and obviously has some pretensions with its three seventeenth century oak cupboards on the first floor, its high ceilings and what appears to be the remains of a great chamber. It appears originally to have been a smaller L shape containing the present drawing room and hall, kitchen 2, living room 2 and the spiral

staircase, probably dating from the late sixteenth century, kitchen 1 and living room 1 being late seventeenth century additions. The Royal Commission reports that it is said to have been a dower house to Sizergh Castle. However, by the seventeenth century the house was in the ownership of the Briggs and later the Thompson families, not the Stricklands. In the eighteenth century some alterations were carried out of which the fine chimney piece in the drawing room is the prime example. In 1868 the house was extensively altered by Myles Thompson whose drawings remain. These show the regularisation of the E facade, a new staircase and various other alterations. The majority of the mullioned windows appear to have been replaced at this time. In 1972 the house was divided into two units although no major alterations were made. Today the large chimneys and the steep pitch of the roof belie the house's great age.

IMPORTANT FEATURES : the important features include the roof timbers, the oak beams, the chimney stacks, the chimney piece in the drawing room, the 3 seventeenth century oak cupboards, and the spiral staircase.

WALLING - Lime render to the E elevation with dressed sandstone or limestone cills. Remaining walls gathered and quarried stone laid in mortar with rough quoins. 4 large chimney stacks surmount the roof, the N one being a double cylinder shape with slate drip course, the middle one a large lime-rendered oval shape on plan. The S and W ones are both circular with slate drip courses.

ROOFING - Graded slates with sandstone ridge, Stone ball fixed on apex of porch. The middle portion of the roof above bedrooms 3 and 4 contains a large oak queen post truss and purlins which are in single lengths over each bay. Sawn softwood rafters over the W pitch with sawn hardwood rafters over the E pitch. Torched slates. The roof over the S wing (Holeslack Cottage) consists of a further 2 oak queen post trusses pegged at base and apex and numbered. Hardwood purlins are laid in single lengths and sawn softwood rafters and ridge purlins. Slates torched underneath.

DRAWING ROOM originally the **HALL** - This room contains an original fire recess retaining both a large chamfered oak fire beam with curved stepped stops and a spice cupboard with a nineteenth century frame and latch on a modern door. A chimney stack possibly replaced the original fire hood as early as the seventeenth century: by the mid eighteenth century a very fine corbelled tooled diatrite chimney piece with an inserted c1830 fire surround. In c1910 a tiled hearth was installed. This room has a further chamfered oak beam with curved stepped stops which carries into the adjacent passage showing the original extent of the hall. The brick partitions were installed in the 1868 alterations. Pine floor.

HALL - This space has a simple moulded wooden archway c1868 and the pine staircase of the same date with square chamfered newels surmounted by square pyramidal caps. Wooden floor.

LIVING ROOM 1, at some time a **KITCHEN** - This room contains another, though later, oak fire beam, the chamfering on which suggests that a partition has been removed. It also has curved label stops. The fireplace at one time contained a range, and a brick arch was removed when the existing fireplace was installed recently with its reused hardwood lintel. A further oak chamfered beam with curved label stops at its E end. Wooden floor. A pine cupboard originally to the E of the fireplace is now on the first floor landing. The wall between the sitting room and kitchen was installed during the 1868 alterations.

KITCHEN - This room used at one stage as storage with large doors in the N wall has a concrete floor and chamfered oak beam with label stops. The E window was at one stage a door and the limestone lintel over the range has holes for a mantle shelf.

UTILITY ROOM - This lean-to room has a blocked door through to the sitting room which is at present used as a shower cubicle.

BEDROOM 7 - This room has a blocked door in the S wall.

BEDROOM 6 - This room has a fine seventeenth century oak cupboard with an 8-panelled door with 4-panelled side piece and 2 rectangular panels above, each with 6 ventilation holes all surmounted by a simple moulded cornice. The S wall of this room shows the lower edge of the bowed tie beam of a large queen post truss which is also seen in the landing. The magnitude and refinement of this truss suggest that it was once exposed implying that the Bedroom 3 and 4 were originally a principal chamber which is corroborated by the immense height of these rooms at 3m.

The **LANDING** - At the S end is a pine cupboard moved up from the sitting room. It has a 2-panelled door with 2 2-panelled side pieces. There is another fine seventeenth century oak cupboard with 12 square panels 5 of which form a door and 2 rectangular ones. This is situated on the side of the chimney stack between Bedroom 3 and bedroom 1. **BEDROOM 5** - This room has a chamfered oak beam, which continues into the landing, and also a chimney breast on the S wall although the fireplace has been removed.

BEDROOM 4 - This room has a chamfered oak beam which continues through the bathroom, and originally had a fireplace in the N wall.

BATHROOM 2 - This room contains a pine plank cupboard with 2 paired of 2-panelled pine doors and a late nineteenth century iron enamel bath.

LIVING ROOM 2 - This large room appears originally to have been a kitchen judging by the magnitude of the fireplace, though now sadly a diminutive 1960's fireplace has been installed. Chamfered oak beam with label stops. 22 curing hook in the ceiling, stone flagged floor.

KITCHEN 2 - Chamfered oak beam with label stops. This room appears to have always been pantries.

STAIRWAY - Very fine seventeenth century? oak spiral stairway with chamfered newel post and 4 oak plank

balustrade at the head.

BEDROOM 1 - Chamfered oak beam with label stops.

BEDROOM 2 - Chamfered oak beam with label stops, also cast iron fireplace c.1868.

BEDROOM 3 - Chamfered oak beam with label stops. Large very fine seventeenth century cupboard with 19 fixed panels. 6 panel door with unusual curvy hinges. In the rear wall of the cupboard is a blocked window.

ATTICS - This space contains one 3 light E mullion in the S gable adjacent to a blocked window. There is a further blocked window in the W gable. The height of this space combined with the number of windows does suggest it was once regarded as habitable space. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26322

Name Barn & Pigsties, Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4924388427 **Type** BARN

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This stone structure stands just to the E of building *1. Dating from the first quarter of the nineteenth century or possibly the last quarter of the eighteenth century, this building has three distance sections, working E to W :-

1. Haybarn, open to the roof, this section is now used as a pigsty, although it contains concrete shippon stalls.
2. Loosebox formerly a cart shed, with granary above.
3. 2 pigsties with loft above.

Although greatly altered, this is an extremely interesting building containing various different elements. For this reason and its date it is important historically and also as part of the Holeslack group.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof structure. Pigsties and pens. Blocked arched opening to haybarn. Granary and slate skirting within.

WALLS - Quarried and surface gathered limestone laid in mortar with dressed limestone quoins laid on edge. Wain doors to haybarn, pigsty and granary doors all have arched heads with limestone voussoirs. Window openings on S front all inserted.

Partly blocked door to former cart shed has a wooden lintel with slate hanging.

ROOF - Local slate roof with limestone ridge and cast iron gutter is supported by two internal masonry walls and one tie beam truss, notched at the apex with entrenched purlins. Truss ridge purlin and some purlins over haybarn are original hardwood, other purlins as rafters are sawn softwood replacements, felted under slates. The roof over the store on the 1st floor at W end has upright chamfered hardwood purlins (original), original rafters over the N pitch with torched slates and replacement sawn softwood rafters over the S pitch.

SHIPPON former HAYBARN - Late 20th century concrete floor and shippon stalls. N wall has a variety of blocked door openings including blocked wain door. The two doors are possibly the original opening at this end of the building.

LOOSEBOX / CART SHED - Concrete floor. 2 beams hold floor above, N is chamfered hardwood - original, the other and joists are sawn softwood - 20th century.

PIGSTIES - Each have original compounds with limestone walls and vericulated limestone gate pier. Feeding holes now blocked (partly slate). In N compound is a sandstone water trough.

GRANARY - Plastered walls, slates laid around room forming a skirting board - to prevent rats?

STORE - One nineteenth century harr hung door with tulip head hinges lying loose, nineteenth or 20th century boarded floor, this room possible had loft above. Room reached by external ramp (presumably originally steps) constructed of limestone with concrete top shelf. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26323

Name Haybarn & Shippon, Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4926288449 **Type** HAY BARN

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Large haybarn, NE of building *2, dating from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century; on S side is a lean to shippon and former cart shed / dairy added probably in the early to mid nineteenth century. The haybarn was probably used for threshing prior to construction of lean to. Greatly altered barn, important historically for its date and its position as part of Holeslack Farm group. The later shippon is an extremely interesting addition, although few of the original shippon stalls remain.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof trusses. Shippon stalls.

WALLS - Quarried and surface gathered limestone laid in mortar. Original building with rough limestone quoins, lean-to with upright limestone quoins. Owl hole in W gable.

ROOF - Local slates laid in diminishing courses with limestone ridge tiles supported over original building by four king post and queen strut trusses, all of sawn softwood, the king posts bolted to the tie beams, slates torched over this section. Lean- to has sawn rafters and felting - late 20th century. HAYBARN - Five bays long, the centre bay was probably a threshing floor. The W bay was, and is still, divided from barn with loose box possibly a shippon originally and hay loft above. The loft is reached by a nineteenth century softwood ladder and has sawn softwood floor beams and joists.

LEAN-TO SHIPPON - Cobbled feeding passage, some of original slate shippon divides remain with oak frames and chamfered oak posts. Concrete floor within stalls; some brick divides inserted - late 20th century. Walls, limewashed.

DAIRY / CART SHED - Cobbled floor, although has blocked main door, it seems likely this room was used as a dairy for the shippon. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26324

Name Summerhouse, Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4929488466 **Type** SUMMERHOUSE
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Standing attached to N wall of former walled garden just to E of building *3 is this small early nineteenth century stone structure. Approximately 3 metres square, it has a pointed barrel vaulted roof, quarried limestone walls laid in mortar and gives the appearance of a lime kiln; although with the absence of a flue, its S aspect and position within the walled garden, it was probably a summerhouse. Unusual and interesting structure; important for its rarity value and indicative of the status of Holeslack Farm. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26325

Name Lime kiln, north-east of Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4939188550 **Type** LIME KILN
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OS First Edition 6" Map number 38; OS Second Edition 25" Map number 38/15; G & P Brambles, IRIS (CU/CIHS/GPB3); Plan of Calf Paddock and Low Meadow Nether Wells, 1798; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Standing in a field north-east of Holeslack Farm is this early nineteenth century lime kiln, constructed of roughly cut limestone, the furnace opening has a limestone lintel with limestone relieving arch above. The walls taper in as they go up and the circular flue is lined with limestone. Extremely important structure. Although common in this limestone area, this is a particularly fine example. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986). The lime kiln is built into a low limestone cliff. It is in excellent condition (G & P Brambles). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. The field was named 'Kiln Close' on the Plan of Calf Paddock and Low Meadow Nether Wells, dated 1798.

NTSMR 26326

Name Icehouse, Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4922888417 **Type** ICEHOUSE
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Icehouse, probably of early nineteenth century date with quarried limestone walls and barrel vaulted limestone roof. Reached by a door with arched head (and limestone voussoirs) at S end, the building is under the front garden of the farmhouse and has a shoot at its N end. Extremely important and rare structures. Indicative of the status of Holeslack Farm. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described.

NTSMR 26327

Name Earth Closet, Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4921988414 **Type** PRIVY HOUSE
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This late nineteenth century earth closet is situated close to the S E corner of building *1. It retains its original softwood fittings.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Internal fittings.

WALLS are of surface gathered and some quarried stone.

ROOF is corrugated tin with a single sawn softwood ridge purlin.

DOOR is 5 plank and 3 batten door with strap hinges.
Important because of its position on the retaining wall.
(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26406
Name Park End Cottage, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4859788676 **Type** LODGE
Sources OS Second Edition 25" Sheet XXXVIII.15; National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Park Lodge Cottage buildings faced each other across Owlet Lane. The OS 25" mapping marks a gate similar to a toll bar between them. Park End Cottage is situated about 300m S of Park End Farm on the N edge of Brigsteer Woods. The original nineteenth century cottage consisted of the present living room, kitchen and bathroom. An early 20th century timber frame structure to the S being replace in the late 20th century by bedrooms 1 and 2. Bedroom 3 and the back has were also added in the late 20th century.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - hardwood roof timbers.

WALLS - Hard white painted render limewash to front (W) elevation of original cottage.

ROOF - Graded slates, rising to a sandstone ridge, resting upon a cross wall construction of 1 hardwood purlin / pitch hardwood ridge purling. Roof felted under the slates. Felted flat roof to bedroom 3 and sawn softwood, late 20th century timber roof over bedrooms 1 and 2.

INTERIOR

LIVING ROOM - 20th century tiled fireplace.

BATHROOM - late nineteenth century softwood staircase to attic.

BEDROOM 3 - late 20th century fitted wardrobes on N wall.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1987).

OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. The cottage is named Park Lodge on the OS 1st Edition 25 inch mapping. It was probably constructed after 1827 as it is not shown on any earlier mapping. The building was clearly a nineteenth century gate lodge to the estate on the northern end of Brigsteer Park Wood and controlled an entrance gateway/toll bar (NTSMR 24345).

NTSMR 26407
Name Barn, Park End Cottage, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4855588675 **Type** BARN
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; Plan of Park End, 1819; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This small late eighteenth or early nineteenth century barn with former loosebox is now used for storage. Situated to the W of building *1 across Parkend Lane, running parallel to Owlet Lane that skirts Brigsteer Woods. At some stage it had an extension to the NE gable the extent of which is unknown.

IMPORTANT FEATURE - Hardwood roof timbers.

WALLS - Surface gathered stone with rough quoins, hardwood lintels.

ROOF - graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge, resting upon 1 hardwood tie beam truss with angle struts notched and pegged at apex. 1 purlin / pitch laid in single lengths. Hardwood on E pitch, softwood on W, riven rafters on E pitch, softwood rafters on W pitch. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1987). OA North Field Visit 2010, The site is as described. The north-west corner of the wall foundation stones extend onto an earlier building platform located to the west. Either the standing building or that beneath gave its name to the field as 'Old Barn Close' on a the Plan of Park End dated 1819.

NTSMR 26408
Name Building Foundations, Park End Cottage, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4856788673 **Type** BUILDING
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This ruined building is situated NE of building *2, across the Owlet Lane. It appears to have been a lean-to structure, only the building platform and part of the walls remain (NT VBS Surveyor; 1987). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site consists of the rectangular foundations and two standing walls of a loose box?. It is shown as extant on the 1st Edition OS 25inch mapping. It is set into the external (north) side of the garden wall of Park End Cottage. It measures approximately 5m long by 4m wide. The west end wall elevation measures up to 1.3m high and the garden wall is up to 2m high.

NTSMR 26409

Name	Earth Closet, Park End Cottage, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD4860088658	Type	PRIVY HOUSE
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Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987
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Description

This small late nineteenth century surface gathered stone earth closet is now used as a peacock house and has an asbestos roof, resting on sawn softwood rafters. No original woodwork remains. Concrete floor (NT VBS Surveyor; 1987).

NTSMR 26420

Name	Coach House, Sizergh Cottage, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD4996587265	Type	COACH HOUSE
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Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987
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Description

This partially demolished nineteenth century coach house is now used as a garage and store but in the early 20th century housed Maltese servants. It consists of an upstairs and downstairs stores and the garage. It is situated to the SW of the house (*1) and there is evidence of a lean-to building to the E and possibly a bee bole in an adjacent wall. A large greenhouse was originally situated on the S wall (now replaced by a free-standing one, not NT). IMPORTANT FEATURES - Cobbled courtyard. Possible bee bole.

WALLS - surface gathered and largely quarried stone with dressed quoins.

ROOF - corrugated asbestos roof resting upon a sawn softwood principal rafter and purlins.

INTERIOR - Softwood staircase with square newels leads to remains of upper level. 1 hardwood beam and 1 sawn-off hardwood beam remain. Upper room wall plastered. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 26421

Name	Coal Shed, Sizergh Cottage, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD4997587255	Type	COAL SHED
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Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987
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Description

Small nineteenth century built whitewashed coal shed, S end of a low range of outbuildings. Sawn softwood purlins support a corrugated asbestos roof. Whitewashed internal walls and cobble floor. Door is of 4 beaded planks and 4 battens with a hardwood lintel. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 26422

Name	Cottage, Three Fellside Cottages, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD4997487292	Type	ESTATE COTTAGE
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Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987
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Description

This late eighteenth or early nineteenth century cottage is situated above and to the W of the Strickland Arms and S of Sizergh Castle. It forms the N dwelling in a small terrace of 4. It originally consisted of a 2 up and 2 down arrangement, a nineteenth century addition to the rear providing a kitchen. It has been completely modernised and retains few of the original fittings. A stone porch has been added recently to the N.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Hardwood roof timbers. The glazing pattern. Dressed stone voussoired arched and quoins.

WALLS - Surface gathered and quarried stone with dressed quoins. In apex of the N gable is the remains of some render. Flat dressed stone voussoir arches to the openings on the E elevation. Stone lintels to openings on W elevation.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge resting upon a cross wall construction of 1 hardwoods purlin / pitch and hardwood ridge purlin. Riven rafters. Slates felted underneath.

INTERIOR DETAILS

LIVING ROOM - 20th century stone fireplace with hardwood mantel shelf. 20th century painted staircase, position of staircase moved from original position opposite door. Blocked fireplace at N end of room. Room made open plan in 1970's.

KITCHEN - Tiled fireplace and boarded ceiling.

BATHROOM - Recently created from part of the kitchen.

PANTRY - Previously the bathroom.

BEDROOM 3 - Hardwood principal rafter and 2 hardwood purlins laid in single lengths.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 26423

Name	Bank Barn, 3 Fellside Cottages, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SD4994187258	Type	BANK BARN
Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987		

Description

This good nineteenth century barn is situated above and to the SW of Fellside Cottages. It may well have been part of Sizergh Cottage's (20568) buildings providing stabling and storage to service its coach house, (20568*1) It consists of a former threshing barn over a shippon now a workshop, a former stable not a goat house and a cart shed. Its original floor has unfortunately been replaced with corrugated asbestos.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Hardwood beams in barn, shippon and stables. Cobble floors. Voussoired dressed stone arches. Feed shoots.

WALLS - Surface gathered and quarried stone with dressed sandstone quoins and shallow voussoired arches to both doorways on the upper floor. Stone lintels on the lower floor openings. It is very similar to the construction of Fellside Cottages.

ROOF - corrugated asbestos sheeting resting upon 3 sawn softwood tie beam trusses. Sawn softwood purlins and ridge purlin both entrenched.

FORMER THRESHING BARN - sawn softwood floor, 3 feed shoots on S wall with hardwood lintels and further feed shoot at W end.

FORMER SHIPPON - Cobble floor. S beam hardwood N beam a softwood replacement. Raised area of shippon stalls clearly seen. Feed shoot in rear (S) wall from the barn.

FORMER STABLE - 2 hardwood beams with holes of original stall posts, providing a 3 bay stable corresponding to the 3 feed shoots from above. Cobble floor. Now used as a goat house.

CARSHED - Cobble floor.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 26425

Name	Store, Stable Cottage, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SD4980787882	Type	STORE
Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987		

Description

This building is attached to building *1 and was only partially accessible. It consists of a large garage with covered forecourt and storerooms. A toilet block and a store on the ground floor with 2 storage rooms above. The Garage being a later early 20th century addition.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - roof timbers - covered forecourt canopy.

WALLS - Surface gathered and quarried stone with roughly dressed quoins. Ball finial at gable. Mixture of hardwood and stone lintels.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge over building *1 E end over garage sawn softwood tie beam and collar truss with hardwood purlins and sawn softwood rafters. Slates felted underneath and sawn softwood column.

INTERIOR DETAILS - Sawn softwood staircase with open risers and square newels - concrete floor. Sawn softwood floor to upper level. 2 RSJs and 1 hardwood beam in the garage. Good cast-iron canopy with corrugated asbestos roof. WCs - Lean to block of reversed concrete block with slate roof.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 26426

Name	Garden Store & Boathouse, Sizergh Gardens, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SD4993587895	Type	BOAT HOUSE
Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987		

Description

This unusual building is situated to the east of Sizergh Castle on the edge of the terrace. The upper room is now used for garden storage and straddles a large stone battered wall, which was probably the edge of a previous terrace. The lower room has a very unusual section and is at present empty. This building appears to be late nineteenth century and to the attached garden wall a lean-to boathouse was added c. 1926 when the lake was created.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Battered stone wall in lower room.

WALLS - Surface gathered and quarried stone with hardwood lintels.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge, sawn softwood purlins and ridge purlin in cross wall construction with sawn softwood rafters. Concrete slab roof over NE portion of lower level.

INTERIOR DETAILS

GARDEN STORE - Floor a concrete floor and sawn softwood

LOWER LEVEL - Rolled steel joists, stone flag floor and large battered wall. Concrete ceiling with blocked roof lights to NE part.

BOATHOUSE - Concrete walkway with softwood handrail.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 26427

Name	Glasshouse, Sizergh Garden, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SD4986187996	Type	GLASSHOUSE
Sources	National Trust VBS 1987		

Description

This late nineteenth century / early 20th century greenhouse is situated N of the Castle in the Kitchen Garden and has two attendant cold frames to the E. It consists of a timber- framed glasshouse with two walls of the boiler house behind with a decorative each remaining.

IMPORANT FEATURES - Stone and wood archway. Timber frame of glasshouse.

WALLS - Surface gathered and some quarried stone with a slate ridge tile apex to the W wall and slate flags capping the low walls on which the glasshouse rests.

ROOF - Corrugated plastic to former boiler house, late 20th century. Sawn softwood and glass to glasshouse.

INTERIOR DETAILS

GLASSHOUSE - Slate flag floor and stone troughs. Whitewashed rear wall.

FORMER BOILER HOSUE - Concrete floor. Timber frame, late 20th century walls creating an office / storeroom.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 26428

Name	Potting Sheds and Earth Closet, Sizergh Gardens	Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SD4985388000	Type	POTTING SHED
Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987		

Description

Range of nineteenth century lean-to potting sheds and earth closet, now used as a workshop, restroom and chemical store, situated north of building *2 against the garden wall.

WALLS - Surface gathered and mostly quarried stone with hardwood lintels.

ROOF - Graded slates, resting upon 1 hardwood purlin in cross wall construction. Sawn softwood rafters and torched slates.

DOORS - All 20th century plank and batten. 1 doorway partially blocked with a horizontal plank partition.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 26429

Name	Pump House, Sizergh Gardens, Sizergh	Period	Modern
NGR	SD4997587871	Type	PUMP HOUSE
Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987		

Description

Small pump house, c. 1926, constructed when the lake was dug. It is situated to the E of the Castle at the overflow channel of the lake. It is a simple rectangular building with at present no internal fittings.

WALLS - Quarried stone and heavily ivy clad. Hardwood lintels.

DOOR - 20th century plank and batten with strap hinges and Norfolk latch.

ROOF - Graded slates, rising to a tile ridge. Sawn softwood purlins and ridge purlin in cross wall construction.

WINDOW - 2 x 12 light fixed, 4 light casement.

INTERIOR - whitewashed.(NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 26435

Name Fellside Farmhouse, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4997187039 **Type** FARMHOUSE
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987

Description

This house is dated 1735 on a plaque with the initials R I H and 2 peacocks, and is situated S of Sizergh Castle. It was originally part of a small farmstead but is now a private house and the two barns are used for storage. It is a relatively late sample of a firebeam house and retains many original fittings including muntin and plank panelling. It's plan consists of a 'seventeenth century' firehouse, parlour and pantry arrangement. To this a staircase and kitchen was added to the E during the nineteenth century a room with cellar below was added to the N. During the 20th century a glazed porch was added to the S.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Hardwood roof trusses and beams, all muntin and plank partitions and some doors. Cupboard in bedroom 4. Both cupboards in the parlour. Slate sconce and date stone.

WALLS - Stone walls covered in a hard cement render on S elevation. E elevation - partially exposed stone work with rough undressed quoins. Some concrete lintels replacing earlier sandstone voussoired arches.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a tile ridge resting upon 2 hardwood tie beams trusses with angle struts. Notched and pegged at apex. Angle struts also pegged.

Entrenched hardwood purlins 2/pitch. Sawn softwood ridge purlin, riven rafters. Slates torched.

INTERIOR DETAILS

PORCH - 2 arched recesses.

HALL - Good c1735 muntin and plank partition with simply moulded muntins and painted planks. Stone flag floor. Wall dividing off firehouse a nineteenth century insertion - originally firehouse extended to the c1735 wall.

FIREHOUSE - 2 chamfered hardwood beams but no evidence of a heck 20th century slate fireplace with hardwood mantle shelf.

PARLOUR - 1 chamfered hardwood beam with label stop at the E end. 20th century tile fireplace. Cupboard in gable wall

with 2 moulded panel doors with good architrave surround. Very good eighteenth century china cupboard with 2 fielded panel doors with elaborate tops and 3 shaped shelves in a semi-circular niche with a covered top all set within a good moulded architrave.

STORE - Chamfered hardwood tie beam truss with entrenched hardwood purlins 1/ pitch. Hardwood ridge purlin and sawn softwood rafters, slate felted. Sawn softwood floor and plank and battled 'casing' to cellar stairway.

CELLAR - Stone steps, flag floor, slate sconce. Hardwood post. Small recess in gable (N) wall.

STAIRWAY - Hardwood post, 20th century pine handrail and balusters. nineteenth century pine staircase.

BEDROOM 2 - Muntin and plank partition with painted planks to both walls.

BEDROOM 4 - Small cupboard with eighteenth century fielded panel door.

ALL bedrooms have oak beams.

NTSMR 26436

Name Variant Bank Barn & Cart shed, Fellside Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4997387011 **Type** BANK BARN
Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987

Description

This late nineteenth century variant bank barn with attached cart shed and store is situated S of building *1 and access to the upper floor is gained by circumnavigating building *4. It is unusual in its almost square plan, its tiny winnowing window and only having a shippon on the lower floor with the ancillary buildings attached to the W.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof timbers. Stone arches and quoins.

WALLS - Surface gathered and some quarried stone with roughly dressed quoins and dressed sandstone voussoirs to wain doorway arch. Sandstone lintels to other openings.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a tile ridge with 2 sawn softwood king post trusses with angle struts. Sawn softwood purlins entrenched 2/pitch. Sawn softwood rafters and ridge purlin. Slates felted underneath. Cart shed as barn with a purlin / pitch. Lean-to roof of store corrugated asbestos resting on sawn softwood purlin and rafters.

INTERIOR DETAILS - Sawn softwood floor to former threshing barn. Concrete floor to shippon with concrete stalls, 4 softwood beams, 2 cast iron columns supporting as RSJ. Cobble floor to cart shed. 2 stone water troughs to W of shippon.

NTSMR 26437

Name Barn, Fellside Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4999387010 **Type** BARN

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987

Description

This eighteenth century building combines a stable with hayloft, a former threshing barn, 2 loose boxes and a granary. It is situated E of building *3 and S of building *2. It and building *3 form the only farm buildings of the steading. The stable which retains some of its original fittings is a nineteenth century addition and was possibly contemporary with building *3. It appears that the barn was at one stage used as a shippon possibly when building *3 superseded as the main storage barn.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Stable fittings and floor. Hardwood beams and roof timbers. Stone arches.

WALLS - Surface gathered and quarried stone with dressed voussoired archway to both the wain and winnowing doors. Roughly dressed quoins to E gable of stable matching those of building *3.

ROOF - Graded slate rising to a sandstone ridge resting upon 3 hardwood tie beam trusses with collar, hardwood purlins 2/ pitch laid in single lengths. Hardwood ridge purlin, sawn softwood rafters and slates torched underneath. Hayloft roof only partially seen - sawn softwood timbers, slates torched.

INTERIOR DETAILS

STABLE - Hardwood stall divides remain but moved, one manger remains. Cobbled floor with sandstone curb. Hardwood beam of softwood joists.

BARN - Remains of flag stone floor. Hardwood shippon posts and stall divides. Wain door interior lintel reused principal rafter.

GRANARY - Sawn softwood floor and partition wall, whitewashed interior.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 26459

Name Farmhouse, Low Sizergh Farm, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD5021487662 **Type** FARMHOUSE

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987

Description

Low Sizergh Farm is situated immediately to the E of the A591 close to Sizergh Castle. The N portion of the house is mid eighteenth century with later additions. The S portion was converted from a stable. The building is linked to the extensive late eighteenth century barn complex and forms an L-shaped forecourt. The house consists of a large sitting room, hall and parlour in the oldest part of the house. The staircase with flanking utility rooms and bathrooms is probably the next phase. The staircase possibly being originally at the N end of this outshot. The kitchen is a mid nineteenth century extension when the living room was converted from the stable and the first floor linked with the barn, forming the covered passage. The front porch was added in 1957.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof timbers, hardwood beams. Octagonal oak column in bedroom 6 and column in basement.

WALLS - Field gathered and some quarried stone laid in mortar with naturally vermiculate limestone quoins, limestone cills and lintels. Porch, dated 1957, with dressed quoins and a limestone voussoired shallow arch with stone ball finial. Square chimney stack with slate drip course.

ROOF - Graded slate under sandstone ridge. 4 x original hardwood tie beam trusses notched and pegged at apex with entrenched double purlins. The purlins are all original in the W pitch and in the N most bay of the E pitch. In the mid to late nineteenth century when the rear extension was added the original purlins were removed from the E pitch and softwood subsidiary rafters and purlins installed. Two slates torched underneath.

SITTING ROOM - 3 plastered over beams and wooden frame bolelection mould, plain frieze and cornice probably Edwardian, installed within the last 7 years. Wooden floor. Dining Room. 20th century stone fireplace with oak mantle-shelf. Chamfered adzed oak beam.

LIVING ROOM - Probably originally a stable which would account for its height and the unusual arrangement of chamfered oak beams. 20th century stone fireplace, concrete floor.

KITCHEN - 3 chamfered oak beams. Door into living room originally site of a staircase. Door into living room originally in centre of wall, tiled floor.

UTILITY ROOM - Chamfered hardwood beam. Cupboard with 2 x 20th century flush doors.

LOWER HALL - 6 glazed lights with 3 panel screen below 2 oak beams.

STAIRCASE - Placed in this position during the nineteenth century, then extensively altered during the mid 20th century. Original staircase probably situated to the N of this position. Staircase banister boarded in. W C - 1 hardwood beam. This room was probably originally site of a staircase, judging by the window which did carry up to the shower room above.

BATHROOM - 4 x 2 panelled pine door - beam on a corbel painted probably softwood.

BEDROOM 1 - 1 chamfered oak beam, 1 oak beam. Mid eighteenth century pine cupboard with single fielded

panel door.

BEDROOM 2 - 1 chamfered oak beam, 4 fielded panel doors into cupboard, circa late nineteenth century.

BEDROOM 3 - 1 oak beam chamfered on one side, pine window seat.

BEDROOM 5 - Boxed-in beam along N wall.

BEDROOM 6 - 2 oak rafters and double oak purlins with octagonal oak column supporting oak wall beam.

LANDING - 5 oak beams running across.

BASEMENT - Octagonal oak column and beam. Remains of Sconces - interior limewashed with stone cobble floor.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26460

Name Haybarns, Low Sizergh Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5020487631 **Type** BARN

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987

Description

This large L shaped barn stands attached to the S side of the farmhouse at Low Sizergh. Dating from the mid eighteenth century, when first constructed it stood detached from the farmhouse, however the space between was built up probably in the late eighteenth century. The barn has three distinct sections:- A, B & C. A and B are of one build (mid eighteenth century) and C was added in the early nineteenth century. Particularly fine barn complex, the E section of which is a large bank barn. The sheer size of the complex indicates a considerable amount of wealth, perhaps it was a home farm for Sizergh Castle. Section C (former cart shed) has extremely fine arched openings.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Slate shippon stalls. Roof structure. Arched openings.

SECTION A - This section is basically one extremely large bank barn consisting of one large haybarn with two threshing floors above a ground floor shippon originally for 35 cows.

WALLS - constructed of uncoursed rubble limestone laid in mortar. Dressed limestone quoins. Door has a shallow arched opening with dressed limestone voussoirs and slate drip course above.

ROOF - Eight bays long. Local slates, limestone / sandstone ridge tiles and cast iron gutters are supported by a structure of six tie beam trusses and double purlins entrenched into the principal rafters, laid in single lengths over each bay. The two S bays are divided by one king post truss originally with angle truss (one remaining), this supports the hipped roof where it joins the roof of Section B. All the above structure is hardwood and original, the rafters are sawn softwood, nineteenth century, and the slates torched underneath.

HAYBARN - On interior walls, either side of blocked winnowing door, are small recesses.

SHIPPON - S end now blocked off by a breeze block wall, as this end of the shippon was probably unsafe. Three feeding passages and three mucking out passages remain together with a rear access passage. The shippon stalls all have slate divides within wooden frames, which are mostly hardwood with some softwood; the stalls are mid to late eighteenth century and have elbowed kicking posts. At the northern end an early nineteenth century calf-box has been inserted into the shippon stalls. The floor above is supported by chamfered hardwood joists and beams (original) and has 1' wide softwood boards. The shippon floor was cobbled but has been concerted over and the walls are whitewashed.

SECTION B - 8 bays long, four W bays occupied by milking parlour with grain store above. E four bays -open.

WALLS - Uncoursed limestone laid in mortar, with dressed limestone quoins. Doors have shallow arched heads with dressed limestone voussoirs and slate drip courses above.

ROOF - Eight bays long, local slates laid in diminishing courses and cast iron gutters supported by structure just as over section A.

MILKING PARLOUR - Late 20th century concrete floor and walls. Doors and windows all late 20th century. This room was probably a stable originally, it has four openings (some blocked) all originally doors. If this room was a stable, there were presumably 6 central stalls running across the building, 3 facing E into one half and three facing W into the other half dividing the room into two separate rooms, hence the four doors.

GRAIN STORE - late 20th century on late 20th century softwood floor supported by RSJ's. Reached by flight of external limestone steps, this store was either a granary or hayloft originally.

OPEN AREA - Now a collecting area for cows, originally a hay storage barn. Area between doors possible used for threshing, although more likely as unloading area for hay waggons. Floor - late 20th century concrete.

SECTION C - This dates from the early nineteenth century, it now houses a late 20th century milk room and engine room, it was originally a cart shed.

WALLS - Coursed limestone blocks, dressed limestone quoins. Two arched cart openings on N side with semi-circular arched heads - dressed limestone voussoirs and circular coursed limestone column supporting and dividing arches in centre. Owl hole in gable.

ROOF - Local slates, limestone / sandstone ridge and cast iron gutter supported by original hardwood structure :- central tie beam truss, 3 purlins on each pitch, riven rafters, slates torched.

INTERIOR - Concrete floor, inserted ceiling.
(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26461

Name	Granary, Hayloft & Shelter Shed, Low Sizergh Farm, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SD5021787627	Type	SHELTER SHED
Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987		

Description

Standing to the E, at right angles and attached to building *3, is this range of buildings. Constructed in two distinct builds, each of the early nineteenth century and built on to the earlier building *3; to the rear (S) is a late 20th century lean-to building. Although greatly altered, this range of buildings is extremely important as part of the farm group at Low Sizergh. The most interesting feature being the blocked openings with circular columns. IMPORTANT FEATURES - Circular columns. Roof Structure. Door connecting lofts. Shallow arched head to doorway on S side of former drive through wagonway.

W SECTION - Consisting of drive through wagonway, now partly blocked at the S end by a wall and also by a late 20th century brick internal staircase; floor - concrete. Next to this is a late 20th century shippon with concrete floor and stalls, originally probably a shelter shed / loosebox. Above is a loft used for grain store with late 20th century floor of sawn softwood joists and boards and steel RSJ's.

ROOF - 2 tie beam trusses, notched and pegged once at the apex - early nineteenth century hardwood; single purlins, ridge purlin and rafters all sawn softwood, 20th century. Local slates, torched underneath with limestone / sandstone ridge tiles and cast iron gutter.

WALLS - Limestone rubble laid in mortar with dressed limestone quoins. Extremely fine shallow arched opening to S end of drive through wagonway with dressed limestone voussoirs (now partly blocked).

WINDOWS - All late 20th century iron 10 lights, 3 lights opening as hoppers.

DOORS - Plank and batten, late 20th century.

E SECTION - Added to W section slightly late, consists of large late 20th century shippon with concrete floor and stalls, formerly either a cart shed or more likely a shelter shed. N wall was originally open with circular piers of coursed limestone with hardwood beams above dividing the wall into four separate openings (this wall now blocked with late 20th century iron 10 light windows, 3 lights opening as hoppers). Above is a hayloft, the floor of which has steel RSJ's sawn softwood joists and boards - late 10th century. Door connecting this and adjacent grain store loft is early to mid nineteenth century harr hung, 5 beaded planks and 4 battens possibly oak.

ROOF - 2 tie beam trusses notched at apex - hardwood, early nineteenth century; sawn softwood purlins and rafters - 20th century. Slates torched, cast iron gutter, limestone / sandstone ridge tiles.

WALLS - Limestone rubble with dressed limestone quoins. N front of ground floor has three circular piers of coursed limestone, openings between blocked. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26462

Name	Loose Boxes, Low Sizergh Farm, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SD5023987662	Type	LOOSE BOX
Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987		

Description

Standing just to the E of building *1 is this structure consisting of two loose boxes with doors of the W wall, dating from the mid to late nineteenth century.

WALLS - Limestone rubble laid in mortar with fairly regular dressed limestone quoins.

ROOF - All late 20th century - single sawn softwood purlins and ridge purlin, covered in corrugated asbestos.

DOORS - Late 20th century stable doors - 7 planks, 5 battens with braces.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26463

Name	Cart shed, Low Sizergh Farm, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SD5018687643	Type	CART SHED
Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987		

Description

Standing just to the W of building *3, this building used as a garage was probably constructed in the mid nineteenth century as a cart shed.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof.

WALLS - Limestone rubble laid in mortar with fairly regular dressed limestone quoins.

ROOF - local slates laid in diminishing courses with limestone / sandstone ridge, slate torched underneath with cement. Structure:- rough softwood tree lengths as purlins, sawn rafters - possibly ash.

FLOOR - Limestone flags.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26502

Name Farmhouse, Cinderbarrow Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4866887128 **Type** FARMHOUSE

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Cinderbarrow Farm is situated on the N edge of the hamlet of Cotes. The house has a barn attached to the W. The original house with barn attached was built in the mid eighteenth century. The house was extended to the N and the roof raised c1830 with extensive internal alterations. The house has undergone considerable alterations and a late 20th century general purpose barn has been constructed on the site of a stone barn (probably of eighteenth century date) to the W and attached to building *2. Little remains of interest in the interior, a spice cupboard in the sitting room, sandstone sconce in the basement and a good 1830's balustrade on the first floor landing.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - The oak tie beam truss, sandstone flag floor in the living kitchen, sandstone sconce in the basement, carved handrail c1830 on the first floor landing.

WALL - Front elevation rendered with concrete sills. Side elevation dressed quoins to upper parts with undressed quoins beneath. Walls of fieldstone and quarried stone laid in mortar. Rear elevation dressed quoins with flat arches with limestone voussoirs and slate drip courses. Modern window additions with concrete lintels and sills.

ROOF - Graded slate with sandstone ridges upon - Roof A - 3 sets of hardwood upright purlins on each pitch and sawn hardwood ridge purlin. Rafters sawn softwood uprights. Slates felted underneath.

Roof B - Chamfered oak tie beam truss notched and pegged once at apex. Tie beam is a reused floor beam. Sawn softwood upright double purlins, some rough softwood. Sawn softwood upright ridge beam. Principle rafters pegged to tie beam once at base.

SITTING ROOM - Wooden floor, late 20th century stone fireplace. Spice cupboard with 2 fielded pine panel doors late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century with modern brass knob and countersunk hinges. Recess in front wall originally a door with a partition on the adjacent beam. Brick partition between hall and sitting room. Floor possible dug out.

LIVING KITCHEN - Old kitchen floor to the W wooden with blocked access to the basement. Partition on W beam removed to form large living kitchen with sandstone flag floor. Recess on N wall originally a door giving access to the washhouse blocked up in 1968. Cupboard on S with 2 pine 2 panelled doors of mid nineteenth century.

LANDING - Rectangular newel and curved handrail with square section balusters with simple mouldings dated 1820-1830.

BATHROOM - Late nineteenth century enamel bath with claw and ball feet with panel.

FIREPLACES - all removed on the first floor.

BASEMENT - Whitewashed walls with sandstone sconces once used as a dairy now used as storage.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986).

NTSMR 26503

Name Threshing Barn, Cinderbarrow Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4865187120 **Type** THRESHING BARN

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This is attached to the W of the farmhouse and is of the mid eighteenth century. It formerly had the great barn attached to and running at a right angle to its W end. This larger barn was demolished in the 1980's.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - The roof trusses and the stone threshing floor. The booths in the shippon with their stone divides, the hardwood beams in the shippon and root cellar, also the external stairs leading to the winnowing door.

BARN WALLS - Surface gathered and quarried stone walls laid in mortar.

ROOF - graded slates with a sandstone ridge upon 3 tie beam trusses notched at the apex, double purlins, sawn softwood rafters with slates torched underneath.

THRESHING FLOOR - stone flagged with sandstone edge. 20th century doors with hardwood lintels.

GRANARY - now used as office attached to SW end of the barn. lean to structure of same construction as the barn

but of early nineteenth century date. 20th century light window and flush door installed.

SHIPPON - Concrete floor, 2 chamfered beams with sawn softwood joists supporting a new floor. Stone divisions between booths originally for 10 cattle (now for 17 calves). Chamfered softwood posts supporting the booth divisions.

ROOT CELLAR - Hardwood joists and beams and stone flagged floor.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26504

Name Cart shed, now Shippon, Cinderbarrow Farm, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4864187143 **Type** CART SHED

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Standing just to the NW of the farmhouse at Cinderbarrow is this stone structure ; facing almost due S this early nineteenth century cart shed was altered - circa 1950/60 - to its present use as a shippon for 8 cows. The S front was originally open with two square piers supporting the roof, the spaces between were infilled when the building was converted to its present use. Attached to the E are the remains of what were probably pigsties, these are shown as standing on the 1914 OS map, and were constructed at the same time as the cart shed.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof structure. Square piers of vermiculated limestone on S front.

WALLS - Constructed of surface gathered and quarried limestone laid in mortar with upright limestone quoins. The S front was divided into three cart shed openings by two square piers constructed of naturally vermiculated limestone. The openings were infilled circa 1950/60 by concrete block walls - now rendered.

ROOF - Roof of local slates laid in diminishing courses with cast iron gutters and limestone ridge tiles, supported by a structure of two tiebeam trusses notched at the apex and numbered I and II on the W and E trusses respectively. The purlins are entrenched into the principal rafters and are chamfered, the ridge purlin is upright and the rafters are laid in single lengths over the purlins. The principle roof timbers are all hardwood and original, possible ash or oak, and the slates felted underneath.

INTERIOR - Concrete floor and shippon stalls, door and windows all circa 1950.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26505

Name Loose Box, Cinderbarrow Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4867387100 **Type** LOOSE BOX

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987

Description

This early mid nineteenth century stone structure stands across the farm yard just S of the farmhouse at Cinderbarrow. Altered in 1967 to its present use as milking parlour and dairy, it was formerly used as a shippon with calf stalls and looseboxes. When altered in 1967, the internal wall dividing dairy from milking parlour was inserted and the milking parlour at the W end was extended.

WALLS - Constructed of quarried and surface gathered limestone laid in mortar with fairly rectangular limestone quoins.

ROOF - Local slates laid in diminishing courses with cast iron gutter and limestone ridge tiles is supported by a structure of 5 roof trusses, numbered A - E Some are original and some replacements of 1967. The purlins are all original hardwood, rafters are sawn softwood and the slates torched underneath.

DAIRY - Constructed 1967 with concrete floor and cement walls.

MILKING PARLOUR - constructed 1967 with sunk concrete floor.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26514

Name Farmhouse, Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4896187192 **Type** FARMHOUSE

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1988; S Haigh, 2001

Description

Interior not seen. Exterior is limestone rubble laid in mortar, rendered on western elevation; slate roof, sandstone ridge, cast iron gutters (NT VBS Surveyor; 1988). Lane End Farm is situated 1 km north of Levens village, on the west side of the major road linking the village with Brigsteer. It lies on a west-facing slope overlooking the lower part of the Lyth Valley, and is surrounded by a mixture of pasture fields and woodland, at an altitude of 60m AOD. The farmstead contains a total of five buildings, and a sixth building lying 500m to the south-west also forms part

of the property. These were identified in the 1988 survey as: 1) Farmhouse; 2) Bank barns; 3) Shelter shed, hen loft & pig sties; 4) Shelter shed, converted to shippon; 5) Earth closet; 6) Peatcote. The farmhouse faces west-north-west across the yard, with a paddock to the north and a garden at the rear. It is C-shaped in plan, and constructed from local limestone rubble of small size, with some hammer-dressed quoins. The west and south elevations are pebble-dash rendered, while the other faces are generally bare, although there are traces of limewash to the rear. The roof is covered with Westmorland slate, with a stone ridge, and has been re-roofed within the last ten years or so. There are three chimneys stacks, one at each gable and one on the ridge, to left of centre. The house is of two storeys, and consists of a main range of a single room's depth, with two rear outshots; that at the north-east is larger in size and is covered with cat-slide roof, while the south-east outshot is considerably smaller and its roof is at a lower level than that over the main building. Parts of the outshots are set below ground level. There are two doorways in the front elevation; the principal entrance is the left one, which leads into a lobby, within which the only stairs are located. A timber partition forming the north side of this lobby separates a heated living room, and there is also access from the lobby into the present kitchen in the centre of the building, to a passage behind the kitchen, and to the north-east outshot, this being divided by a masonry wall. The passage runs into the back kitchen at the south end of the house, from where a doorway leads into the south-east outshot. Half of this outshot have been given over to a rainwater cistern, a stone wall forming its northern side. On the first floor the main range is divided into four bedrooms, as well as a large landing in the south part of the house. The stairs lead up to a small half landing in the north end, with two shorter flights running off to north and south. The south-east outshot does not extend to first floor level, but within the north-east outshot the first floor houses a bathroom, and another room to the north of it separated by a 20th century partition. The roof over the south part of the house is carried on two trusses, formed of relatively slender oak principal rafters, halved and pegged at the apex, with a ridge purlin with the cleft. There are two pairs of side purlins, originally trenched into the principal, but as the eaves have been raised and the pitch reduced slightly the purlins are now supported above their original positions. There is no evidence for any collars or bracing to the trusses, and all rafters have been replaced in the recent re-roofing. The form of the trusses is indicative of a date around 1700. It was not possible to inspect the roof over the northern end of the house. The development of the house is not immediately apparent from the front elevation, but the rear is more illustrative in this context. The earliest part of the existing structure is clearly the south end, the northern extent of which is marked by the thicker wall between the kitchen and stairs lobby. This would have comprised a three bay house, of two storeys, but lacking the south-east outshot, which is an addition. At this stage, the roof may have been at a slightly lower level, to judge from the relative positions of the first floor windows in the front elevation. The original entrance into this house may have been in one of three locations: the present kitchen entrance; the doorway into the back kitchen; or in the centre of the front elevation, where a recess within the present kitchen may indicate a blocked opening, not visible on the exterior. The internal arrangements within this first phase of the building are not clear, but it is thought most likely that the principal fireplace was located at the south end, in the position of the present large range. Whether or not there would have been a firehood is unclear, but if so, the surviving beam spanning the back kitchen may have supported it, and a recess within the wall to the right of the fireplace may have been a slat box. In scenario doorway may result from the later enlargement of an original fire window, or may have formed a baffle or lobby entry. Alternatively, if the principal fire was at the north end, doorway D5 would have formed a classic gable entry. It is thought likely, from its appearance that doorway D8 is a secondary opening, inserted later, and is unlikely to have been an original gable entrance. It is also possible that there were fireplaces at both ends of the building, meaning there would have been a heated parlour. In the rear elevation, the projection immediately to the north of the south-east outshot appears to have been a stairs turret or outshot (albeit a narrow one), in this earliest phase of the house. The present window here, has been reduced in height, so as to light only the ground floor. A straight joint visible within the south-east outshot indicates that the stair-turret pre-dates the outshot, the date of which is unclear. A subsequent alteration to the phase 1 house is apparent to the rear of the kitchen, where traces of a former staircase, running up from south to north, are visible within the present passage. Associated with these stairs are two disused doors within the partition forming the west side of the passage; one would have led to the foot of the stairs, and the other to the space beneath them. These doors appear to be of eighteenth or early nineteenth century date; neither is visible within the kitchen. At the first floor level, the unusually large landing within the rear of the house can be accounted for by the presence of these stairs. The front elevation of the house appears to have been heightened at some point, as the different sizes of the first floor windows, and the alterations to the roof trusses, suggest. The date at which this took place is not clear, but it may or may not have been before the extension of the house, which involved the addition of two bays to the north, with a contemporary outshot (as the catslide roof and absence of any straight joints in the north gable indicate). This extension provided an additional heated living room or parlour on the ground floor, a new entrance and stairs lobby, as well as two heated first floor rooms. Map evidence indicates that this extension took place before the 1860s, but the character of the construction, the fireplaces and the exposed sawn softwood joists, beams and partitions within it suggest that it is unlikely to be earlier than the nineteenth century. The proven of a staircase within the lobby may suggest that this extension post-dates the secondary stairs within the earlier part of the house, having rendered them obsolete; however, there is a tradition that the house was formerly divided into two, and it is therefore possible that the northern extension was in fact built as a separate dwelling. The original arrangement with the north-east outshot is not clear, but there are some anomalous features which suggest that some alteration has taken place. These include the size of one of the windows, which lights both the ground and first floors; this is suggestive of a stairs window, and may support the idea that the north part of the house formed a separate dwelling at one time, implying that in this case the present stairs are secondary.

CONCLUSION

The farmhouse at Lane End is likely to date from around 1700, to judge from the character of the original roof trusses, and what can be discerned of the building's original plan. The site of the principal entrance is not clear, but it is fairly certain that the stairs were housed within a shallow turret or outshot at the rear. The site of the principal fireplace is also not clear, and there may have been two fireplaces from the outset. A small outshot, probably used as a pantry or dairy, was added to this building at some point, and some internal re-arrangement of the house took place, probably in the late eighteenth century, involving the construction of a new staircase and possibly the heightening of the front elevation. The house was extended to the north by two bays, probably in the early nineteenth century, thereby allowing the stairs to be re-sited, or perhaps to form an additional dwelling. The interpretation of the building may be assisted by historical research into census records etc, which may indicate the number of occupiers or households in the past (Haigh, S, 01/12/2001).

NTSMR 26515

Name Bank Barns, Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4893587174 **Type** BANK BARN

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1988

Description

SW of building *1 stands an amalgamation of 2 barns. The first, forming the E/W range, is a variant bank barn of the mid eighteenth century. It now consists of a 5-bay barn with a threshing floor in the 2nd bay from the E, with a 1-bay cart shed to the E and of the same built. Under the window bays of this barn, where the slope drops, is a stable of early nineteenth century date which probably replace an earlier shippon. To the first barn a 6-bay conventional bank barn was added in the early nineteenth century. This has a hipped roof at either end, and consists of a barn above a shippon for 24 cows with 2 calf hulls at the N end and 2 looseboxes at the S end. Also, and of the same built, is a former granary above a root cellar, in the angle between the 2 barns on the E side. An exceptionally important building in a very good and largely unaltered state. It illustrates 2 of the major forms of Cumbrian barn building i.e. the variant and the conventional bank barn. It also forms the E side of a fold yard. the importance and group value of the farm buildings at Lane End cannot be stressed too highly. Every effort should be made to keep them in their present form.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof structure throughout; floor surfaces and stalls in shippon; stable interior and fittings; floor in N/S bank barn, especially the limestone flags.

1. THE VARIANT BANK BARN

WALLS - Limestone rubble laid in mortar. Timber lintels to wain doors and to corresponding partly blocked wain door on the S side of the threshing floor, now a winnowing door. Another door has a shallow stone arch to the cart shed.

ROOF - Slate-covered, sandstone ridge, cast iron gutters (replacements in stalled in August 1988 came from Sizergh Castle). Structure, over barn : 5 bays, 4 tie beam trusses include a considerable amount of reused timber, some possibly from a cruck building, the tie beams notched and pegged at the apex; 2 through purlins on each pitch; red line under principal rafters; all this hardwood and original; sawn softwood rafters, torched, late nineteenth or early 20th century. Structure, over cart shed: continued from barn, 2 purlins, on each pitch; sawn softwood rafters, torched.

BARN - Large 5-bay barn with cobbled threshing floor; hay storage was probably in the 2 W bays which are now raised, above the stable, and timber floored. This floor is probably early nineteenth century and inserted when the former shippon was converted to a stable which could need more headroom. **Doors** - Double wain doors, one is 6 1/2 chamfered planks, 5 battens, the other 6 chamfered planks, 4 battens, harr-hung. Winnowing door, partly concealed, 8 planks, 1 batten visible, harr-hung.

STABLE - The stable probably replaces the shippon of the variant bank barn. The door to the original shippon is probably now a window; blocked windows on the N and W walls of the stable would also belong to the original shippon. The present stable, which was created at the same time as the N/S bank barn was constructed c.1830, was originally for 5 horses in a row with another standing for a horse in the NE corner. Door is an insertion and probably dates from the construction of the stable.

Doors - 6 beaded planks, 4 battens, drop-on hinges, iron chain.

Windows - former door partly blocked and partly widened, 8 lights, top 4 opening as hopper; timber cill. Floor - cobbles and cement. Hardwood frames to stalls with timber planking; hardwood mangers and hay racks. The 2 easternmost stalls have been converted to a loose box with added planking and a 1/2 door of 8 chamfered planks, 3 battens door-on hinges, iron bolt. Row of harness pegs on N wall.

2. THE EARLY nineteenth CENTURY BANK BARN

WALLS - Limestone rubble laid in mortar; vents to barn along W wall and in N and S gables; all openings have arched heads with limestone vousssoires; pentice roof to wain doors. Floor - cobbled throughout. Stalls have hardwood uprights and horizontals; mostly softwood timber plank divides except in feeding passage from the door which has slate divides. Floor above supported on hardwood beams and joists.

ROOT CELLAR - Under granary; 1 N/S beam; chute in E wall.

LOOSEBOXES - 1. Facing fold yard; Door - 8 chamfered planks, 4 battens, harr-hung, iron bolt. Wooden manger

on E wall. 2. Facing S; Door - as the other loose box, but either ventilation slits and much repaired. Blocked window between the 2 looseboxes. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1988)

NTSMR 26516

Name Shelter Shed, Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4892387201 **Type** SHELTER SHED

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1988

Description

An early nineteenth century 2-bay shelter shed facing N, with a rather later addition on the E consisting of a 2-bay hen loft above 3 pigsties, each with a pen. The building as a whole forms the N side of the fold yard. The easternmost sty is bigger and has a rather larger pen, and was probably for a boar. An extremely interesting building which has the quire rare survival of pigsties with a hen loft above. Together with Building 2 and Building 4 it forms a fold yard and as a whole is exceptionally important.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof structure; pens to pigsties.

WALLS - All limestone rubble laid in mortar; semi-dressed rectangular limestone quoins.

1. Pigsties: semi-dressed water worn limestone lintels to the openings and similar cappings to the pen walls. The easternmost pen has 2 gate stoups also of water worn limestone with the remains of drop-on hinges. Each pen has a feeding chute; the easternmost is blocked.

2. Shelter shed: 2 large openings on the N side with hardwood lintels, both now blocked with plastic sheeting and planks, including a nineteenth century door.

3. Hen loft : reached by a flight of stone steps on the E wall. There is an opening with a perch on the S wall with a hardwood lintel. Slate dripcourse and hardwood lintel to door.

ROOF - Slate-covered throughout, sandstone ridge.

1. Shelter shed: 2 bays long, 1 tie beam truss pegged once at the apex, pine; 1 through purlin on each pitch, diamond-set ridge purlin; sawn softwood rafters, very thoroughly torched, mid nineteenth century.

2. Hen Loft: asymmetrical, central hardwood truss with small collar, reused timber, long principal rafter on N pitch, short on S pitch; 1 through purlin on N pitch, diamond-set ridge purlin, purlins and rafters all softwood.

INTERIOR

1. Shelter shed: Door - originally 8 planks and heavy upright, 4 chamfered battens, harr-hung. Floor earth. Walls limewashed.

2. Hen loft: Door - 6 planks, 2 battens strap hinges, iron chain. Window - formerly deeper, blocked with 2 boards in a frame. Floor pine boards.

3. Pigsties: 1 stone trough remains in the easternmost pen.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1988)

NTSMR 26517

Name Shelter Shed, Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4891287181 **Type** SHELTER SHED

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1988

Description

This single range of animal houses forms the S side of the fold yard. It is now divided into 3 compartments, the 2 westernmost having shippson stalls, the easternmost being a loosebox. The 2 westernmost were originally one shelter shed with 4 openings on the N wall, the outer 2 of which were blocked when the shippson was made.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof structure, shippson stalls, arched openings to N.

WALLS - Roughly squared limestone blocks, laid in mortar. The 4 openings on the N wall, 2 of which are blocked, have arched heads with limestone voussoires; vents on N wall; timber lintel and dripcourse to one door.

ROOF - Slate-covered, sandstone ridge. 5 bays, one of which is over the loosebox at the E end:

1. Main roof - 4 bays, 3 tie beam trusses, western 2 with collars, sawn ash, with reused timber as principal rafters which are chamfered and hewn ash; collars pegged one to principal rafters; trusses notched and pegged once at the apex, centre truss numbered II at apex; 1 through purlin on each pitch, ash; upright sawn ridge purlin, sawn rafters probably softwood, torched.

2. Loosebox - 1 purlin on each pitch, upright ridge purlin, all hardwood, the purlin on the S pitch is reused; rafters partly hardwood, partly softwood, torched.

INTERIOR - At W end stalls for 7 cows, chamfered hardwood uprights and horizontals, pine- boarded divides; at E end similar stalls for 8 cows. Floor - concrete. Whitewashed walls. Communicating door to loosebox is filled with horizontal planking of late nineteenth century date. Wooden manger hanging from the roof may date from the building's original use as a shelter shed (NT VBS Surveyor; 1988).

NTSMR 26518

Name	Earth Closet, Lane Head Farm, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD4895587206	Type	PRIVY HOUSE
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Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1988
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Description

NW of building *1 is an earth closet with associated ash pit. Rather a good example; every effort should be made to retain this building.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Interior seat and ash pit.

WALLS - Limestone rubble, laid in mortar, wooden lintels to door and window; slate dripcourse over door.

ROOF - Monopitch, covered with slate, sandstone ridge; Sawn softwood purlin and rafters, torched.

INTERIOR - Door - 5 chamfered planks, drop-on hinges, Norfolk latch, damaged. Window - 1 fixed light. Floor - cement. Seat in situ, timber seat and front. Small ash pit to N, rubble walls.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1988)

NTSMR 26519

Name	Peat Cote, Cinderbarrow, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD4863587079	Type	PEAT STORE
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Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1988; Farrer and Curwen 1924
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Description

Approximately 1/4 mile SW of building *1 in the N end of Levens village (marked Cotes) is this 1-storied peatcote which is associated with the draining of Lyth Moss. There was formerly a lean-to at the S end. Interesting in that it is associated with a major agricultural improvement in the mid nineteenth century.

WALLS - Semi-dressed limestone with large quoins; hardwood lintel to door.

ROOF - Covered in corrugated asbestos; sawn softwood purlins, 3 on each pitch, the top 2 substituting for a ridge purlin.

INTERIOR - not seen. Door - double doors, each 5 beaded planks and two uprights, harr-hung, spoon-headed hinges.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1988). OA North Field Visit 2010. The peat cote was identified on the Inclosure Schedule/Award 1830

Plan I. It was mentioned in 1608 'Conveyance by Robert Jackson of Sigswick, husbandman, to Sir Thomas Strickland of Sysargh, knt., of a peat-cote at Sinderbarrowgh with peat moss, turbary, spreading and lying for peats, now or late occupied with a messuage called Lanckrigg House or Lauckriggmilne house by Robert, or Thomas Jackson his father, or William Jackson his grandfather, and lying in Synderbarrough mosses, Sampoll mosses or the mosses beyond the Pull, par. Heversham, of the lands of Sir James Bellingham, knt., and John Preston, esq., yearly rent 21d. Dated 2 March, 5 James, 1607[-8]; Orig. at Sizergh.' Farrer and Curwen 1924, Records relating to the Barony of Kendale: volume 2.

NTSMR 26561

Name	Farmhouse, Netherwells Farm, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD4977288712	Type	FARMHOUSE
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Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1986
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Description

This mid nineteenth century double pile farmhouse is situated on a hillside to the E of the A591, N of Sizergh Castle on the old road to Holeslack Farm. It has been extensively altered on the ground floor. The two front rooms being combined, the pantry converted into a bathroom and the kitchen. Little alteration, however, has occurred on the first floor. There is a small range off out-buildings to the N.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Interior doors. Norfolk latches on doors. Cupboards in living room. Roof Trusses.

WALLS - Whitewashed surface gathered and some quarried stone with dressed quoins. All windows have shallow arches with dressed voussoirs. A stone porch to the W and a timber porch to the E.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge, resting upon 2 hardwood king post trusses with angle struts pegged twice at apex. Sawn hardwood purlins and hardwood rafters on W pitch. Softwood on E pitch, slates torched underneath.

INTERIOR

SITTING ROOM - Concrete floor, 20th century slate fireplace. Cupboard with 2 glazed doors and 2 single panel doors. Decorative archway.

LIVING ROOM - Late 20th century fireplace. Encased beam cupboard, 2 x 4 beaded planks, 3 battens and strap

hinges, late nineteenth or early 20th century.

STAIRWAY - nineteenth century square newels with fine square heads and balusters.

STORES - Late nineteenth or early 20th century constructions. Surface gathered stone walls with concrete block partitions, roof or graded slates resting on softwood purlins in cross wall construction. Partially rebuilt and hardwood lintels to doorways. Concrete floor.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26562

Name Bank Barn, Netherwells Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4976088737 **Type** BANK BARN

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1986

Description

This late variant bank barn stands just to the NW of building *1. Seven bays long, it consists of a hay storage barn above a shippon and stable, which is entered through the E gable. This fine barn is of considerable interest as is dated and initialled R & A P 1751 on one of its roof trusses.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof structure including rafters all very fine and original. Dated tie beam. nineteenth century shippon stalls. Cobbled floor in stable.

WALLS - Constructed of uncoursed limestone rubble, mostly surface gathered laid in mortar with fairly large uneven quoins. The walls are well ventilated with many rectangular vents, and the openings have hardwood lintels.

ROOF - Local green slates laid in diminishing courses, torched underneath with cast iron gutters and limestone / sandstone

ridge tiles, some replace by clay ridge tiles. Structure is all original hardwood and exceptionally fine :- 6 tie beam and collar trusses, notched once at the apex; the collars pegged once to the principle rafters and laid in single lengths over each bay, riven rafters. 2nd tiebeam from the west dated and initialled R & AP 1751.

HAYBARN - Had drive through threshing bay, 2nd bay from the W, the N entrance to which is blocked with masonry. S entrance has nineteenth century wain doors - 9 planks in each door. Threshing floor has limestone flags. To left side of blocked door internally is a cubby hole with hardwood jambs. W bay was originally divided into 2 small chambers, plastered within (remains of which on external walls) - possible granaries, above an open loft with blocked windows on gable. At E end of N wall is a blocked pitching door. 20th century softwood boarded floor.

STABLE - Has chamfered oak beam and joists, mortice holes remain in beam for stalls (now removed). Cobbled floor. 2 iron mangers remain. Door - 3 planks, 3 battens, drop on arrowhead hinges, mid to late nineteenth century. Windows - 4 light 20th century, top 2 lights a hopper, opening partly blocked. 1 light 20th century, opening partly blocked.

SHIPPON - Present arrangement and stalls - late nineteenth century pitch pine, with some slate used on feeding troughs in stalls. W end has row of 3 nineteenth century calf boxes. Concrete and flagged floors. 2 W beams 20th century softwood, others original chamfered hardwood with mortice holes for original stalls. Layout appears to have been :- 2 rows of stalls across the building, rather than present single row of longitudinal stalls. Original stalls would have been head to head with manure passages between the door and window (originally a door) and between the two other doors. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26563

Name Shippon, Netherwells Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4977088745 **Type** COW HOUSE

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1986

Description

One storied stone structure attached to building 2 on the N side, used as a stable it was constructed in the mid to late nineteenth century probably as a shippon.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Stalls within.

WALLS - Uncoursed surface gathered and quarried limestone laid in mortar. Salt glazed ventilation brick under one window.

ROOF - Slates laid in diminishing courses with cast iron gutters and clay ridge tiles supported by a structure of 4 sawn softwood kingpost trusses with angle struts, king post bolted to tiebeams; sawn softwood rafters and purlins.

DOORS - All late 20th century - stable doors - 9 planks, 5 battens and braces.

WINDOWS - E side - originally deeper, now have 20th century wooden shutters. W side - 6 light, top 3 hoppers 20th century.

FLOOR - Concrete

STALLS - 5 loose boxes for horses, partly constructed out of nineteenth century pitch pine stalls.

NTSMR 26564

Name	Shippon, Netherwells Farm, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD4977888757	Type	COW HOUSE
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Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1986
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Description

One storied structure, similar to building *3. Dating from the late nineteenth century it was probably used as a shippon.

WALLS - Quarried slate laid in mortar.

ROOF - Slates laid in diminishing courses with cast iron gutters and clay ridge tiles and clay ridge vents, supported by 2 king post trusses, roof structure all sawn softwood and as building *3.

DOORS - 20th century plank and batten, sliding.

WINDOWS - W wall 0 4 light hoppers, late 20th century. E wall - 8 light, top 4 hoppers late 20th century.

Concrete floor. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26565

Name	Covered Midden, Netherwells Farm, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD4978088739	Type	MIDDEN
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Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1986
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Description

This covered midden is important as a survival of a structure that has usually disappeared. Standing just to the E of building *3, this covered midden has rubble limestone walls up to a height of 1.2 metres (approximate), on N and W side. E side open, S side originally longer (now demolished). Timber and corrugated asbestos roof supported on timber posts. To the S of the structure stands a small ruinous 20th century storage building - timber frame, remains of corrugated iron cladding. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26566

Name	Looseboxes, Netherwells Farm, Sizergh	Period	Modern
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NGR	SD4978988747	Type	LOOSE BOX
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Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1986
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Description

Late 20th century horse loose boxes and feed room / tack room. Breeze block walls, monopitch roof.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26567

Name	Looseboxes, Netherwells Farm, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD4980488753	Type	LOOSE BOX
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Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1986
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Description

Two small stone structures, originally probably looseboxes. Each with wide entrance on S front. W was certainly originally divided down the middle, the entrance serving both rooms. E probably originally the same.

WALLS - Surface gathered and quarried limestone laid in mortar - uncoursed, rough quoins.

ROOF - Probably originally pitched, W missing, E now monopitch with 5 late 20th century softwood purlins and covered in corrugated iron. Westernmost building has a concrete floor, its walls stand to approximately 2 meters high and within is a nineteenth century manger with diamond sectioned dowels - probably constructed of elm or beech.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26596

Name	Farmhouse, Park End Farm, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD4849488862	Type	FARMHOUSE
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Sources	National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010
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Description

Most features referred to in the RCHME Report are still present. The original 2 light mullioned window is retained

in the front upper storey. However the mullions of the 3 light fire window appear to be modern replacements. The RCHME Report does not mention the stone heck to the 'inglenook' fireplace; few of these survive in Cumbria today. The fine stepped chimney to this fireplace is another notable feature. The away in this fireplace and also a range of timber shelving immediately below the ceiling (for clappbread?) look like nineteenth century installations. All the window lintels appear to have been replace in the last century. The dairy may be contemporary with the original building but the blocked doorway beside it would suggest otherwise. The possibility that the elevation with the fire window was the original frontage might be worth consideration. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

NTSMR 26699

Name Potash Kiln, south-west of Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4896588255 **Type** POTASH KILN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Possible potash pit. OA North Field Visit 2010. No site was identified at the given location.

NTSMR 27783

Name Findspot of burnt stone axe fragment, axe thinning flakes and polissoir, Sizergh Fell **Period** Neolithic

NGR SD4939086830 **Type** FINDSPOT

Sources Evans and Edmonds 2003 and 2004; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An area of natural limestone geology just below the surface of the topsoil, excavation revealed a number of artefacts deliberately deposited in the fill of the grykes. These artefacts included a longitudinal split, ground and polished stone axe, and axe thinning flake and polissoir. OA Field Site Visit 2010. The site is as described. The excavated mound was only located with difficulty.

NTSMR 27784

Name Garden Wall, Gate Piers and Summer House, south of Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4981287815 **Type** GARDEN WALL

Sources

Description

Garden walls, gate piers and Summer House. Probably C18 and C19. Wall brick on garden side, limestone to stables side. Summerhouse and gate piers stone. Gate piers surmounted by stone urns. Included for group value.

NTSMR 27785

Name Great Barn and attached Stables, south-west of Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4979387840 **Type** BARN

Sources

Description

The great barn is thought to have been part of the building works carried out by Walter Strickland (1516-69) in the 1560s. If this is the case, then it is a very early example of a two-storey Lake District bank barn, which was designed to house animals in the lower level, with hay and grain above, the latter being accessible from a ramp or bank. In 1569 the 'new barne' at Sizergh contained 22 oxen, 12 horses, wheat, barley and oats, as well as agricultural implements. The barn measures 30.5m in length and has two ramps and two sets of double-doors. There are a series of small outshuts on the south side, of which the central one, between the ramps, is first-floor only, and is supported by a central stone pillar. This was probably used as a grain storage area. The barn shares a yard with several other estate buildings, including the former hay barn to the west, which also dates to the 1560s, and the mid-late eighteenth century coach-house and stable (now Courtyard Cottages) by John Hird on the east range.

Stables (now converted to 2 houses) and bank barn attached at right angles. Probably mid C19. Limestone rubble walls, graduated green slate roof, stone chimney stacks on stables. Stables: 2 storeys, symmetrical about square central block with recessed arch and surmounted by leaded cupola and weathervane. 2 openings with flattened arched heads to either side of central arched window flanked by 2 smaller casements. 6 casements above. All windows C20 replacements.

NTSMR 27786

Name	Garden Wall and Gate Piers, to west of Sizergh Castle	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD4979687910	Type	GARDEN WALL
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Sources**Description**

Walls, gate piers, fencing and gates. Late C19 or early C20. Roughly coursed limestone with roughly cut limestone copings. Gate piers surmounted by small balls. Timber fence and gates. Included for group value. OA North Field Visit 2010. The elements of the walls and gate piers are extant. It should, however, be noted that the gate piers are summounted by scallop shells, a heraldic symbol from the Strickland family coat of arms. The wall and gate structures are probably early 19th century as the sinuous alignment of the courtyard walls are not shown on eighteenth century estate maps but are first depicted on the estate map of 1827.

NTSMR	27888
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Name	Gatehouse and Office at Sedgwick Powder Works near Low Park Woods, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD5084887558	Type	GATEHOUSE
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Sources**Description**

The gate house: offices and foreman's house (49)

The gate house (Fig 41), now numbers 1 and 2 'Gate House Cottage', formed part of the original gunpowder works and is shown on the first edition of the OS 25" map (surveyed 1857). The building, as its name implies, stands at the entrance to the site, and its substantial size and internal arrangement indicate that it was built to combine the functions of gate house and foreman's house (confirmed by James Willacy). The positioning of the foreman's house beside the main entrance meant that the foreman was ideally located to supervise and control people and traffic entering or leaving the works. The building was slightly extended before the OS map revision of 1896 and was divided into two cottages after the works closed. The original building of 1857 had a two-storey main block, gabled to north and south, with a narrow wing, two storeys high over a cellar, and with a single-pitch roof, projecting from the rear south-west corner. By 1896, when revision for the second edition of the OS 25" map took place, a gabled single-storey extension had been added to the rear of the house, abutting the original wing, and a free-standing gabled single-storey outbuilding had been erected behind the wing, and a small addition, since demolished, had been added to the front. The house and the additions are built of coursed rubble, the east elevation of the house retaining the slobbered mortar which must have characterised its original appearance, the other walls having later, denser render. The roofs are all slated. The two-storey main block has four rooms on each floor, two at the front and two at the rear, those on the ground floor with fireplaces set back-to-back in a central cross wall which runs from the rear, those on the first floor set in the gable-end walls, an unusual arrangement which explains why the house has three chimney stacks rising through its roof. The original fenestration of the house has been subject to some changes, but most of the original windows have segmental-arched heads with stone rubble voussours: where these are hidden by later render, the distinctive shape of the window head can still be observed. When, no doubt soon after 1857, a weigh bridge, identified by the letters 'W. M.' for weighing machine on the OS map revised in 1896, was installed in the road in front of the gate house, immediately inside the gates, an office to serve it was also built against the front elevation of the house (Fig 42); the office is visible on one of the 1873-1875 photographs. Another photograph in the Willacy Collection indicates that this office was replaced, probably during the early 20th century, by a structure that was different in form. James Willacy when interviewed described it 'like a porch affair - came out with the weighing arm inside it, you see and you just stepped out of the office door into this place and every vehicle was entered, they were put down, the gross and the tare and the net'. Perhaps this structure was demolished in 1938 when Henry Hornyold-Strickland turned the whole of the gate house into residential use (see below). Changes to the fenestration of the east wall, namely the displacement of the original window lighting the first-floor south room when a toilet with its own small window was created within it, are also likely to date from the division of the building into two cottages. The south wall has two original ground-floor windows, that on the first floor being an insertion which cuts a blocked fireplace opening, and the rear wall has three original windows. The north wall has a single ground-floor window, evidently original; the doorway replaces an original stair window. The house has two original front doorways in its south gable wall, one into the front room, the other into the rear room, both reached from a path which opened from the roadway immediately in front of the gates which controlled access into the site. Of the two doorways into the house, both are now covered by open timber porches with slated roofs, that at the front opened into a single room which must have been intended as a general office which, in conjunction with the later office associated with the weigh bridge, controlled and recorded people and the delivery of raw materials and the despatch of gunpowder. A doorway (later converted into a window which still survives) in the east wall of the gate house provided access between these two offices. The rear door was the front entrance into the foreman's house, of which the remaining three ground-floor rooms of the main block formed part. All three rooms, arguably a dining room and parlour at the rear and a private office at the front, were interconnected, and there was also a doorway between the private office and the front room which was a general office. The first floor of the foreman's house was reached by a staircase which rose against the rear wall of the north front room. The staircase had a lobby at its foot which must have been lit by a window lost when

the present doorway was inserted. The staircase rises in a straight flight to a small square landing from which doors originally opened into both front rooms and into the rear north room. The doorway into the rear room was blocked when the house was subdivided which was no doubt when the combined bathroom and toilet was created in the corner of the south front room and the fenestration altered. The rear south room appears originally to have formed part of the service quarters, reached from the first floor of the original rear wing. In 1938 Henry Hornyold-Strickland 'Redecorated the old gate house of the Gunpowder Works & installed Council water at a cost of £111, making it quite an attractive residence', the following year spending a further £47 'providing new bath & range' (Strickland Archive, Sizergh Castle). The house retains a number of original mid nineteenth-century fittings, including some door and window architraves which incorporate mouldings cut on the splay, a shape still in use today but one which was newly introduced at this time and was thus then the height of fashion. A number of doors with four sunk panels survive, the mouldings like those of the architraves but combined with a bead. An elaborate chimney piece of black-veined marble, with a moulded shelf supported on brackets with colonettes, survives in the ground-floor rear south room and another chimney piece in the rear north first-floor room has a stone surround with chamfered and stopped edges. The foreman's house had an external doorway into the dining room, from within which a door led directly into the rear wing. This, when first built, had a single ground-floor room with a fireplace opening wide enough for a kitchen range in a stack against its rear wall. Its north wall, which must have contained a door and window, was taken down on or after the construction of the addition against its north side. A partition at the south end of the kitchen hides steps down to a cellar, which only extends under its south half, and a staircase up to a room on the first floor, from which a doorway opens into the first-floor rear south room in the main block. The entrance into the latter room has mid nineteenth-century fittings, but the doorway from it into the rear north room has a modern door and architrave, confirming that it belongs to the subdivision of the house. The gabled single-storey addition, which abuts the rear wall of the main block and the north side of the wing, and which was built between 1857 and 1896, may have been a scullery. It has two north windows and a west doorway, the latter with a mid nineteenth-century four-panelled door which could be the reset outer kitchen door. An entrance lobby with a north door shields this doorway. A small outhouse and earth closet, erected by 1896, is situated immediately west of the cottages. The surrounding slope has been cut away to accommodate the building and is revetted by a stone wall, almost as high as the outhouse itself (English Heritage 2004). Gatehouse and office. Mid-C19 with minor C20 alterations. Random rubble limestone with squared quoins and ashlar dressings, rendered north gable and ridge chimneys and a Westmorland slate roof covering laid to diminishing courses. FRONT (cast) ELEVATION: 2 storeys, 3 bays, with 4 ground floor windows beneath shallow segmentally arched heads. 3 of the windows have glazing bar sashes, 6 over 6 panes. The southern most window has undivided sashes. 2 first-floor glazing bar sashes. South gable with slated hipped roof to open porch at right-hand corner which encloses main entrance with panelled door. Plain railings to entrance approach. Single glazing bar sash and inserted door with overlight to north gable. Rear elevation with lower 2-storeyed wing to south end and single storey wing to centre of elevation. INTERIOR: Not inspected. Forms a group with the search house and clocking-on shed (item 4/10003). The gatehouse and office building were formerly part of the Sedgwick Powder Works, the most complete of the C19 gunpowder manufacturing sites in Cumbria, an important centre of the industry. The manufacturing process was hazardous, and resulted in dispersed workshops and drying areas, often separated by blast banks. However, the administrative buildings, stores and workshops could be grouped together, as in this instance. The survival of so complete a site, with the evidence of both the manufacturing processes and the support activities, such as cooperation and site security is very unusual (English Heritage).

NTSMR 27889

Name Search House and Clocking on Shed at Sedgwick Powder Works near Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5086287546 **Type** SHED

Sources

Description

'The clocking-in shed (48). The clocking-in shed (Fig 40), a small timber-clad building immediately inside the entrance to the works, was erected after 1912 (Ordnance Survey 1914a). It is built upon a stone-revetted platform with a concrete floor. The shed is divided by a brick wall into two compartments; the smaller one to the south was used for storing the work's bicycle and the main compartment contained the clock and two opposing racks for the 'IN' cards and the 'OUT' cards (James Willacy, pers comm)', (English Heritage 2003). Search house and clocking-on shed. Mid C19, with minor late C20 alterations. Random rubble limestone and vertical boarding beneath a single-hipped roof with a Westmorland slate roof covering. South end wall, which forms part of site boundary and helps define the main entrance, has a level flat-coped top with small blocked openings. West side doorway with boarded door and blocked window. North and east walls are blind. Listed for group value with the adjacent gate house and office (item 4/10002). The Sedgwick Powder works is the most complete of the gunpowder manufacturing sites in Cumbria, an important location for the industry. The hazardous nature of the process led to the development of highly-dispersed sites, with workshops and drying areas sited in isolated positions, often with blast banks between them. Non-manufacturing buildings however, such as the search house and gate house could be grouped together, as in this instance. The survival of so complete a set of buildings as are found on this site is extremely uncommon (English Heritage 1999).

NTSMR 27890

Name Former Workshop complex, Sedgwick Powder Works near Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5086287698 **Type** WORKSHOP

Sources**Description**

The Cooperage complex (52) (Fig 43) The cooper's yard includes a water-powered saw mill, machine shop and cooper's shop which were built as part of the original gunpowder works and are shown on the first edition of the OS 25" map surveyed in 1857. A new saw mill, incorporating a watch house and a clock tower above the turbine house (Fig 44), were built to architect's drawings dated 1859. The second edition of the OS map shows that by 1896 (when it was revised) further extensions had been added. These include what was probably a joiners shop, built as an extension of the original saw mill complex, and a building within the angle of the two saw mills - this last addition served by a tramway leading into the complex from the south (see section 6.2.10 below). The 1857 buildings: saw mill, machine shop and cooper's shop The 1860 OS map, surveyed when most of the principal buildings of the gunpowder works had been erected but before the site was totally complete, shows a 'T'-shaped group of buildings set at the southern end of the mill race which runs through the site. These buildings can be identified as the original saw mill with a machine shop at its west end, a cooper's shop projecting to its north, and a turbine house, which powered the line shafting, attached to its north-east corner. The functions of all except the building interpreted as a machine shop are known from designs drawn up in 1859 for a new saw mill (see below). The saw mill was a tall, single-storey building, rectangular in plan, gabled to east and west. Much of its south wall has been demolished, as has its roof, but otherwise its walls, which are built of stone rubble, survive where they double as those of adjacent buildings. Thus the east gable wall and the west end of the south wall survive at the base of the walls of the new saw mill. The inner face of the east wall retains the scars of the saw mill's pitched roof, and some sawn-off purlins, while the return wall, true to the architect's plan, has a wide doorway close to its east end, and it now stops at the splayed east reveal of the first window. At a higher level, the base of the heightened wall retains the stubs of a number of sawn-off common rafters, and the cut-off lead sheet which evidently lined the gutter. The whitewashed inner face of the west wall survives, with a wall box close to the eaves at its north end to support the line shaft which led through into the machine shop beyond. A bearing box in the centre of the wall, less than a metre up from the floor, probably supported the end of a drive shaft, perhaps driven by a belt down from a pulley wheel on the upper shaft. The north wall is virtually complete, doorways at each end flanking the central section which has a broad low gable and two wide original ground-floor openings, both now blocked, through into the contemporary cooper's shop. These last two openings, being internal, have timber lintels on both sides, the other doorways noted having external segmental arches with stone voussoirs. The machine shop, built in line at the west end of the saw mill and of equivalent height and width, is constructed of stone rubble with a slate roof. It has a pair of windows in its south wall, both with external segmental-arched heads with stone voussoirs and internal timber lintels, the western window later converted into a door (see red brick patching and other evidence). The eastern window retains its original stone sill. The north wall has an external doorway close to its east end, its head like the original south opening, evidence of further openings having been lost in the later rebuilding of this wall. The interior of the machine shop is open to the roof which is carried on two king-post trusses, each truss having a tie-beam, a king-post with an expanded head and foot, the latter through-bolted to the tie beam, struts, principal rafters supporting two sets of trenched purlins, and a ridge-piece. A line shaft once ran the length of the north side of the room, close to the eaves; grease on the east wall, below the wall box, indicates its use; the bearing box has been removed from the west wall, the recess blocked and whitewashed over. The shaft survives between and slightly beyond the two trusses; it is in several lengths, is supported on the tie beams, and has a large pulley wheel for a belt down to a former machine east of the easternmost truss. The east wall has a further bearing box for a line shaft which ran just south of centre and was supported by brackets indicated by cut-outs in the underside of the tie-beams. Since the box does not pass through the wall, this line shaft must have been powered from the main shaft close to the eaves. OS maps indicate that between 1857 and 1896 a small projecting extension or outshot was added against the north side of the machine shop, entered through the original external doorway in this wall. The stub of the east stone rubble wall of this outshot survives, butting against the wall of the machine shop, but all other walls have been lost. The outshot is so small that it cannot itself have had an external doorway, and it is therefore possible that its construction led to the conversion of one of the two south windows into a doorway, unless there was another doorway in the lost length of the north wall. The outshot shown on the 1896 map (Ordnance Survey 1898a) is still shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 25" map (revised 1912), but it was subsequently replaced by the existing larger outshot, built slightly further west, leaving the original external doorway clear once again. The new outshot, which has a slated, single-pitch roof run in continuation with that of the machine shop, has outer walls of shuttered concrete. It probably dates from the World War II occupation of the site. The north wall has three windows, each with fixed small-pane glazing, and the west wall a wide, blocked doorway. Inside, the roof slope is supported on a single purlin, and inserted timbers support the foot of the original machine shop roof where the original stone wall has been removed. In place of this wall is a one-brick thick wall which also returns to divide the room into two unequal bays, one lit by a single north window, the other by two windows. The larger room is the one with the blocked west doorway. The cooper's shop which opens from the north side of the saw mill is single-storied with an attic floor which is partly in the roof. It is built of roughly coursed rubble, is gabled to north and south, and has a slate roof. Its east and west walls each have three ground-floor windows, all with shallow segmental-arched heads with stone voussoirs and individual stone sills, while the

north gable wall has, in the centre, a ground-floor doorway with a taking-in door over into the attic, both under flat arches with stone voussoirs. Steps lead down to the ground-floor doorway which has a ledge and beaded-batten door; the attic door over, which is slightly narrower, has a plain ledge and batten door. The interior of the cooper's shop was considerably altered when it was converted into a blacksmith's shop, and again when a room containing an electric motor was created within it. It must originally have had a clear ground floor interrupted only by the timber posts or cast-iron columns needed to support the centre of the two beams which supported the joists and floorboards of the attic floor. These were removed when the pair of blacksmith's hearths were inserted, but cut-outs for the joists, blocked by the inserted hearths, confirm that there were once joists here. Two wide doorways with timber lintels opened through the south wall of the cooper's shop into the interior of the saw mill: that to the west now has a brick blocking, that to the east one of stone rubble. There is no evidence that power was ever led into the cooper's shop, nor any indication of where access was gained to the attic floor. The two timber beams that carry the attic floor run the full width of the building, upright posts at either end rising up the wall face to stub ties which support queen-post trusses. The queen posts are through-bolted to the collars, and the principal rafters support two sets of trencled purlins per side. This particular type of truss was deliberately used to create headroom; in textile mills in Yorkshire, timber forms were used from the 1820s into the 1840s, after which cast-iron became more usual (Giles and Goodall 1992, 75, fig 128). Timber is likely to have been found entirely satisfactory in buildings of lesser size, such as this cooper's shop, and to have continued in use longer. At some time, probably in the late nineteenth century, the cooper's shop was converted into a blacksmith's shop, a central chimney stack with two opposed but offset hearths being inserted down the centre. The stack is built of stone rubble and brick, the latter used around the hearths and for the single stack which rises to the roof but has been removed above it. The two hearths are now represented solely by recessed openings, the containers of the coals which projected into the interior having been lost. Metal sheets to encourage draw hide the tops of both hearths which have segmental brick arched heads supported by iron straps. The main part of the stack rises only as high as the top of the two cross beams, though it is likely that the attic floor was removed when the smithy was created in order to remove a potential fire risk. The last major alteration to this building, probably during the military occupation of the site during World War II, was the creation of a room in its south-east corner to house an electrically-powered motor which drove the line shaft down the saw mill and machine shop. This room has a concrete floor, shuttered concrete walls, an inspection window in its north side, and a doorway, created from an original window, in its east wall. It has a flat, boarded ceiling. The motor has lost any maker's plate, but the now-blocked slot in the saw mill wall indicates where a belt passed up to a pulley wheel on the line shaft in the saw mill. The motor is likely to have been used when there was insufficient water to drive the turbine. The turbine house, called the 'Water Wheel House' on the architects plans of 1859 (see below), is depicted on them as a square structure built against the north end of the east gable wall of the saw mill. The main leat entered it from the north east (Fig 45), through what appears to have been a grated opening, driving a turbine wheel which is not depicted on the plan, which itself powered a vertical shaft with bevel wheels transferring the drive to a shaft along the saw mill. The turbine pit, called the 'Wheel Case' on the 1859 drawings, is circular in section, stone-lined, and now contains a later water turbine. A pair of footbridges crossing the main leat facilitated access to the northern part of the cooperage complex. The first, which no longer survives, was situated immediately to the south of the former field wall marking the south side of Low Park Wood (Ordnance Survey 1898a). The other was just to the north of the turbine house and although it has gone, a stone-revetted structure (either a ramp or the remains of steps) which gave access to it from the road is still extant. This structure is situated on the side of the road just beyond the north-east corner of the turbine house and stands 0.9m high. (English Heritage 2003) Workshop complex, formerly part of gunpowder works. Mid to late C19 with minor C20 alterations, empty at the time of inspection (October 1998). Random rubble limestone with ashlar dressings beneath Westmorland slate roof coverings, laid to diminishing courses.

PLAN: U-shaped complex, comprised of central range with turbine house and workshop to east, and flanking workshops to north-west and south-west. Centre range with remains of tall turbine house to north end, including buttressed north-east corner. 2 storied range of 5 bays extends southwards, with 4 tall glazing bar Windows, 5 x 4 panes, beneath wedge lintels. Upper floor with 4 smaller glazing bar sashes, 8 over 8 panes. The bays to the north end, which are narrower than the adjacent bays, break forward, with doorway to right. Small square ridge chimney. Turbine house set against asymmetrical gable of 5 bay range. End wall with set-offs to square buttress on cast side, and semi-circular arched opening for water from adjacent channel to enter turbine chamber within, via wooden pen trough set within the arch. This 'a large diameter cast iron pipe rising from its base to carry water into the turbine chamber below. Rising from the turbine house, a vertical shaft with horizontal bevelled gear wheel which engages with vertically set wheel and a horizontal drive shaft extending eastward to north-west workshop.' This is single storied with 3 wide ground floor openings beneath flat arched heads with rough voussoirs to east wall, 2 now blocked and the third with half-glazed double doors. Similar pattern of openings to rear wall. South-west workshop aligned east-west is a stepped 3-bay single storey range with off-centre off-shut to north side. Taller 2 bay part has slated central ridge louvre. South wall with 3 doorways with flat arched heads. North wall with wide doorway to west end, with wall-mounted wooden bending frame to right. Off-shut to left of door with triple workshop window with glazing bars, that to the east end blocked.

HISTORY: This powered workshop complex formed part of the Sedgwick Powder Works, and providing support and maintenance facilities including cooperage, fitters shop, sawmill and blacksmiths and boilermakers shop, with a water-powered turbine fed from the network of watercourses used to power other parts of the powder works. The Sedgwick Powder Works is the most complete of the surviving works in Cumbria, an important centre of the industry in the late C19. Such works are characterised by highly-dispersed layouts of manufacturing buildings,

often separated by blast banks. However, support buildings, such as the workshops, sawmill and turbine house could, as in this instance, be grouped together. The survival of so complete a complex is very unusual.

NTSMR 27912

Name Earthen Bank at Sedgwick Powder Works near Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD5085587749 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Description

This is situated in the woodland about 40m to the north of the cooperage/saw mill complex and consists of a short length of curving bank, about 4m wide and 0.3m high. To the south the now ruinous wall that separated the licensed area from the unlicensed area of the gunpowder works overlies the bank. The latter is thus earlier than the wall and may be the remnants of a former field boundary (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27913

Name Weir, River Kent near Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD5106188068 **Type** WEIR

Sources**Description**

The early weir. A lease of July 1857 between Walter Charles Strickland and the Sedgwick Gunpowder Company Ltd. has a plan attached which does not show the gunpowder works and must, therefore, pre-date the construction of the latter (CRO(K) WD/AG/29.6). But a line is drawn on the plan across the river in the area that was later to become the northern end on the central part of the works. A possible building, which does not survive, is also depicted on the riverbank close to the line's western end. The line almost certainly represents an early weir which at the very latest must have been abandoned when the gunpowder works was established. The weir would have been of little use to the works which built its own weir further up river. It is significant that, unlike the gunpowder buildings, the early weir is not shown on the first edition of the OS 25" map (revised 1857) although the probable bypass channel associated with it is depicted; this suggests that the weir had already gone. Part of this weir still survives near the site of packing house 3. A single timber beam, 0.2m square containing a number of iron bolts, is visible crossing the bed of the river diagonally in an approximate north-east to south-west direction. At least two drilled holes, set at ninety degrees to the wooden beam, are present in the exposed bedrock a few metres to the west of the southern end of the beam. The adjacent east bank of the river also appears to have been cut back to create a bypass channel (there is a hint of this channel on the plan accompanying the 1857 lease). On the very edge of the western riverbank are at least two linear hollows. They lie to the south between the weir and the 'island' in the river opposite the saltpetre refinery complex. It is just possible that they are the remnants of a leat channel leading away from the weir to provide an early industrial site in the vicinity, such as a water mill, with power. There are references to a mill in Helsington parish in sixteenth and seventeenth-century inquests, perhaps these remains are connected with it (Jecock and Dunn 2002, 38). English Heritage 2003.

NTSMR 27914

Name Leat, River Kent near Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD5107088025 **Type** LEAT

Sources**Description**

No description given.

NTSMR 27915

Name Bypass channel, E bank of River Kent near Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5110588136 **Type** WATER CHANNEL

Sources**Description**

Bypass channel associated with the weir (NTSMR 27913). English Heritage 2003.

NTSMR 27916

Name Weir and Leat, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5106688497 **Type** WEIR

Sources

Description

The leat took water from a point where the river starts to narrow and is constricted by the valley which becomes a gorge in this area. Map evidence indicates that during the life of the works the form of the weir that was built here changed. The original weir, marked on the OS 25" map surveyed in 1858, was constructed across the riverbed on a straight course which was later replaced by a more ergonomic 'V'-shaped structure that was certainly in existence by the time of the OS second edition 25" map, revised in 1897. It may well have been built immediately after October 1874 when according to a newspaper account the weir was washed away in a flood; apparently 'it was sometime in November before the weir was put right' (Westmorland Gazette, 7 August 1875). According to David Willacy (pers comm) the 'V'-shaped weir survived until about 1990 and photographs showing it in a dilapidated state were taken by Miss Gardner in c1945 and Davies-Shiel in the 1970s. They indicate that the weir consisted of long, horizontal timber beams supported on short vertical posts and iron rods sunk into the bedrock. The base of the 'V' faced upriver, an arrangement that would have helped deflect water into the leat. When river levels are low, vestiges of the weir are still discernible, especially near the east side of the river. In this area the riverbank was cut back into solid bedrock in order to create a bypass channel. This survives together with the remnants of a sluice gate situated almost half way along its length. Winding gear, presumably once associated with this gate, lies in the bottom of the channel at its southern end. The bypass channel may have been constructed at the same time as the original straight weir because the indentation in the riverbank that marks its course is also shown on the OS 25" map surveyed in 1858. A rocky shelf with an uneven surface separates the bypass channel from the river and was probably created when the riverbank was cut back. The shelf was used to provide a seating for the eastern end of the 'V'-shaped weir, timbers from which still survive both on top of the shelf and also protruding north west from it into the river. They are held in place by the remains of iron rods (large bolts) - some with nuts - set into the underlying rock. The remains of a fish pass also survive and consist of a concrete wall, 'L'-shaped in plan, extending from the rocky shelf into the river on the south side of the weir (Fig 11). Below and coming off the southern side of the main wall is a second but much smaller concrete wall, also angled towards one end. According to Davies-Shiel (pers comm) there was fierce litigation concerning the weir because the riparian owner on the east bank of the Kent did not want the weir to abut his land and hence the eastern side was designed as a fish ladder. The weir at the nearby Basingill Works also had a fish pass (Hunt and Goodall 2002, 14). On the edge of the riverbank, near the entrance to the leat, are traces of the western side of the 'V'-shaped weir consisting of iron bolts, some with nuts still attached, set in bedrock together with remains of timbers, one of which protrudes from a concrete housing. Iron rods are also visible north of the leat entrance but it is not clear how these related to the weir. No doubt the 'V'-shaped weir was repaired or refurbished from time to time, so all the surviving features may not be contemporary. A short distance south of the remains of this weir at least two iron rods protrude from the riverbed, but it was not possible to record their positions due to the depth of the water. They appear to be associated with a line across the river where the water seems to break - perhaps these features are related to the original straight weir. The sides of the leat are rendered for their entire length, but where the render has fallen away a coursed stone revetment wall is visible behind it. The depth of the leat varies slightly but is about 1.3m on average and its bottom is of concrete. Where the course of the leat is close to the riverbank, at its northern end, its exterior has also been strengthened by very solid revetment walling, which, together with the revetted eastern side of the leat channel, forms a broad wall-like feature. In this area low beam-like barriers are visible across the width of the leat channel north of the reel house. They are situated in the basal part of the channel and their ends are held in concrete housings standing proud of the side walls of the latter. Apparently they were traps to collect silt washed into the leat (Tyler 2002, 196). Between the reel house and first stove house the soil dug out to make the leat channel forms a marked bank on the latter's eastern side. In places it appears to consist of a series of interlocking mounds of dumped material that were largely left in an unspread state. Information contained in a newspaper article indicates that the leat was damaged on at least two occasions (Westmorland Gazette, 7 August 1875). The first was in 1872 when the leat burst causing gunpowder production to stop and the whole workforce was put on to its repair. Two years later the leat was damaged in the flood that also destroyed the weir. A comparison of the first and second editions of the OS 25" mapping (surveyed in 1857 and revised in 1896) indicates that at least one of these incidents probably took place near the site of the first stove house. An approximately 80m long section of the leat in this area had been rebuilt on a slightly different alignment by 1896. Field evidence also indicates that this area is potentially unstable; it lies above a bend in the river and the area, particularly to the west, is prone to waterlogging due to the outflow from the spring known as Robins Hood's Well. The leat was designed to make maximum use of the head of water by means of a series of enlargements and constrictions in its width at a number of places along its course, thereby ensuring a sufficient flow of water at key points. The leat is 3.5m wide until just before it reaches incorporating mills 1 to 6 where it broadens, in effect forming a small mill pond to feed the wheel. It narrows to 2.5m beyond the incorporating mills (Fig 12) and then swells slightly beside the entrance to the turbine pit of the preparing house, again forming a slight reservoir. It then narrows once more, to 1.4m, before feeding into the turbine pit beneath the clock tower (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27917

Name Aqueduct, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5102788409 **Type** AQUEDUCT

Sources

Description

The aqueduct. By 1912 (Ordnance Survey 1914b) the stream at the northern end of the site was prevented from draining into the main leat as a result of the construction of a small aqueduct which carried the water across the leat to the riverbank (Fig 14). The aqueduct still survives and appears to be made of timbers held together with iron bolts; it measures about 1.1m wide overall. The sides and base of the water channel that it carried are thickly encrusted with limescale - any structural details are thus masked. The reason for the aqueduct is uncertain. It may have been simply to stop stream water undermining the revetment wall of the leat and to formalise the drainage path of the stream here. It could also have been an attempt to stop lime-rich water entering the leat and furring up the workings of turbines or other machinery. In this respect it may be relevant that its construction seems to coincide with that of the nearby reel house which was powered by a small turbine. If lime-rich water was a general problem on this site, it is surprising that no similar effort appears to have been made to divert the southern stream situated near the incorporating mills. The supply of water for other purposes. Water was not needed in the manufacture of powder, except for a small amount during incorporation. It was, however, required for the refining of saltpetre and to a lesser degree in the smithy and cooperage. There is some evidence to suggest that water for these purposes was also taken from the leat. Set into the base of the leat, opposite the site of the preparing house, is a square timber lined duct leading, via an inspection pit, to two iron pipes, 0.2m and 0.1m in diameter. These appear to be set under the trackway which led to the saltpetre house and may be the remnants of a gravity fed system that supplied the saltpetre refinery with water. The smithy and cooperage could have been adequately supplied by simply taking water manually out of the leat, but latterly water may have been pumped from the bottom of the turbine pit of the cooperage. Outside the east wall of the turbine house is a small pump connected to an iron pipe leading to the turbine pit through the base of the wooden pen trough. Another pipe from the pump apparently lies buried underground beside the leat. It is visible north east of the cooperage where it surfaces to cross the leat in the direction of the smithy, and is controlled at this point by means of a stopcock, before disappearing underground once more. The date of the pump is uncertain (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 27918

Name	Saltpetre Refinery, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD5099587818	Type	SALTPETRE WORKS
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Sources

Description

The saltpetre refinery. The saltpetre refinery was part of a much larger building that also housed other operations. It was

recorded by the OS in 1857 (Ordnance Survey 1895) and is also depicted (rather schematically) on the 1859/1860 sketch

maps. The refinery complex is briefly mentioned in newspaper accounts of the explosions at the incorporating mills in 1859 and 1869 which also broke windows at the refinery (Westmorland Gazette and Kendal Advertiser, 24 September 1859; 22 May 1869). In 1896 a man had his hands and ears slightly burnt while renewing some bolts in a pan that had been used to extract saltpetre from waste gunpowder; he had removed the candle from a lantern which he was using in order to see when the gunpowder ignited (Explosives Inspectorate 1903, 11). The building complex is numbered 21 and described as 'Saltpetre House, Stable, Cask Store etc.' on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 and was situated close to the riverbank. In order to prevent the latter collapsing under the weight of what was a substantial stone building or being eroded by the river, a 60m length of the riverbank was revetted by a stone wall, 0.6m wide and up to 3.2m high (east face). The western face of the wall is 0.8m high above ground level beside the remains of the 'Black Pot' building (see below). Only the footings of part of the saltpetre house survive today; much of its western half now lies under or has been destroyed by the parking area outside the caravan club reception block. Dumped material - possibly from the construction of the parking area - also obscures part of the site. The building was probably taken down when the works were closed because air photographs (RAF 106G/UK 653//3158// 13-AUG-1945) taken in 1945 show that it had gone by this date; since it did not contain mixed powder the reason may have been to re-use its stone. Water for the various processes carried out in this building may have been piped from the main leat (see section 6.2.1 above). One of the 1873-1875 photographs (Fig 8) shows a view of the building taken from the south-east, on the opposite riverbank, from which the easternmost wing - conspicuous by the provision of numerous ventilators to aid evaporation of the saltpetre solution - may be confidently identified as the saltpetre refinery. According to Faulkner's notebook (see section 4.1 above) the contents of the refinery included two pans (7ft (2.1m) in diameter and 5ft (1.5m) deep), two wash bins (capacity 4 tons each), four cooling tanks, five vats (ranging in capacity from 900 to 1200 gallons) and a well under the floor. By about 1925 New Sedgwick was also supplying the Elterwater Gunpowder Works with pre-refined sodium nitrate saltpetre for the manufacture of blasting cartridges (Jecock et al 2003, 38). The photograph shows that this wing was a tall, single-storey stone structure, its roof gabled south-east to north-west and with a louvered vent running almost its entire length. Three louvered windows were also present in the south-east gable wall, which also had small vents above and below each window, and a further louvered window in the gable apex. There was a wide, central doorway, flanked on each side by a louvered window with a small vent below, in the south-west wall.

At the time of the EH survey the outline of much of the refinery block was visible as an almost square, flat-bottomed hollow (floor) measuring about 12.3m by 10.9m, with edges defined either by scarps or the ruined walls of the building. The walls, clearly of coursed rubble with traces of rendering on their inner faces, survive to a maximum height of 0.8m. The course of the collapsed south-west wall of the building is interrupted by the flagstone threshold, about 2.7m wide, of the central doorway. A square tank sunk into the floor of the building (with a pair of concrete edges leading away from it to the north west), was also visible in the centre of the refinery at the time of the EH survey; it is built of stone slabs and is 0.9m deep. A recess around the inner lip of the tank must have been the seating for a former cover or grille, while shallow grooves, about 0.15m deep, may have brought liquid to or from the tank. One is centrally placed on the upper edge of the north-west side of the tank while the other is similarly positioned on top of the south-east side. Soon after leaving the edge of the tank this last groove bifurcates with one arm pointing to the north east and the other to the south west. Towards the end of 2002, by which time the EH survey had been completed in the field, The National Trust cleared the leaf mould and felled the saplings growing over the site of the refinery block. This revealed the floor to be surfaced with either large flagstones or areas of concrete. Immediately north west of the central tank clearance exposed a slightly lowered area in the floor (the north-east and south-west concrete edges were recorded by the EH survey) in which are sunk two large cast-iron basins that form a line with the tank (Fig 15). The furthest (upper) basin from the tank is at a slightly higher level than its companion (as is the rest of the floor in the north-west part of the refinery) and measures 1.9m across although, like the other (lower) basin, its upper part may have been truncated when the refinery was demolished; the lower basin is 1.7m in diameter. EH revisited this part of the site in January 2003, but on this occasion the basins were full of frozen water so it was not possible to record their depths, but they may be fairly shallow. They were still visible as surface features as late as 1977 when Davies-Shiel photographed this part of the site. Perhaps they are the basal elements of the two large pans in the refinery mentioned in Faulkner's notebook (see section 4.1 above). The clearance also exposed a number of channels, about 0.15 in width and depth, in the floor that may have transported liquid to or from the tank and basins (or have collected spills). There is one on either side of these latter features set some 2.2m in from the south-west and north-east walls of the building to which they are parallel. Arms extend at right angles from both channels towards the bifurcated groove on the south-east lip of the tank and also towards the lower basin; near the latter one has the remnants of a cast-iron trough in it. The floor at the north-west end of the building contains eight square post sockets, each about 0.2m across and 0.05m deep, arranged in two groups and separated by the upper basin. They must relate to former structures and each group contains four sockets spaced about 1.9m apart and forming a square. A vertical cast-iron pipe, 0.11m in diameter, protrudes through the floor near the northernmost group. A short channel is also visible in the floor beyond the south-west group of sockets and near the north-west wall of the refinery to which it is parallel; it seems to link up with a series of other channels exposed immediately outside (north west) this part of the building where clearance has also revealed fragmentary walls and a concrete floor. None of these recently exposed features have been added to the EH plan. The photograph of 1873-1875 shows that at its north-western end the refinery abutted the south-east gable of another element of the building that had an inset chimney stack. Just north of this element, the upper part of a tall, industrial-looking chimney stack is also visible in the photograph, but it is not clear now how, if at all, this relates to the building as a whole. But the most likely explanation is that was related to the boilers which were apparently housed in the westernmost range at the north-east end of the building (see below). The other parts of the building, which are visible in the photograph of 1873-1875, do not display such diagnostic features. The south-western wing was gabled north-east to south-west and was two storeys high and, on the south-eastern side, there were six windows arranged three to each floor; the ones that lit the first floor were wider than those on the ground floor. There were further windows and a doorway (near the southernmost corner) in the gable wall at the south-west end. The apex of the roof was interrupted towards its north-east end by a chimney stack. According to James Guy, there was a joiners shop on the first floor which could be entered by an external staircase beside the south-west gable end; the staircase is not shown on the old photograph, but it is depicted by the OS on both the second and 1914 editions of the 25" map. This is presumably the same joiners shop as that mentioned in a report of the explosion which destroyed the corning and powder press house in 1875; the joiners shop was described as being close to these buildings (*Westmorland Gazette*, 3 July 1875). All that now survives on the surface are the concrete edges of two, long step-like features, 0.2m high. Map evidence shows that a tramway left this building from the south to take the processed ingredients to the preparing house (Ordnance Survey 1898a; 1914a). A curving scarp, 0.4m high, 30m south west of the refinery may mark the edge of the track bed. The north-east end of the building comprised two parallel gabled ranges orientated approximately north-east to south-west. The easternmost range was extended by a bay sometime between 1857 (Ordnance Survey 1895) and the 1873-1875 photograph which clearly shows the join; the two openings visible in the south-east wall of the extension look like ground and first floor taking-in doors rather than windows. There were two small windows at first-floor level in the south-east wall of the original part of the range. The outline of this range and part of its later extension survive as stony banks up to 0.9m high with the original north-east end of the range (built in 1857) surviving as a scarp; the extreme north-east end of the later extension has been concealed by dumping. James Guy has a recollection that the ground floor was used as stables, a function supported by the labelling on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12. A number of carts (one with a horse between its shafts) are visible just outside the north-east end of this building on the 1873-1875 photograph. The cask store may also have been sited on this side of the building (a line of about six barrels are visible outside it on the 1873-1875 photograph), as this would be a convenient location for the transfer of empty casks to the heading house. It was observed during the survey that the ground in this area is thick with charcoal; it is not clear whether this is as a result of its storage here or whether its occurrence is due to the deliberate burning of the wooden parts of the building after its demolition. In the angle between the refinery and this range stood a small, roofed structure (Ordnance Survey 1898a) which had been

removed by 1912 (Ordnance Survey 1914a). A slight swelling where the ruined walls of the refinery and eastern range join may mark its position. Beside it stood an 'L'-shaped wall or fence (Ordnance Survey 1898a; 1914a), possibly the edge of a storage bay, now visible as a low but well-defined linear scarp. A rectangular pit, 0.4m deep and 2.0m long, is situated a short distance beyond the northern end of this scarp; there is no evidence of stone within but its well-defined edges suggest that it may have had a timber lining. In the area occupied by the western range, all that survives above ground now is a single machine bed (some of the features exposed by The National Trust near the north-western limits of their recent clearance may also relate to this range); its present location suggests that the machine which it supported was situated in the south-east corner of the building. It consists of a concrete block with a chamfered upper edge, 2.1m long, 0.9m wide and 0.2m high. The remains of sawn-off iron bolts/rods are visible part of the way along the south-west side of the block and near all the corners apart from the north-eastern one where a rod still survives. It has been bent-over, measures 0.7m long, and its end has been fashioned into an 'eye'. According to James Guy, there were a number of boilers inside the building which heated a hot water tank housed in a small extension to its west - the latter is first shown on the second edition of the OS 25" map, surveyed in 1986 (there is also a reference in Faulkner's notebook to a Lancashire Boiler in the section dealing with the refinery). This may be the same 'boiler-house near to the stables' where tar was being melted when the corning and powder press houses blew up in October 1871 (Westmorland Gazette and Kendal Advertiser, 28 October 1871). It is described in the newspaper account as being 150 yards (137m) from the old powder press house, which would be the correct distance for the building under discussion. A large rectangular hollow, measuring 9m by at least 5m, and up to 0.5m deep, is situated on the northern edge of the saltpetre house. It does not appear on any of the maps of the works nor is the feature identifiable on the 1873-1875 photograph. There are no banks or stonework associated with the hollow, but its orientation suggests that it was laid out with reference to the refinery complex. It may mark the site of a later timber building but it is also worth noting that there are other features in the vicinity that may date to World War II so it could, perhaps, belong to this later phase of activity. The course of the tramway, which lay between the saltpetre refinery and the riverbank, survives as a narrow embankment, 0.4m high; where disturbed, coal-derived clinker and ash are visible. Although the sleepers have been removed, they have left shallow indentations on its surface indicating that they were about 0.2m wide and spaced 0.9m apart. To the north east of the saltpetre building the bed of the tramway has been cut into by a scarp defining a rectangular feature that must, therefore, be later than the tramway and its removal. There is rectangular hollow adjacent to it and a small flat-topped mound of stone, brick and tile (0.4m high) a little to the north. The origin of these features is uncertain but they may be no more than the result of demolition or later dumping but it is always possible that they were created during the World War II activity on the site (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR

27919

Name Preparing House, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval **Park**

NGR SD5090387845 **Type** GUNPOWDER MIXING HOUSE

Sources**Description**

The preparing house (mixing house or black mill) .The preparing house was situated on the west side of the leat near the southern end of the licensed area and is shown on the OS 25" map surveyed in 1857 as a narrow rectangular building measuring about 24m by 5m. It is also marked on all but one (CRO(K) WDB/35/564) of the 1859/1860 sketch maps. Its doors were forced open during the explosion at the incorporating mills in May 1869; according to the newspaper account of this event the side of the building which faced the mills lacked windows (Westmorland Gazette and Kendal Advertiser, 22 May 1869). The building was numbered 4 and labelled 'Preparing House' on the 1900 and 1903-12 site plans. Later editions of the OS map (Ordnance Survey 1898a; 1914a) depict the turbine housing as a subdivision of the main structure. A narrow extension to part of the south wall is also shown on the edition of 1914. All that survives on the surface is the turbine pit that was situated at its eastern end. The turbine drove an edge-runner mill that ground the charcoal and sulphur. The mill, which is described in the MMB, was overhead driven and comprised two cast-iron runners each resting on a cast iron bed plate. An open-ended sloping reel sieve and a circular mixing drum were also belt driven from the main line shaft. The preparing house would have been demolished when the works closed but any traces of foundations or of a building platform have been covered by upcast from the landscaping for the caravan park to a depth of about 1.2m. The turbine pit is a stone-lined circular shaft, 2.3m in diameter. The walls of the leat some 2.4m south of the pit contain a pair of opposing grooves, one in each wall. They are the housing of a former sluice gate which when closed would have raised the water sufficiently to have entered the turbine pit via a short pen trough whose entrance is visible in the western side of the leat. The partial remains of a timber sluice gate, together with the iron rods that fixed the framework in position, are still in situ at the mouth of the pen trough. The latter, now infilled with rubble, measures 1.85m across. The pit is divided into two parts by a vertical wall of timbers (possibly old railway sleepers) held in place by galvanised nuts and bolts to which the turbine fittings would have been attached. On the south side of the timbers the pit is filled with rubble, but the northern half is clear allowing an unobstructed view to the present base, which is 2m deep and where there appears to be a central metal fixing. Spent water from the turbine must have been taken in a culvert under the leat and into the main underground tailrace of the works (see section 6.2.1 above). Faulkner referred to the turbine in his notebook describing it as an 8-horse power 'bottom spiral turbine'. The preparing house was linked to the saltpetre refinery by the tramway that ran along the

entire northern front of the building; at the west end of the latter the tramway terminated at a short blast wall (Ordnance Survey 1898a; 1914a). The mixing house was one of the few buildings at the works that does not appear to have had a porch to provide shelter from the weather when loading and unloading goods. As it approached the preparing house, the tramway was taken across the leat on a pair of beams laid longitudinally. These were held in rectangular slots spaced 0.6m apart, which are still visible in the side walls of the leat, just below their tops. The tramway from the preparing house to the green charge house also crossed the leat, but a little further to the north and at an acute angle. The upper parts of the of the leat have been eroded in this area with the result that the slots which supported the beams may not survive; however, part of the cutting for the tramway can be seen on the west side of the leat (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27920

Name Green Charge House, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5090287813 **Type** GREEN CHARGE HOUSE

Sources

Description

The green charge house. The green charge house was erected on the eastern side of the main leat some 40m to the north east of the preparing house, midway between the latter and the incorporating mills. The OS surveyed it in 1857 as a small rectangular building measuring 4m (north to south) by about 3.75m, but it was not shown on the 1859/1860 sketch maps. A building here of similar size is also depicted on the second edition of the OS map (revised 1896) but its plan position does not quite correspond to that of the 1857 building (it is more to the south), strongly suggesting that it had been rebuilt by 1896. Perhaps this rebuilding was in response to the requirements of the tramway; the latter was probably installed after 1864 and in this part of the works it lay between this charge house and the leat. The second edition map also depicts a long porch extending across the tramway from the western side of the green charge house. In addition, a narrow rectangular feature abutting the building on the east is also shown (it is also on the 1914 edition of the map), perhaps it was a loading or access area. The building is labelled 'Green Charge House' and numbered 5 on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12. The charge house proper no longer survives but the three blast walls and blast bank revetment that surrounded it are well preserved (Fig 16). The building was presumably of timber and was cut into (or enclosed by) the south-western end of an earthen blast bank, a maximum of 4.8m high but which gradually tapers away to the south. Immediately adjacent to the charge house, the cutting into the blast bank is revetted with stone to a height of 1.1m. At its west end the revetment butts against a short blast wall (the northern blast wall) of coursed rubble, orientated east to west and measuring 3.6m long, 1.9m high and 0.6m wide. Another blast wall (the western blast wall) lies to the south of the west end of the northern blast wall and is separated from the latter by a 1.2m wide gap. It seems quite likely that the inner face of the western blast wall formed one side of the charge house, which must have butted up against it. This blast wall is 2.6m high and 0.6m wide and has the remains of a doorway in its centre that presumably allowed entry to the building from the tramway. The lintel and stonework above the doorway has recently collapsed. The northern end of the wall exhibits a curious form of construction because its upper part has been built on top of a crudely formed buttress. The latter, together with the curving course of the revetment of the blast bank, has the effect of reducing the width of the gap between the ends of the western and northern blast walls - a surprising feature if this gap also served as an entrance. An iron hook fixed into the end of the wall above the buttress also survives. At the southern end of this blast wall there is a butt joint where another wall (the southern blast wall), orientated east to west, joins it on the east. This third blast wall is also 0.6m wide and now tapers (west to east) from 1.3m to 0.5m in height. At the east it terminates before reaching the revetment wall of the blast bank providing a 1.9m wide entrance into the area occupied by the east end of the charge house. The actual site of the charge house between the blast walls and revetment had been cleared of leaf mould and accumulated debris by The National Trust just prior to the EH survey. This revealed a central rectangular depression, 2.4m by about 3m, divided into two, almost equal parts by a dwarf wall, height and width both 0.4m, and orientated east to west. These features probably helped to support the floor of the building and provide an air space underneath for ventilation. On the east, between the central depression and revetment wall of the blast bank, clearance has also revealed footings of a possible wall, aligned north to south; it may have supported the end wall of the charge house. Dribbles of pitch are visible in places on the stonework of the northern and western blast walls indicating that the charge house probably had a felt and pitch roof. Material cleared from the interior of the building by The National Trust volunteers has been dumped about 12m to the east where it forms a small mound (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27921

Name Incorporating Mills, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5090487853 **Type** INCORPORATING MILL

Sources

Description

Six incorporating mills, erected in 1857, are built in a single row with three sets of mills, 1-3 and 4-6, either side of

a central waterwheel house (Fig 19). The area occupied by mills 1-3 has been dug out of the lower part of the natural slope that rises above the terrace on which the main part of the works is situated. The cut edge of the slope is revetted by stone walling north of mills 1-3 and also to the south of mill 3. The mills are substantially built of coursed stone rubble but survive in varying states of disrepair, all roofs having gone, some walls obscured, some demolished and others reduced in height. Mill 1 is almost entirely covered by dumping and landscaping for the road above it, but the position of its buried western wall is just discernible as a slight break in the face of a scarp extending down from the road. The interiors of three chambers (3, 4 and 5) are clear, but rubble overlies those of the others. The two sets of mills are identical in plan, each having three trapezium-shaped chambers with alternate chambers facing in opposite directions. Mills 2 and 5 face north, their splayed side walls shared with the south-facing mills which flank them. The stone walls of the chambers, thicker at the rear than at the sides, were intended to contain the force of accidental explosions, the splayed sides serving to spread the force of any such occurrence. The masonry within each chamber was rendered to provide the smooth surface that was vital in order to exclude ledges or irregularities where gunpowder might settle and pose a threat to safety. The render survives incompletely, but in several mills it can be seen to stop in a vertical line close to the front, in a position where there was a post forming part of the front of the chamber. The fronts of these chambers were constructed of the flimsiest material possible in order to offer minimal resistance in the event of an explosion; it was reported in 1895 that the fronts of some incorporating mills at the Royal Gunpowder Works at Waltham Abbey, Essex, were of canvas buttoned to a slight iron framework (Fitzgerald 1895, 310). At New Sedgwick the framework may have been of wood; plugs in some wall faces would have allowed posts to be secured, and a slot in concrete across the front of mill 3 retains part of a timber beam at its eastern end. The roofs of incorporating mills were also flimsily built, for the same reason as the fronts - at Waltham Abbey they were of wood (Fitzgerald 1895, 310). The detailed form of the roofs at New Sedgwick is not known, but it is clear from the surviving structure that each chamber had a pitched roof, and that the side walls rose above this. The evidence for this is best preserved in the east side wall of mill 3, which retains parts of an iron-framed roof as well as a short length of masonry above the roof, immediately north of the gable apex. This wall, which flanked the main leat (that here ran between mill 3 and the waterwheel house), appears to have had a flat top. However one of The National Trust photographs taken in 1977 shows that this is merely the result of later consolidation and that originally mill 3 had sloping gable walls on both sides; the side walls of the other mill chambers were probably of similar form. None of the walls of these mills retains any coping, although it is known that there was once some, since an explosion in mill 1 in 1906 split the substantial flagstone copings on its side walls from end to end (Explosives Inspectorate 1906, 4). The chamber of mill 3 is the only one to retain significant evidence of the former roof (Fig 20). Embedded in the inner face of the east wall are the sawn-off ends of two purlins of 'L'-shaped angle iron, one at the apex of the roof, the other supporting the north slope, and two purlins of 'T'-section angle iron, one mid-way down the south slope, the other close to its base. The opposite end of the last of these purlins survives in the opposing side wall of mill 3. Sitting on the purlins in the east wall is a wrought-iron rafter in two lengths, one per slope, which overlap at the apex. The rafters are iron rods with expanded and pierced terminals at both ends and double-pierced expansions over the mid-span ridge purlins. The pierced holes were for wrought iron hook-ended bolts which secured them to the purlins. The iron purlins must have spanned the chamber, but how many iron rafters there were is uncertain, but the combined purpose of this ironwork was to support the roof covering. Fragments of iron sheeting projecting from the north slope of the east wall, above the iron purlins, may be weathering to prevent rainwater seeping in at the junction between the roof and the wall. At the rear of the chambers, the wall top continues the slope of the former roof. The disrepair of the masonry of the incorporating mills has revealed that a combination of cast-iron and wrought iron fittings and timber beams was used to bind the stone rubble structure together in order to give it strength and make it more able to resist the potentially destructive effects of any accidental explosions. The side walls of mill 3 retain timber beams set close to their wall tops and following the incline of the slopes. Close to their base they are held down by substantial cast-iron shoes which sit over them, each one held in place by a spiked bolt driven through the centre. The upper ends of the beams cannot be seen. Flanges on the top of the bottom sets of shoes enabled iron tie rods that spanned the full width of the rear of each chamber to have their outer ends secured. There is no evidence that equivalent rods spanned the front of the chambers, but the remains of rods survive at the rear of mills 2, 3 and 5. The upright tie rods with pierced expansions for wedges, and 'T'-shaped feet, which acted as anchors, survive at the junction of one or both side walls and the rear walls of mills 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. They were also set at the apex of the side walls in a 'V'-shaped arrangement, as indicated by both in situ and ex situ ironwork. The 'V' shape served to link both slopes and to reinforce the structure of the whole. The six incorporating mills each housed an edge-runner mill which was set in a cast-iron housing bolted to a substantial stone base and powered from below (Fig 21). A large fragment of one of the iron edge-runners lies to the south of the waterwheel house (Fig 22); when complete this edge-runner must have measured about 2.24m in diameter. The interiors of the chambers of mills 3, 4 and 5 have been cleared, and in both 3 and 4 the massive limestone flags which form the base can be seen. Six flags form each base and around the central hole there is a groove for the base of the edge-runner mill which was secured by being screwed down to four iron bolts set in the flags. The flags are overlain in both chambers by black ash floors which must once have run up to the machinery. In mill 4 this floor overlies an original concrete floor. It is possible, however, that the ash floors are simply deposits from the wood which was stacked in the mills and burnt when the licensed area was made safe following closure of the works in 1935 (see James Guy's recollections at the end of section 4.2 above). The interior of mill 5 (and possibly also mill 6) has a concrete plug over the central hole: this may, like the shuttered concrete-lined gap cut through the rear wall of mill 5, date from the military occupation of the site during World War II. The south-east corner of the chamber of mill 3, and the south-west corner of mill 4, in other words the outer chambers of the casing flanking the waterwheel house, have cast iron fittings which might have held the wheels which started and stopped the power in the two sets of mills, as at

Waltham Abbey (Fitzgerald 1895, illustration no. 8) The six incorporating mills were all underdriven, separate line shafts set in tunnels under each set of three mills driving the machinery in them. The tunnels, which are built of stone rubble, are vaulted except in the chambers below each incorporating mill where the stone flags double as their covering. The line shafts have been removed, as has the gearing associated with each mill. However, cast iron beams which spanned the alley and supported the line shaft survive in incomplete form in both tunnels, and cut-outs in the masonry, and associated iron bolts, must have supported the horizontal bevel wheel and the associated friction clutch which once existed under each mill (cf Cocroft 2000, figs 3.15,16). The risk of an explosion was ever present in incorporating mills, and to counteract this flashboards or drenchers were placed over each incorporating mill. In the event of an explosion, the flashboard was violently thrown up on hinges and in its descent backwards it automatically overturned tanks of water not only over its own bed but also over that of neighbouring mills (Fitzgerald 1895). At New Sedgwick the two sets of mills each had their own separate sets of drenchers, the evidence for which survives in the side walls of several chambers. In these, rectangular-sectioned cast-iron boxes pass through the walls, on the line of the centre of the mills below, their purpose being to support the spindle of the drencher which revolved in a timber housing. A box, *ex situ*, is 1.04m long and 0.13m square externally. The spindle fitted a void in the wood, 0.06m in diameter. The waterwheel house (Fig 23) was located between the two sets of incorporating mills and projected south of them while the main leat ran along the outside of its west wall. The roof no longer survives, but its line on the outer face of the side wall of mill 4 is clearly visible on one of The National Trust photographs taken in 1977. It shows that it must have been a sloping roof falling from north to south. The wheel pit is rectangular in shape and has vertical walls of stone rubble except at its north end where a curved ashlar wall reflects the curve of the waterwheel. Steps are visible just outside the waterwheel house near the north-west corner of mill 4. They probably gave access to walkways, needed for maintenance, along the northern and eastern sides of the wheel pit; they are level with the base of the two line shaft tunnels. The northern walkway also provided access to that part of the western line shaft that lay below the leat. Water was led on to the waterwheel through an inlet, now blocked, at the north end of the wheel pit. Spent water went through an archway at the base of its south wall into the underground tailrace which in turn discharged into the main culverted tailrace of the works (see section 6.2.1 above). The waterwheel must have been fed with water through a pen trough, and it was probably breastshot. The waterwheel itself has been lost, but ashlar blocks with pairs of bolts to secure the bearings that supported the axle still survive. The eastern block is set in the floor of the eastern walkway, the western one in a round-headed opening in the wall of the waterwheel house. The largest waterwheel that the wheel pit could have accommodated would have been about 7.6m (25ft) in diameter and 3.2m (10ft 6in) across. Wilson (1964, 61), however, claimed that it was 36ft (10.97m) in diameter; perhaps he mistakenly gave the overall length of the wheel pit rather than the maximum diameter of a wheel which could be operated in it. Further blocks are present towards the north end of the wheel pit: that to the west is of stone and set in another round-headed opening; that to the east, a later concrete renewal with a cast iron mount in its top, rising from the floor of the walkway. The blocks supported the housings for the line shafts, power was taken from a ring wheel fitted to each side of the waterwheel to drive the line shafts under each set of incorporating mills. The western block still retains a short length of the line shaft, sawn off and set in its iron housing. Beam sockets, possibly supports for an upper walkway, are visible in the east wall of the waterwheel house. The main leat passes between mill 3 and the western side of the waterwheel house, and leads south to various buildings lower down the site. Its northern section crossed both the line shaft to mills 1-3 and also the end of the waterwheel axle, presumably by means of a short timber trough. The depiction of the leat on the OS 25" maps suggest that in 1857 it was an open channel but that it had been covered over, perhaps with timbers, by the time of the revision for the second edition in 1896. The later editions also show the tramway from the green charge house passing between the mills, and running along the top of the covered leat on its eastern side, on its way to the ripe charge house. Four 'U'-shaped iron brackets, which clearly supported a timber beam that was possibly connected with the tramway, survive in the outer face of the west wall of the waterwheel house. According to the MMB, bogies were brought along the tramway to a point between mills 3 and 4 where the ripe charges were loaded and the green charges unloaded.

NTSMR 27922

Name	Site of The First Powder Press House, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
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NGR	SD5101888015	Type	GUNPOWDER WORKS
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Sources

Description

Its only known depiction is that on the first edition of the OS 25" map surveyed in 1857 and on the 6" map surveyed the following year. These maps show a dog-leg shaped building which is not marked or labelled on any of the 1859/1860 sketch plans. It occupied the full width of the area between a blast wall to its north, which separated it from the corning house, and a short feeder leat to the south which led water from the main leat to the turbine which powered the corning machinery (and possibly also the powder presses). The first powder press house and corning house blew up in 1871 (The Westmorland Gazette and Kendal Advertiser, 28 October 1871), the powder press house was rebuilt on the same site and is presumably the building just visible in this area on one of the 1873-1875 photographs. It appears to have consisted of two storeys with, at least at the south-west end, a gabled roof. A number of openings, especially at first floor level, are visible in the south-east wall; the photograph also suggests that this side of the building retained the dog-leg shape of the press house shown by the OS in 1857.

It is possible that the north-east part of the dog-leg was the location of the corridor which in 1875 (and presumably before this date) linked the powder press house and the corning house (Westmorland Gazette, 3 July 1875). It blew up again in 1875 with the corning house while the new powder press house was being built. The newspaper report of this accident noted that 'the corning and press houses are built close together, being divided by a pyramidal wall of earth and stone, seven yards wide' (Westmorland Gazette, 3 July 1875); this distinctive blast wall still survives (see above). No trace of the first powder press house now survives above ground and, apart from the photograph mentioned above, only a few details of its structure can be gleaned from documentary sources. The corning house had a sheet-iron roof that was being covered with felting when the explosion of 1871 occurred, the newspaper account indicates that the roof of the powder press house was to be similarly treated suggesting that it too had a sheet-iron roof. The same account indicates that there were two presses in the building, one broken down and the other charged at the time of the accident. Before going to the presses the mill cake from the incorporating mills was almost certainly broken up by hand (as described much later in the MMB) using wooden mallets. The area which the powder press house occupied is still well-defined on the ground although how much of what survives is original or the result of later modifications (such as when the hydraulic accumulator was built here - see below) is uncertain. The massive blast bank flanks it to the north east while the cut into the natural slope on the north west and south west has been revetted with coursed rubble walling up to 2.1m high. Near its east end the south-west revetment wall curves towards the south to meet the north-west corner of the turbine house. The south-eastern limit is now marked partly by a short wall extending north from the remains of the turbine house and partly by the southern end of the wall revetting the south-east end of the massive blast bank. The ends of these walls, which do not quite line up with each other, are now separated by a 4m wide gap but on the 1900 site plan and 1914 edition of the OS 25" map a continuous wall is shown extending from the turbine house to the end of the blast bank. The south-east side of the short wall associated with the turbine house has the remains of a blocked opening visible in its face. This opening, about 1.5m high and 0.8m wide, at some stage probably provided access between the turbine house and the area behind the wall where the later hydraulic accumulator was located. The curve in the revetment wall immediately beyond this opening (see this paragraph above) may have been designed to facilitate this access (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR

27923

Name Corning House, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5097987982 **Type** CORNING HOUSE

Sources**Description**

Like the powder press house, the corning house had to be rebuilt on a number of occasions after disastrous explosions, but it was always located on the same site. The first corning house to be built is shown on the OS 25" map surveyed in 1857. The depiction is of a rectangular building measuring about 11m (north west to east south east) by 5m situated on the eastern side of the main leat and separated on the south west by a blast wall from the first powder press house. It is also shown and labelled 'Corning House' on the 1859/1860 sketch maps. It (and the first powder press house) exploded in 1871 while its sheet-iron roof was being covered with patent asphalt felting to keep out the rain (Westmorland Gazette and Kendal Advertiser, 28 October 1871) and blew up again in 1874 with 'the building being rendered a complete wreck' (Westmorland Gazette, 25 April 1974). Part of a large building is visible at this location on one of the 1873-1875 photographs. It appears to consist of two distinct compartments with the one at the north-west end possessing a gabled roof. This part of the corning house also appears to be narrower than the adjoining compartment which forms its south-east end; this last compartment has a broad hipped roof and its easternmost wall is pierced by at least one opening. Another explosion occurred in 1875 with disastrous consequences once again for the corning house (Westmorland Gazette, 3 July 1875); the first powder press house was also blown up. The rebuilt corning house that was shown on the second edition of the OS 25" map, revised in 1896, consists of a 'T'-shaped building measuring 10m by almost 15m overall with the stem part extending over the tramway which in this area was laid out beside and parallel to the main leat. The building also blew up in 1903 when the first glaze house was destroyed. The official report into this explosion describes the corning house as a timber-framed building with a single layer of boards nailed to the outside of the framing and having a roof of tarred felt (Explosives Inspectorate 1903, 4-5). The report concluded that tarred felt was not to be used in future for roofing danger buildings because, once airborne following an explosion, it could spread fire to other buildings; corrugated iron - of low gauge - was considered to be a much more suitable material (Explosives Inspectorate 1903, 9). The depiction of the corning house on the 1914 edition of the OS 25" map is identical to that on the second edition map. It is also shown on the 1900 and 1903-12 site plans where it is numbered 12 and labelled 'Corning House and Earth Barrier' - the latter a reference to the blast bank at the south west. One of the photographs in the Willacy Collection appears to be of the north-western end of the corning house and probably dates to the late 1920s (Fig 28). It shows the end of a timber-framed building, gabled approximately south-east to north-west, with corrugated iron sheets used for both walls and roof. In the end gable wall two windows are visible at ground floor level with a third one above them in the gable apex. The tramway is visible entering the building near its corner through a sliding door of vertical boards; presumably this is the 'upper door' referred to by the Explosives Inspectorate (1903, 5). A timber walkway suspended above the main leat gave access around the north-west end of the building. The MMB and Explosives Inspectorate (1903, 5) indicate that internally the corning house was on two levels with a short tramway on the upper floor used for taking the pressed cake from the main

tramway to near the corning machine. When the MMB was produced the corning machine was of the Hastie type and had been installed in 1903, presumably when the corning house was rebuilt after the explosion which also destroyed the first glaze house. It, like its predecessors (Westmorland Gazette, 4 April 1903), was powered by turbine. The pressed cakes were broken up into smaller pieces by hand and then passed through a series of rollers with the powder, now in grain form, landing on the sieves of the scry or separator that was situated on the lower floor. A doorway in the east wall of the corning house provided access to this floor (Explosives Inspectorate 1903, 5). As noted earlier the corning house lay within a depression excavated into the natural slope. The north-east and north-west sides are revetted and rendered and these walls survive to a maximum height of 2.4m. At its eastern end the north-east revetment turns through ninety degrees and heads towards the south for a short distance. Elsewhere the south-east side of the excavated depression is defined by a north-west facing scarp, 1.5m high on average. The massive blast bank (described above with the powder press houses) bounded the area occupied by the corning house on the south west. The corning house was principally shielded by its situation in the excavated hollow and by the massive blast bank, but the remains of a much smaller bank, up to 1.1m in height, lie just outside the north-east side of the excavated area and towards its eastern end. It is possible that this feature was also related to blast protection. A rectangular recess, 1.2m wide and 2m long, in the north-west revetment wall may have housed a staircase giving access to the lower floor area. Although the building has been demolished its site appears to be divided into two halves by a very slight scarp orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. This division may well reflect a genuine difference between the two halves of the corning house. The south-eastern half is at a slightly lower level and the vegetation growing over it (predominately Japanese Knotweed) is markedly different from that of the north-western half. Concrete plinths which would have supported the north-east and south-west walls of the corning house are also visible in the south-eastern half just beyond and laid out parallel to the inner faces of both the north-east revetment wall and the blast bank to the south west. The plinth to the north east is 0.9m wide and 0.15m high while the other one measures 0.55m wide and 0.1m high. The inner face of the revetted blast bank also contains two small rectilinear slots situated about 1.7m above its base (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27924

Name The turbine House, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5102488005 **Type** TURBINE HOUSE

Sources

Description

The turbine that provided power for the corning machine was located south of the first powder press house. On the OS 25" map surveyed in 1857, the turbine house is depicted as a 4m square building at the end of a short feeder channel leading

eastwards from the main leat. A building at this location is not marked on the 1859/1860 sketch maps. The close proximity

of the turbine house to the first powder press house may mean that power was also supplied for the presses from the very beginning, unless of course the latter were hand-operated screw presses. On later editions of the OS map an alteration to the south-east end of the feeder channel is shown while another cell, had been added to the turbine house on the south east (Ordnance Survey 1898a; 1914a). This structure was similar in size to the turbine house and at the time of these maps it was one of the pump houses for the new powder press house (see powder press pump houses above). The cell may have been added as early as the mid 1870s because one of the 1873-1875 photographs shows a long, single-storey rectangular building with a gabled roof and orientated approximately north-west to south-east at this location. Photographs showing the north-east wall of the turbine house were taken by Davies-Shiel and The National Trust in 1977 (Fig 29) just prior to consolidation; above and to the north west of a doorway was a window opening that no longer survives. The site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 do not label or number the turbine house; perhaps by this time it was simply regarded as an integral part of the attached powder press pump house (the proximity of the turbine to the pumps must mean that it supplied them with power). On the sketch plan accompanying the report by the Explosives Inspectorate into the explosion at the glaze house in 1903, the turbine house and adjoining powder pump press house are shown as a single rectangular building numbered 13. The turbine also appears to have been damaged by this explosion because a contemporary newspaper account states that 'the corning house 80 yards (73.3m) away was also wrecked but there remained part of the turbine which had been working at the time of the explosion' (Westmorland Gazette, 4 April 1903). A rectangular walled structure containing a turbine pit in its southern half is the site of the turbine house. The site was made safe in 1977 when the north-east wall was lowered and the south-western and south-eastern walls, which no longer survived, were partly rebuilt to prevent visitors to the caravan park accidentally falling into the turbine pit, which is 3.3m deep and 2.5m in diameter. The date of the work together with the initials DC MW MG DH are inscribed in the concrete capping on top of the south-east wall. The turbine was of the vertical type and was housed in a pit that received water from the main leat via the feeder channel. The arrangement of the turbine house over the pit is similar to that housed in the clock tower (see section 6.2.9 below). Water from the feeder channel entered the turbine house through an arched opening spanning most of the north-west side of the structure and must have entered the circular turbine pit via a wooden pen trough. Despite later blocking part of the arch is still visible in the north-west wall. The pit is not central to the building, which would have meant that water was directed at its northern half. The north-east wall survives to a height of 2.4m and is 0.6m wide; a doorway that allowed access to

the machinery pierces it. This entrance now has a concrete lintel across its top that was presumably inserted during consolidation in 1977. Rusticated stone blocks are visible around the doorway and at the north-east corner of the building while dribbles of pitch on some of the stones suggest that the turbine house had a felt and pitch roof. It is possible that a small opening high in the wall on the north-west side of the doorway provided a route for the line shaft that transmitted power to the corning house. Traces of the fixings for this machinery are visible on top a short length of wall which heads in a northerly direction from the turbine house towards the south-east end of the massive blast bank and also on top of the gable end wall of the latter. They consist of pairs of iron rods with washers on top of large stone blocks that now stand slightly proud of the main surface. A line shaft or pipe may also have been present at a lower level because the upper part of all but one of the buttresses that support the gable wall at the south-east end of the blast bank contain a rectangular slot, up to 0.15m wide. The turbine house was modified at an unknown date to accommodate a new turbine. The arched opening was blocked and water was delivered to the turbine pit via an inclined cast-iron pipe, 0.4m wide, which still survives. Outside the turbine house, the mouth of the pipe is set into the centre of wooden boarding, angled at forty-five degrees, at the base of a wooden pen trough at the end of the feeder channel. Water discharged into the turbine pit about three-quarters of the way up its side. The only surviving evidence of fixings for the new machinery is a beam slot in the blocked archway, 0.2m square (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27925

Name The glaze house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5095087550 **Type** GLAZE AND REEL HOUSE

Sources

Description

The glaze houses (16 & 17). There were two locations where glaze houses were built at different times at New Sedgwick. In the glaze house the powder grains were smoothed and polished, often with graphite (blacklead) being added to the process. The first glaze house was constructed in 1857 at the northern end of the river terrace on which the majority of the works is situated, near where the main leat bends to the north west. This glaze house appears to have been completely rebuilt and another separate compartment added some time before 1896. In 1903 the glaze house blew up and was completely destroyed. The replacement glaze house was built at a new location a short distance away to the north west. For the purposes of this report these two locations will be referenced as the first glaze house and the new glaze house respectively. The glaze houses (16). It is shown as a rectangular building, about 8m long (north-north-west to south-south-east) by 6.5m wide, on the first edition of the OS 25" map surveyed in 1857. Power was provided by a waterwheel, housed in a covered waterwheel house (measuring 6m by just over 4m), that was fed by a short headrace from the main leat; both waterwheel and leat lay just outside the glaze house to the north. This glaze house is also depicted on the 1859/1860 sketch maps where it is labelled 'Glazing House'. By 1896 when the second OS edition 25" map was revised major changes had taken place. The 1857 glaze house appears to have been rebuilt because on its site the OS mapping now has an almost square building measuring approximately 7m long (north to south) by just over 6m wide. The headrace and covered wheel pit may also have been realigned while beyond them to the north a second compartment had been added. This is depicted as a rectangular building on the map, measuring 9m long and its east end (about 4m across) is narrower than its west end (5m wide); the waterwheel house, set in the space between the two compartments, measures 3m by 6m. An overflow channel between the main leat and the river is drawn on the map immediately north of the second compartment. A porch over the tramway, which ran along the narrow space between the main leat and the glaze house, is also shown butting up against the western side of both compartments and crossing the headrace. The porch was about 19m long and 2m wide. It is possible that the southern compartment was rebuilt in order to accommodate the tramway that was probably built some time after 1864 when the New Sedgwick Gunpowder Company took over the works (see section 6.2.10 below). The north-western corner of the 1857 glaze house was built right up against the east side of the main leat leaving no room for the insertion of a tramway to service both the glaze house and the first stove house which lay to the north. It is possible that the second compartment was added to cope with the increased production at the works following the construction of the second group of incorporating mills. A glaze house at this location is just visible on one of the photographs of 1873-1875; it shows the southern end of a single-storey building (southern compartment), gabled approximately north to south, with a window or vent in the centre of the south gable wall. A slightly higher roof is visible behind it which is either that of the waterwheel house or, and perhaps more likely, the roof of the northern compartment. On the 1900 site plan a simplified rectangle covering both compartments is shown; it is numbered 15 and labelled 'Glaze House'. On 30 March 1903 the glaze house was wrecked by a serious explosion that blew two of the workmen to pieces, injured a number of others, destroyed the corning house and damaged several other buildings (Westmorland Gazette, 4 April 1903). A photograph of the remains of the glaze house after this event is reproduced by Tyler (2002, 218) and there is a similar photograph taken from a slightly different angle in the Willacy Collection (Fig 30). They show the glaze house reduced to a spread of rubble with the lower part of the waterwheel still in its wheel pit but with its upper section broken off; damaged and severed branches on the adjacent trees are also evidence of the ferocity of the blast. The report by the Explosives Inspectorate into the incident gives details of the building as it existed at the time of the explosion. It confirms the general layout as shown on the second edition of the OS 25" map and notes that the northern compartment, 25 ft (7.6m) by 11 ft (3.3m), contained two glazing barrels and the southern one, 28 ft (8.5m) by 13 ft (3.9m), four glazing barrels and four glazing reels. The southern compartment was built of stone

on its northern, eastern and southern sides, up to a height of about 5ft (1.5m), the drive shafts and gearing being carried along the tops of these walls. The rest of the building was of timber 'formed with a double skin' and the roof was covered with tarred felt (Explosives Inspectorate 1903, 4). The only structural elements which survive at this location are the overflow channel together with an 'L'-shaped length of crudely constructed revetment walling, 1.1m high, protruding from the edge of the riverbank some 2m to the south of this channel. Further up the slope of the riverbank there are traces of a second revetment wall heading south from the edge of the overflow channel (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27926

Name Stove house (with attendant Boiler House), New Sedgwick **Period** Post-Medieval
Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5103488213 **Type** REEL DRYING STOVE

Sources

Description

The first stove house (18). The original stove house must have been built at the inception of the works because it is depicted on the first edition of the OS 25" map, surveyed in 1857; it also appears on the sketch maps of 1859-1860 where it is labelled 'Stove'. On the OS map it is rectangular in plan, with a narrower projection at the north end, measuring a maximum of 16m (north-west to south-east) by almost 7m wide; a small almost 4m square out-shot or porch is shown butting against the southernmost corner of the south-east side. Sometime between the first and second edition (revised in 1896) of this map, the building was replaced by another stove house which partly overlay the outline of its predecessor but with the majority built slightly further to the south. It was still rectangular in plan, but now had narrower projections at both ends, with maximum dimensions of 19m by 9m; a small out-shot, set at an angle, butted against its south-east end. The out-shot and main building are separated by a line on the map that extends from the main leat to the riverbank. This may indicate the site of a water channel because near the river the line forms one side of a feature reminiscent of the end of a tailrace. According to Davies-Shiel (pers comm) there is a reference in the Gilbert Gilkes & Co. contract order books to a 9-horse power turbine being supplied for the stove house in April 1884. Tyler (2002, 204) also has the stove house being revamped at this date with new pipes being installed, but does not give his source. The provision of a turbine is curious because a stove house would not normally require a power source and there are no other buildings in the immediate vicinity that could have been powered. It is uncertain when the original stove house was demolished, but there are at least three possible occasions. The first may have been when the tramway was installed at New Sedgwick (probably during the second part of the 1860s or early 1870s - see section 6.2.10 below), the second when the leat in this part of the works was rebuilt (it is suggested in section 6.2.1 above that this may date to the early 1870s) and the third may have been connected with the manufacture of blasting cartridges (these were normally dried in a separate compartment from the one used for the loose powders and their production commenced in 1880 at New Sedgwick). According to the depiction on second edition of the OS map, the tramway terminated at the south-western corner of the stove house; what appears to have been a walkway led from the end of the tramway along the west side of the building to a small extension (probably a porch) projecting over the leat. The second stove house is numbered 16 on the site plan of 1900 but incorrectly labelled 'Store'; it is similarly depicted and numbered on the plan accompanying the Explosives Inspectorate report of 1903 where it is correctly called 'Stove'. The roof timbers and door of this building were damaged in March 1903 during the explosion at the glaze house. Fortunately the contents of the stove house did not ignite, this was partly due 'to the stove having been put into thorough repair comparatively recently' (Explosives Inspectorate 1903, 5). The second stove house no longer survives but the outline of its eastern side is preserved by a revetment wall that helped to strengthen the riverbank and extends down to the river edge. Although the stove house had gone this wall was still shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 25" map. Is up to 3.2m in height and has a pronounced batter for much of its length. The end of a culvert is visible high up in the wall; water exiting from the culvert has deposited much limescale around this opening. The culvert extends from the main leat and its original function is unclear, but latterly it may have functioned as an overflow taking water from the base of the leat (for additional details see section 6.2.1 above). The rendered eastern side of the main leat which was adjacent to the stove house is still in very good condition and is of much better quality than that beyond the stove house to the north. A brick pillar, 1.2m high and 0.4m wide, has been built against the inner face of the eastern side of the leat; it may have supported the probable porch shown at the end of the walkway on the second edition OS 25" map. The boiler house associated with the original stove house is also marked on the first edition OS map; it was a small rectangular building (measuring 4m by just over 3m) situated about 2m to the north west of the former and sharing the same orientation. A broken line on the map, to the north east just outside this structure, may be a drain leading to the river. The main leat in this part of the works has clearly been rebuilt and in section 6.2.1 above it is suggested that this event may have taken place during the early 1870s. The boiler house must have been demolished by or at this time because a comparison of the OS maps reveals that its site was utilised by the new course of the leat. The replacement boiler house was built further to the south and the second edition OS map indicates that it was a much more spacious affair, square in plan and about 6m across. A small projecting structure at its northernmost corner was probably a chimney. It no longer shared the same orientation as the stove house (which one side touched), presumably a reflection of topographical constraints imposed by the limited space available between the leat and the riverbank. All that survives of this boiler house above ground is a low stony mound with traces of revetment walling, 0.8m high, visible in the side facing the river. An iron pipe, at the head of a short channel leading to the river, is situated about

2m north of the mound. A linear blast bank is depicted on the second edition of the OS 25" map (revised 1896) a short distance to the south east of the stove house. This was installed in order to satisfy Amending Licence No. 254, which specified that a mound had to be erected between the glaze and stove houses (Explosives Inspectorate 1903, 3). It is also shown on the site plan of 1900 but is less regular with a slightly different orientation to that shown by the OS. This blast bank no longer survives because it was demolished in order to provide a site for the new glaze house which was built following the horrific explosion in March 1903 (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27927

Name Dust House, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5105587904 **Type** GUNPOWDER MIXING HOUSE

Sources

Description

The location of the original dust house is uncertain. The first edition of the OS 25" map shows an almost square building about 7m across on the site of what later was certainly the dust house. This almost square building is also depicted on the 1859/1860 sketch maps but not labelled. Reference is made in a newspaper article to the building of a new dust house where work commenced in 1873 and was completed in 1874 (Westmorland Gazette, 7 August 1875); it is also stated that the machines for the new dust house were made in 1873. The new building was clearly erected on this site because the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 show a building here numbered 18 and labelled 'New Dust House'. It may be that the new dust house was built on the site of the old one but against this is that in the newspaper account it is also said that the usual practice at New Sedgwick was to have a replacement building ready before demolishing the old one. It is just possible, therefore, that the original dust house was located somewhere else on the site. The new dust house is shown on the both the second and 1914 editions of the OS 25" map as a rectangular building, 7m by 6m, with a porch on its south-east side over the tramway. A building at this location is also visible on one of the 1873-1875 photographs. It is a single-storey rectangular stone building with a gabled roof and at least one, possibly two, windows in its south-east wall. The open porch has a sloping roof. Initially the machinery inside the new dust house must have been hand-operated but by 1900 an electric motor had been installed in a small stone building adjacent to it that still survives (see below). At the time of the MMB (page 26) two machines were used for dusting and sizing: one a wooden separator which was underdriven, had a rotary motion and used solely for black and cartridge powders; the other a hand-operated separator used for bright powders. It is quite likely that the mechanically driven separator was installed when the electric motor house was erected, presumably replacing a hand operated machine. The old hand operated separator referred to by the MMB was probably one of the machines manufactured in 1873.

The dust house has been demolished but a low, oval stony platform with a slightly hollowed top and edged by a west-facing scarp (up to 0.6m high) marks its site. Further scarps, rather amorphous in nature and perhaps from dumping, are also visible at the northern end of the platform. A single concrete machine bed, holding two iron bolts and with chamfered upper edge, survives near the southern end of the platform and may have been related to the mechanical separator. The dust house was built close to the riverbank, a length of which has been protected and strengthened with revetment walling (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27928

Name Cartridge compressing house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5095087550 **Type** POWDER MAGAZINE

Sources

Description

This building started off life as an expense magazine but was converted into a cartridge compressing house in 1880 (Explosives Inspectorate 1883, 2). A rectangular building measuring approximately 6m by 5m, presumably the expense magazine, is shown at this location on the first edition of the OS 25" map surveyed in 1857; it does not appear on the 1859/1860 sketch maps. Although the amending licence allowed the cartridges to be packed in the same building, a dedicated packing shed appears to have been constructed fairly shortly afterwards (see this section below) (Explosives Inspectorate 1883, 6). In 1883 the cartridge compressing house blew up (Westmorland Gazette, 14 April 1883), killing three workers; the Explosives Inspectorate's report into the explosion describes the building and gives a plan of its interior. The building measured 24ft (7.3m) by 19ft 6in (5.9m) and its walls were of stone, about 2ft (0.6m) across, lined with wood. The floor was also of timber supported on joists about 3ft (0.9m) above ground level. The roof was of wood covered externally with felt and contained two small skylights. In the east wall was a central door with a window to either side; there was a platform immediately outside this entrance. The cartridge press was located in the centre of the building and was a bookbinder's hydraulic press (Explosives Inspectorate 1883, 5); the pressure for the ram would have come from the cartridge press pump house. The cartridge compressing press house was rebuilt and on the second edition OS 25" map (revised 1896) it is shown as an almost square building measuring about 6m across with a large porch along most of its eastern side covering part of the tramway. The depiction on the 1914 edition of the OS map is similar although the porch appears to have

been altered. On the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 the building is numbered 17 and labelled 'Compressing House'. When the MMB was written the building contained two hydraulic pressing machines; one produced 100 pellets and the other 68 pellets at each pressing. The building no longer survives but a tongue-like earthwork, about 0.4m high, marks its site. It contains stone and brick rubble and protrudes from the western side of the caravan park road that follows the west bank of the river. A vertical iron pipe, 0.5m high and 0.03m in diameter, with two metal collars around it, projects through the surface of the earthwork. The pipe presumably supplied water under pressure from the cartridge press pump house. Bricks around it are stamped 'Claughton Manor Brick Co Caton' - bricks with the same stamps also occur near the cooperage (see section 6.2.9 below). A linear hollow, about 2m wide and 0.2m deep, leads away from the earthwork in the direction of the pump house. It probably marks the site of both a footpath marked on the OS 25" maps published in 1898 and 1914 and also the line of the buried pipe from the pump house (English Heritage 2004).

NTSMR 27929

Name Site of the second powder press house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5094587912 **Type** POWDER MAGAZINE

Sources**Description**

The expense magazines (24, 30-32). In addition to the upper and lower expense magazines discussed below there is documentary evidence for at least two others. The lower expense magazine appears to have replaced an earlier one that was located on the eastern side of the main leat, between the incorporating mills and the first powder press house. This early expense magazine (30) was demolished to provide a site for the new powder press house that was being built in 1875 when the corning house and first powder press house exploded. The only reference to this expense magazine is contained in the newspaper report of the coroner's inquest into the deaths resulting from this accident (Westmorland Gazette, 7 August 1875). It may not have been built during the initial construction phase of the works because it does not appear on the first edition of the OS 25" map (surveyed in 1857) or on the 1859/1860 sketch maps. A building screened by trees is visible at this location on one of the 1873-1875 photographs that may be this magazine (it seems unlikely to be the new powder press house because this was still under construction in 1875). The photograph shows a single storey rectangular building on top of a raised stone base with a hipped roof and two openings (possibly ventilation shutters) in its east wall (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27930

Name Store Magazine (Site of), New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5078987812 **Type** POWDER MAGAZINE

Sources**Description**

Earthworks situated on the lower south-east slope of a hillock, some 80m west of the former mixing house, may represent the earliest magazine. Nothing at this location is shown on any of the maps or site plans consulted by EH which provide good coverage for the first few years of New Sedgwick's existence and also for the latter part of the nineteenth century and first decade of the 20th century. It is likely therefore that the earthworks relate to a structure that was constructed either between 1860 and 1896 or after 1912. However, as store magazine 2 (the only documented store magazine, known to have been in existence by 1896) occupies a better protected location that is even further away from the processing buildings, it seems unlikely that the earthworks are those of a store magazine built between 1912 and closure of the works. Moving the store closer to the main part of the works would seem to be a retrograde and thus unlikely step. It is even possible that the earthworks belong to the World War II activity at New Sedgwick, but their form and relationship to other gunpowder features at the site makes this unlikely. Most probably the earthworks represent the site of the original store magazine that was built by the Sedgwick Gunpowder Company Ltd., perhaps around 1860, and which was later replaced by store magazine 2; the latter may have been erected soon after 1864 when the New Sedgwick Gunpowder Company took over the works. But, it is just possible that they are the remains of something else connected with gunpowder manufacture, such as the site of the charcoal retorts and associated coppice barn (see the charcoal house, section 6.2.2 above) which may have gone out of use in 1884 and whose location is also not known. Amongst Richard Shaw's plans of 1859 are drawings for a magazine which may, as Crocker (1993, 14) suggests, have been for a store magazine. The magazine is essentially the same on these drawings (a single-storey rectangular building measuring 24ft (7.3 m) by 20ft (6m), but two alternatives are given for an entrance - one a covered loading shed and the other a porch (KRO: WD/CAT/A1951). Perhaps these were the blueprints for store magazine 1. The other possibility is that the plans were intended for an expense magazine at New Sedgwick, and in this respect it is interesting that the dimensions on the drawings are very similar to those of the early expense magazine (converted into cartridge compressing house 1 in 1880) situated near the riverbank. But map evidence indicates that this magazine was erected in 1857 (unless it was later rebuilt). The only other known early expense magazine at the works is the one that was demolished to provide a site for the new powder press house (erected during 1875). However one of the 1873-1875 photographs appears to show part of this magazine; sufficient is visible to confirm that it was not based on Shaw's design. The earthworks of this probable store magazine consist of an approximately rectangular depression, about 8m long (north west to south east) by 4m and 0.9m deep, embanked on the north-east side; access into this feature was from the south east. The depression may have been designed to provide ventilation for a building with a raised floor built above it. To the south of the depression are the remains of a small platform with a stone revetted front scarp (0.5m high) and a cut scarp (0.4m high) defining its rear edge. The depression and platform were approached from the east by a cinder track measuring up to 5m across and with remnants of a stone kerb, 0.2m high. The track loops back on itself to form a turning circle in front of these features, which suggests that it may have been laid out with horse-drawn carts in mind. Store magazine 2 at New Sedgwick, like the one at the Cylinder Hill sub-site at Elterwater Gunpowder Works (Jecock et al 2003, 21), was similarly provided with a turning circle for carts. The eastern part of the cinder track appears to continue the line of a track, depicted on the later editions of the OS maps, heading west from a thoroughfare in front of the saltpetre refinery complex (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27931

Name Search House (Possible site of) New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5103788470 **Type** CHANGING ROOMS

Sources**Description**

A long rectangular building, measuring almost 16m by 5m, is depicted on the first edition OS 25" map and on the 6" map (both surveyed 1858) at the northern end of the site, south-west of the weir and to the west of the main leat. It is shown abutting the western side of a path, which on the 25" map appears to have been widened in front of and to the south of this structure, that extended south from Hawes Bridge and through the works on the west bank of the river. This public footpath existed before the works was built and the Justices ordered its closure at the Kendal Quarter Sessions in January 1860. The footpath was diverted to the east bank of the river via a recently built footbridge situated just outside the southern end of the works. The bridge must have been erected very early on in the life of the works because it is shown on the 1859/1860 sketch maps associated with the closure and re-routing of the footpath (see section 6.2.9 below). Returning to the long building, its only known depiction is on these OS maps suggesting that it had a short life. It was a considerable distance from the rest of the works so it seems unlikely to have been a process building (although it is not known where buildings such as the heading house were located during the early years). Before the footbridge was built (allowing easy access to the entrance at the southern end of the works), gunpowder employees living north of New Sedgwick, especially on the east bank of the river, may well have come to work via Hawes Bridge and entered the site at its north end. This building could have been erected to provide search and changing facilities for these workers and presumably ceased to function once the footbridge had been opened. The building has gone but its site survives as a very low platform, about 12m (almost north to south) by 5m and at best 0.2m high, on top of the narrow natural terrace between the river and the valley side. The western side of the platform may even have been cut into the foot of the natural slope whereas a slight bank marks its northern end. Another bank, up to 3m across and 0.3m high, is situated 6.5m to the east of the building. It may mark the eastern edge of the track that was widened in this area or even the remnants of a small thoroughfare in front of the building. A low bank, adjacent to the weir, crosses the track 30m north of the possible search house. When the footpath was formally closed in 1860 it was ordered that it 'be stopped up with earth' (CRO(K) WQ/O/15) and it is possible that the bank relates to this. Alternatively it and a hollow at its eastern end may belong to the World War II activity at New Sedgwick and be the remains of a checkpoint; there is much rusty barbed wire nailed to the trees in the vicinity (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27932

Name Office, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5090588005 **Type** OFFICE

Sources**Description**

A small rectangular building, labelled 'office', is depicted near the north-east corner of incorporating mill 6 (NTSMR 27921) on two of the 1859/1860 sketch maps (CRO(K) WDB/35/779; WDB/35/564). It is not shown on any other map or plan and was probably demolished when the northern range of incorporating mills was built which appear to occupy its site (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27933

Name Building? New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5102788391 **Type** BUILDING

Sources**Description**

The small building at the northern end of the works. What appears to be a rectangular building, approximately 8m (east to west) by 4m, is marked on the first edition of the OS 25" map (surveyed 1858) about 80m south of the possible search house (NTSMR27931). It no longer survives but was situated on the western edge of the main leat. The only evidence for this structure is the map but the latter gives no clue to its function. The EH survey has indicated that it was situated in the bottom of a small quarry pit. If this building was connected with the gunpowder manufacturing process (against this is its distance from the rest of the works) then the western side of the quarry pit would have provided limited blast protection (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27934

Name	Open fronted Shed, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SD5088687525	Type	FOOTBRIDGE

Sources**Description**

The open-fronted shed, south of the cooperage, was built in three stages, and although the earliest of these, at the north end, is not shown on the first edition of the OS 25" map (surveyed 1857), it was probably built shortly after that map was surveyed in order to serve the newly-established gunpowder works. One of the 1859/1860 sketch maps shows what must be the first phase of the shed as an open rectangle with a cross through it (CRO(K) WDB/35/779), confirming its early date. The second edition of the OS 25" mapping (revised 1896) depicts the building with its first extension; the second extension is likely to date from the military occupation of the site during World War II. The shed is not labelled on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12, but it is likely that carts used by the works were housed in part of it, and timber stored in the rest of it. On the plan in Crocker and Crocker (1992, 9) the building is annotated 'Fire Engine, Stables, etc.' but the identification is not based on historic sources. The original part of the open-fronted shed, as just noted, is at the north end. Six bays long, gabled to north and south, and built of stone rubble with good quoins, it has a corrugated iron roof that must replace slates. The six-bay long open front has four wide central bays flanked by narrower end bays, the five stone rubble piers which separate the bays each supporting the end of a roof truss. The gable walls, which have corner returns at the front, each contain three rectangular vents level with the eaves of the building. The vents have external stone lintels. The interior of the shed may originally have been subdivided since the central pier is narrower than the rest and is in fact part of a stone rubble cross wall, now curtailed and partially rebuilt, the line of which is continued by isolated cobbled footings in the shed floor. Except at the very front, the wall does not rise to the underside of the truss over it. Three deep slit vents in the rear wall of the north half of this part of the shed, each one set centrally within a bay, appear to be secondary. Originally 1.4m deep, their lower two-thirds since blocked, they each have external timber lintels, and the masonry on either side of them in many cases shows signs of disturbance caused by their insertion. The vents have a stepped inner splay, some retaining timber planks which may have allowed them to be closed off. There is a further insertion at this end of the shed in the form of a small rectangular opening low down in the north gable wall, close to the rear corner. This has an external timber lintel as well as some bricks in its side wall: it is now blocked and its purpose is uncertain. The south end bay has been partitioned off from the rest of the interior by a timber partition of upright planks. The narrow room so created has a lath and plaster ceiling with a small hatch mid-way back, and the original open front has been narrowed by the insertion of a rubble wall to create a doorway with a ledge and batten door. The five king-post trusses of the shed are modern, like their corrugated iron covering. The shed floor is of earth. The first south extension of the shed is identical in width to the original part but is slightly less tall. It has a three-bay wide, open front with stone piers and rubble rear and gable end walls. The piers are of rock-faced rubble with dressed back corners, a feature found on incorporating mills 7 and 8, which date from the late 1860s. The enlargement of the shed could be part of the expansion of the site initiated after the change of ownership in 1864. The rear wall has three slit vents which rise to the underside of the timber wall plate but internally have stone heads, and the apex of the south gable wall has a smaller slit vent with a stone lintel. The roof has been replaced, almost certainly during World War II; it is supported on a pair of king-post trusses bearing the graffiti 'Aug 43' and 'Clayden/Docherty/Ross/Mills/Scully'. Its roof, covered with corrugated iron sheeting, was renewed when the second extension was built (see below). A cut-out in the sheeting in the front of the central bay created extra headroom for wagons using the shed. The shed floor is of earth. The second south extension of the shed is of the same width and height as its predecessor, but it is different from the rest of the shed in having a simple structure which consists of four shuttered concrete piers that support two king-post trusses and a roof covered with corrugated iron sheeting. The two-bay front was open, but the south gable wall was originally closed by corrugated iron sheets. The sheets were attached to the face of a truss and to a framework of posts with mid rails below it; the mid-rail in the central bay was later cut out and the sheeting removed to create an end entrance. A low, concrete sill wall across the two rear bays suggests that they may once have been closed. Maps indicate that this extension is later than 1896, the use of shuttered concrete, found elsewhere on the site in association with work carried out during the military occupation of the site during World War II, suggesting that period. It overlies the site of a small, detached structure (NTSMR 27936), possibly a privy, at the end of the first south extension of the open-fronted shed (Ordnance Survey 1914a) (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27935

Name	Suspension Bridge, River Kent, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh	Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SD5088587525	Type	SUSPENSION BRIDGE

Sources**Description**

At New Sedgwick, although the main entrance to the works was always at the southern end of the site, initially employees coming from the Natland and Kendal areas to the north and north east may have entered the site at its northern end (see section 6.2.7 above). Apart from the ford across the Kent at the south end of the Old Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, the nearest bridge giving access from the east bank of the Kent to the southern end of New

Sedgwick was situated lower down the river at Basingill (Force Bridge). This was an inconvenient location for northern workers and their use of the bridge would have necessitated a lengthy detour. All this changed when the Sedgwick Gunpowder Company Ltd. built a new footbridge across the river immediately beyond the southern entrance. The footbridge is not shown on the first edition OS 25" map (surveyed 1857) but is marked on the 1859/1860 sketch maps; on one with a date of 1859 it is labelled 'New Wood Bridge' (CRO(K) WQ/A/H/15) (Fig 6). In the first few years a public footpath ran through the works, an unsatisfactory and dangerous state of affairs. The bridge may have been built both to discourage the public from walking through the works and also to ensure that all employees came in at a single point of entry for searching, clocking in etc. In January 1860, following a decision taken at the Kendal Quarter Sessions (CRO(K) WQ/O/15), the works part of the footpath was legally closed and re-routed along the east bank of the river via the footbridge. The latter was swept away in October 1874 during a flood (Westmorland Gazette, 7 August 1875). The bridge was rebuilt (work probably started soon after the flood) by Francis James Willacy as a suspension bridge which (according to his great grandson (David Willacy)) is believed to contain suspension rods reused from an earlier bridge in Scotland. The suspension bridge may have been better suited to the wide river crossing and thus less vulnerable to damage than the earlier wooden bridge. By 1982 the suspension bridge was in need of restoration and this was undertaken in 1988; on reopening in April 1989, the ribbon across the bridge was cut by Mrs Thomas Hornyold-Strickland of Sizergh Castle (Westmorland Gazette, 14 April 1989). At the southern entrance of the works a high stone cross-wall extended between the main entrance gate and the riverside ensuring that workers had to pass through either the main gate or a smaller doorway in the wall to the south of the former. The path to the doorway was revetted on its eastern side. Searching would not necessarily involve a dedicated building - none are shown on maps - although a later extension to the gate house (see this section below) might have also been used for this purpose (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27936

Name Privy, River Kent, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5080587505 **Type** PRIVY HOUSE

Sources

Description

A small, detached structure (55), possibly a privy, at the end of the first south extension of the open-fronted shed (Ordnance Survey 1914a) (English Heritage 2003). It is overlain by WWII site denoted by shuttered concrete.

NTSMR 27937

Name Glaze House, River Kent, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5100988128 **Type** GLAZE AND REEL HOUSE

Sources

Description

The first glaze house (NTSMR 27925) was constructed in 1857 at the northern end of the river terrace on which the majority of the works is situated, near where the main leat bends to the north west. This glaze house appears to have been completely rebuilt and another separate compartment added some time before 1896. In 1903 the glaze house blew up and was completely destroyed. The replacement glaze house was built at a new location a short distance away to the north west. For the purposes of this report these two locations will be referenced as the first glaze house and the new glaze house respectively (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27938

Name The electric motor house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5104787898 **Type** GENERATOR HOUSE

Sources

Description

This small, single-storey stone building, rectangular in plan and measuring 6.8m by 3.1m with 1.7m high side walls, was erected during the last years of the nineteenth century (Fig 34). It is not shown on the second edition of the OS 25" map revised in 1896 but is depicted on the site plan of 1900 on which it is numbered 32 and labelled 'Shed for electric motor'. It is similarly described and numbered on the site plan of 1903-12 and also appears on the 1914 edition of the OS map; on this map a footpath is shown leading away from it towards the cartridge press pump house. Electricity for the motor may well have been generated at the latter. The electric motor house has rubble walls, roughly coursed except at the corners, which are of squared rubble with quoins. The doorway in the north-west gable wall has sides of squared blocks which support a substantial rusticated, rectangular stone lintel. The single window opening in the south-west wall has a stone sill and the base of the roof forms the lintel. About

half way along the north-east wall there is a smooth rectangular area of concrete, 0.6m by 0.45m, with bolts or fixing straps at the corners. Presumably this once held a plate or piece of machinery, perhaps connected with the transfer of drive from the electric motor to the mechanical separator in the dust house. Its lower half is perforated by two metal pipes, centrally placed and one above the other (about 0.2m apart), whose ends are almost flush with the concrete surface; each is 3.5cms in overall diameter. The gable walls, 2.6m high, to south east and north west are raised to form a small parapet above the roof which is arched and made of concrete. There is a small chimney or ventilator with a metal cowl, now largely obscured by ivy, at the south-east end of the roof. The present door and window frame are of fairly recent origin because on a photograph of 1977, taken by Davies-Shiel, the doorway and window appear as open voids. The door is kept permanently locked so the interior of the building was not seen during the EH survey, but according to Davies-Shiel (pers comm) none of the original machinery survives inside (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27939

Name Heading House, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5080587505 **Type** BUILDING

Sources

Description

It is not known where the heading-up process took place during the early years of the works. The heading house whose location is known from maps and plans was not, according to a newspaper report, erected until 1873. The same newspaper also refers to a packing house being erected in that year, but this is almost certainly just a further reference to the heading house rather than to another building (Westmorland Gazette, 7 August 1875). The heading house is shown on the OS 25" maps published in 1898 and 1914 as a rectangular structure measuring nearly 12m north-east to south-west by at least 6m in width with a porch at the centre of its south-east side over the tramway. On the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 it is numbered 19 and labelled 'Heading House'. It is visible on one of the 1873-1875 photographs, which shows that it was a stone building with gabled roof and a pair of windows in its southern gable end. The porch over the tramway was also enclosed, being built of stone, with a gabled roof. Remarkably there appears to have been a small chimney that may have vented a stove used to heat paraffin wax. The latter was used for waterproofing the calico bags which contained the powder in the barrels (see page 34 of the MMB). The building no longer survives but an irregular shaped hole in the ground, 0.5m deep, surrounded by a curved outward-facing scarp on the west and north, marks its site (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27940

Name Cartridge compressing house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5094488052 **Type** POWDER MAGAZINE

Sources

Description

There were two cartridge compressing houses at New Sedgwick where cartridges were formed under great pressure. One was situated above the river at the eastern edge of the main area of the works and the other was built in the bottom of a deep cutting that was dug into the natural slope above the main leat, 50m west north west of the upper expense magazine. For the purposes of this report the cartridge compressing houses have been labelled 1 and 2. Davies-Shiel (pers comm) has had access to the contract order book of Gilbert Gilkes & Company who supplied turbines to New Sedgwick and has found references to turbines being supplied for the cartridge compressing houses (turbines are also referred to in Faulkner's notebook where mention is made of the cartridge presses). There is no evidence that the compressing houses had their own water supplies to power turbines - indeed the topographical location of cartridge compressing house 2 in relation to the main leat would appear to rule out such a possibility. One explanation is that there is duplication and confusion in the documentary sources and what are being referred to are the turbines in the cartridge press pump house (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27941

Name The cartridge press pump house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5097687949 **Type** PUMP HOUSE

Sources

Description

The cartridge press pump house was located some 30m to the north east of the new powder press house on the eastern side of the main leat. The first depiction of this building is on the second edition of the OS 25" map, revised in 1896; a rectangular structure, about 7m by 5m, is shown. No independent headrace to this building is marked on the OS map suggesting that water was probably taken off the headrace which supplied a near-by turbine

house (the one that powered the corning house). By October 1900 the pump house had been extended to the south west with the result that its principal orientation was now north-east to south-west. This is how it is drawn on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 where it is numbered 27 and called 'Cartridge Press Pump House'. This extended building is depicted on the 1914 edition of the OS 25" map where it measures about 11m long by 6m. The map also indicates that the south-west end contained a separate compartment, this was probably the dynamo house that provided electricity for buildings such as the electric motor house situated next to the dust house. In Faulkner's notebook there is reference to a 6-horse power dynamo 'of 1900' which was probably housed in this compartment. There is now no evidence on the ground for a wall or partition separating the dynamo house from the rest of the pump house, this may mean that this building complex was remodelled after the map was produced perhaps in the late 1920s under ICI ownership. Two short headraces are also marked on the OS map leaving the main leat in the direction of the extended pump house. In the MMB (page 32) it is stated that 'there are two sets of pumps, one set being kept for use when the other is being overhauled'. Leaf mould that had accumulated above the floor of the cartridge press pump house was removed by National Trust volunteers towards the end of 2000; this revealed many structural details that would otherwise have remained hidden. The surviving remains indicate that the extended pump house was built in a depression dug into ground that rises about 2.2m above the pump house on the north west. The superstructure no longer survives but was presumably timber framed and clad in wood or corrugated iron. The rectangular floor area is well preserved and measures 11m by 6m and is divided longitudinally into two parts; the one to the south east was the machine floor and the other to the north west was the turbine area (Fig 36). This second area consists of a stone-edged pit, rectangular in plan, and about 10.1m long, 2.4m wide and 1.3m deep. Tubular iron railings have been erected around it to keep people out. Three smaller rectangular pits, about 1.2m deep, are spaced out at intervals in its bottom and, apart from the northernmost one (foreshortened slightly at the south-east), span the full width of the bottom. The bottom of the northernmost pit has collapsed into the main tailrace of the works which carried used water back to the river; its arched roof is just visible. Each pit held a turbine and the slight difference in layout may reflect the point from which each was supplied with water and also the chronological development of the pump house; the northernmost turbine pit, for example, lies within the area occupied by the shorter pump house depicted on the OS map revised in 1896. Water for the northernmost turbine pit probably came from the headrace of the nearby turbine house that produced power for the corning house. In the south-west side of this headrace, near its eastern end, there is an iron pipe, 0.5m in diameter with an integral metal plate above it, that seems to be heading towards the pump house. The metal plate is about 0.7m wide and extends upwards from the top of the pipe for another 0.7m. Water for the other two turbine pits was supplied from the main leat via a pair of purpose-built headraces. These two headraces are not identical (the southernmost is slightly shorter and narrower than its companion) which may mean that they (and the turbines which the served) were constructed at different times thus mirroring the initial establishment of the cartridge compressing houses. Any possible phasing may be even more complex because on the 1914 edition of the OS 25" map the northern most headrace is depicted as being the shortest of the pair. The tailraces terminate about 8m from the pump house and a pair of inclined iron pipes, one from each headrace, carried the water from the ends of the tailraces to the turbines (presumably this arrangement increased the force of the water hitting the turbines). Broken sections of these pipes, diameters 0.45m (northern one) and 0.35m (southern one), are visible protruding from the face of the scarp which rises above the north-west side of the pump house. The end of each headrace was fitted with a spade-like cast-iron sluice gate, 1.2m high, which controlled the flow of water entering the pipes. Each consisted of a plate set in a housing lowered and raised by a pole and thread mechanism; the latter still survives at the end of the northernmost headrace. A debris catcher, inclined at 45 degrees, was fixed to the side walls of each headrace in front of the sluice gates in order to prevent water-borne rubbish entering the turbines. Grooves, bolts and holes in the rendered side walls attest to their former existence. Two rotten timber beams, each held in a pair of slots, cross the north-west end of the southernmost tailrace beside the main leat. They carried the tramway, which here followed the eastern edge of the leat, across the headrace. The tramway also crossed the northernmost headrace and a pair of slots that held the ends of the supporting timbers still survive in the upper part of each of its side walls. Returning to the machine floor, this is where the actual pumps were located but all have been removed apart from four machine beds. These appear to be made of concrete apart from the one at the north-east end which also contains bricks. Their measurements (working northwards from the south west) are as follows: 0.93m by 0.65m and 0.26m high; 1.3m by 1.36m and 0.04m high; 1.6m by 1m and 0.35m high with chamfered upper edge; 1.2m by 0.45m and 0.35m high - its upper edges (apart from the one to the south west) are chamfered. Most still have the stub ends of iron bolts, set in lead, which held the machines in place. Three angled chutes, of varying sizes, penetrate the floor along its north-western edge immediately above the turbines. They probably housed drive belts that linked the turbines to the pump machinery. The central chute has a timber beam still in situ, set horizontally into the floor alongside it; attached to it is a second beam angled at 45 degrees. Narrow drainage channels, whose upper parts are recessed to support iron gratings that no longer survive, cross the surface of the floor. Traces of a slot containing at least one iron bolt are visible along the south-eastern edge of the floor; it may have been the seating for a wall plate (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27942

Name The cartridge packing house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5093587758 **Type** PACKING HOUSE

Sources

Description

There were at least two - and probably three - cartridge packing houses at New Sedgwick which were in use at different times. Although cartridge compressing house 1 was also licensed in 1880 to pack cartridges (when permission was given to convert it from an expense magazine into a compressing house), it is clear from documentary evidence that a dedicated packing house was in existence by 1883 (Explosives Inspectorate 1883, 6). No doubt this was the packing house situated at the southern end of the works, about 40m to the south west of the saltpetre refinery complex. This, the original cartridge packing house, was located at the southern end of the site. The report into the explosion at cartridge compressing house 1 (Explosives Inspectorate 1883) contains sufficient information about cartridge production at New Sedgwick to date the construction of this packing house to some time between March 1880 and April 1883. It is depicted on both the second (revised 1896) and 1914 (revised 1912) editions of the OS 25" map, as a rectangular building measuring 8m (north-east to south-west) by 4m with a narrow porch at its north-east end over the tramway which terminated at this building. It also appears on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 where it is numbered 24 and called 'Packing House'. The packing house has been demolished but its site is marked by a rectangular platform, 7.5m (north-east to south-west) by about 5.9m. Its south-eastern side is revetted with crude stonewalling to a height of 1m; this revetment also continues part of the way along both the south-west and north-east sides. The coal-derived clinker-covered floor of the platform is stepped by another revetment wall, following the platform's main axis and set approximately 2.7m back from the revetment along the south-east side. The space between these revetments consists of a very irregular stony hollow. The north-west edge of the platform is not very distinct but it may end at the foot of a large blast bank. The latter, about 2m high, is marked as a mound on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12. A low bank together with a short stone revetment about the south-west side of the platform and define a rectangular space measuring 3.8m by 3m - perhaps at some stage a shed or lean-to was attached to this end of the packing house. A slight shelf that must be the site of the tramway approaches the north-east end of the platform. Immediately adjacent to the latter, the south-east edge of the shelf is revetted in stone which may have formed a foundation for the porch (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27943

Name The cartridge packing house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder **Period** Post-Medieval

Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5091888010 **Type** PACKING HOUSE

Sources

Description

There were at least two - and probably three - cartridge packing houses at New Sedgwick which were in use at different times. This Packing house was built at the very end of the nineteenth century in a deep cutting above the western side of the main leat near cartridge compressing house 2, but it had a relatively short life, and no longer survives as an above ground feature. Between 1896 (Ordnance Survey 1898a) and 1900 the southern end of the deep cutting containing cartridge compressing house 2 was extended in a south-westerly direction for about 45m. It terminated in an expanded depression in which was built a second cartridge packing house. The cutting and packing house are first shown on the site plan of 1900; on this plan, as on the 1903-12 site plan, the packing house is numbered 29 and labelled 'Packing House'. The building had gone by the time of the 1914 edition of the OS 25" map (revised 1912), and must therefore have had a very short life. The cutting and expanded terminal still survived though and were depicted as an earthwork on this map. The site plans indicate that the tramway serving the nearby cartridge compressing house was also extended along the bottom of the cutting to serve the packing house. There are now no visible traces of the packing house, probably because much of the extended cutting has been in-filled. All that survives of the southern part of the latter is an irregular linear hollow, up to 1.5m deep. Above this hollow to the east is a large flat-topped earthen mound, about 2.8m high, that was presumably made from spoil dug out during construction of the cutting. Surprisingly the mound does not appear on the site plans (or on the OS 25" map published in 1914) although it must have served as a blast bank providing a barrier between the packing house and the corning house which were about 65m apart. A flat-topped irregular mound, 0.7m high and with an oval depression its eastern end, survives to the north west immediately above the remains of the packing house cutting. It is unlikely that it was part of the gunpowder works and is probably of World War II origin (it may have been related to the storage of munitions); multiple stands of heavily rusted barbed wire are visible nailed to the trees at its western end (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27944

Name The upper expense magazine, New Sedgwick Gunpowder **Period** Post-Medieval

Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5099688032 **Type** POWDER MAGAZINE

Sources

Description

This was situated about 45m to the north east of the corning house and may have been built in 1880 as the

successor to the early expense magazine near the river which was converted into cartridge compressing house 1 during that year (see above). It is just possible that the upper expense magazine replaced an earlier building (of unknown function); a white feature, largely concealed by trees, is visible at this location on one of the 1873-1875 photographs which could be either part of a building or merely an area of snow. The expense magazine is first shown on the second edition of the OS 25" map of 1898 (revised 1896) and again on the edition of 1914 as a rectangular building, 5m by 4m, with a porch over the tramway which ran outside the north-west wall, along the eastern edge of the main leat. On the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 it is labelled 'Upper Expense Magazine' and bears the number 14. The upper expense magazine suffered during the glaze house explosion of 1903 when its roof was damaged, its window blown out and the door blown in (Explosives Inspectorate 1903, 5). The building has been demolished but the pair of blast banks that flanked it, one to the north and the other to the south, are well preserved and are also shown on the OS maps and site plans. A stone wall surmounted by a trapezoidal parapet, 2.3m high overall and designed to prevent the banks collapsing on to the tramway and into the leat, revetted the western end of each bank. The inner side of both blast banks has been slightly cut back by the creation of a caravan pitch between them. A third blast bank, mound-like rather than linear in form, is situated between the southernmost of the pair of blast banks and the site of the corning house. It is not marked on the OS 25" mapping but is depicted on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 where it is labelled 'Mound'; presumably it was designed to give additional blast protection to both the corning house and upper expense magazine should one of them explode. It appears to be of earth, is about 3.2m high, and partly overlies a bank of material that flanked the eastern side of the tramway in this area (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27945

Name The lower expense magazine, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5091287906 **Type** POWDER MAGAZINE

Sources

Description

This was situated about 53m to the north of the incorporating mills and had been built by June 1875. It apparently occupied the site initially chosen for the new powder press house but this intention was changed and the latter was built about 40m to the east north east (Westmorland Gazette, 7 August 1875). The magazine is shown on the OS 25" maps of 1898 and 1914. On the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 it was numbered 10 and labelled 'Expense Magazine'. It was built into the natural slope and the maps indicate that it was a rectangular building measuring just less than 8m east to west by about 5m wide. The plans show what looks like a short blast wall extending north from near its north-east corner. The eastern part of the magazine survives as a stony hollow, about 0.7m deep, perhaps indicating that this end of the building had a raised floor and was used for storage. Powder was brought to the western part of the magazine from the south via a spur from the main tramway. The maps indicate that in front of the magazine walls revetted the tramway, one on each side. On the ground this part of the course of the tramway survives as a short cutting, 1.4m wide, with the revetment walls surviving to a height of 0.8m. An 'L'-shaped earthen blast bank, 1.7m high, on the south and east helped to give protection from explosions in the powder press house and incorporating mills. Given its closeness to the incorporating mills, ripe charges were also probably stored in this magazine. Indeed James Guy said, when interviewed, that ripe charges were 'taken and put into a ripe charge house or expense magazine'. Further support is provided by the entry for the powder press house in Faulkner's notebook, which under powder refers to both the ripe charge house and expense magazine. The southern end of the tramway cutting leading from the expense magazine has been levelled and is now occupied by a propane gas cylinder on a concrete platform. The gas is used to heat a modern toilet block, situated a short distance to the west and belonging to the caravan site. The toilet block is marked on the plan in Wilson's guidebook but is incorrectly placed for it is drawn partly on and extending east of the site of the lower expense magazine (Wilson nd). Patterson compounded the error by including the eastern part of Wilson's toilet block on the plan in his book, numbering it 13, and interpreting it as a toilet block associated with the works. He similarly failed to appreciate the origin of the modern toilet block (also on the plan in Wilson's guidebook) which is located above the western side of the main leat, south west of the corning house; on the plan in Patterson's book this toilet block is numbered 9 (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27946

Name Store magazine, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5075587555 **Type** POWDER MAGAZINE

Sources

Description

This building was positioned behind and on the west side of a small hillock just over 150m west of the earliest block of incorporating mills. It is depicted on the second and 1914 editions of the OS 25" mapping (revised respectively in 1896 and 1912), and also on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 on which it is labelled 'Store Magazine' and numbered 23. This may be the magazine which Tyler (2002, 198) refers to as having been built in

Low Park Wood by the New Sedgwick Gunpowder Company Ltd. who acquired the works in September 1864. The maps are consistent in showing a long building (18m by a maximum of 10m in width); its northern side was made up of a number of short projections producing a stepped-like appearance. It no longer survives above ground and its site is occupied by a caravan pitch, but the track from the main part of the works and the turning circle which serviced it seem to be preserved in the present internal road system of the caravan park. The site of the store magazine lies just outside the western limit of the area surveyed at large-scale by EH (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27947

Name The watch house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5096487786 **Type** WATCH HOUSE

Sources

Description

Ancillary buildings within the powder manufacturing area. These include a watch house, an office, a shed for empty tubs and a number of small buildings, some of which were privies. The first reference and depiction of a watch house at New Sedgwick is contained in the architect Richard C Shaw's drawing of 1859 for a new saw mill which also incorporated a watch house and a clock tower above the turbine house (CRO(K), WD/CAT/A1951) (see also section 6.2.9 above). The new saw mill was probably built in 1859 but it is not known what provision was made for a watch house before this date. References to a watch house and fire engine in newspaper articles (Westmorland Gazette, 3 July 1875; 7 August 1875) indicate that by the late 1860s or beginning of the 1870s the watch house adjacent to the clock tower had been supplemented or replaced by a second, more centrally placed and more widely visible watch house overlooking the centre of the works. This new watch house is shown on the second edition of the OS 25" map (revised 1896) as a rectangular building, measuring about 12m by 8m, situated a short distance to the west of the saltpetre refinery complex. On the 1900 site plan this building is numbered 20 and labelled 'Watch House, Oil House & Fire Engine Shed'; it is similarly numbered on the 1903-12 site plan which simply describes it as 'Watch House'. Two extra cells, one on its north-west side and the other to its south-west end, had been added by the 1914 edition of the OS map (revised 1912); they more than doubled the size of the watch house. The 1900 site plan is particularly important because it identifies where the fire engine was housed. It has been suggested (Crocker and Crocker 1992, 9) that this was one of the functions of the open-fronted shed south of the cooperage but this location is rather far removed from the main part of the works where the engine would have been needed for the washing down of process buildings (to remove gunpowder residues) prior to maintenance and to put out fires. It is possible that the works lacked a fire engine during the early years because in April 1859, when a small fire broke out in a shed, the fire engine from the nearby Basingill works was borrowed (Westmorland Gazette and Kendal Advertiser, 16 April 1859). The newspaper account into this incident conveys the impression that the New Sedgwick workforce was inept at using this kind of appliance, but the works certainly had its own fire engine by about 1869 (Westmorland Gazette, 28 October 1871). The watch house must also have provided changing facilities because according to a newspaper account 'a robing room' was speedily added to the former after the corning and powder press houses exploded in 1871 as a result of 'a suggestion from the Government Inspector' (Westmorland Gazette, 7 August 1875). This accords with James Willacy's recollection that the changing rooms were located in the middle of the works. There is a hand-written note in the Patterson Collection that a 'man's clothing took fire in [the] watch house' on the 24th of December 1919. This second watch house does not survive

and its site is currently occupied by the reception car park for the caravan site (English Heritage 2004).

NTSMR 27948

Name Shed, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5094987919 **Type** SHED

Sources

Description

No description given.

NTSMR 27949

Name Privy, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5098888001 **Type** PRIVY HOUSE

Sources

Description

A small, rectangular building, that no longer survives, was situated just north of the corning house and is depicted on both the site plan of 1900 and also on the sketch plan accompanying the Explosives Inspectorate report into the glaze house explosion of 1903. On these plans it is numbered 13 and on the 1900 plan it is labelled 'Privy'. By the time the site plan of 1903-12 was prepared it had been replaced by a second privy (NTMSR 27950) located about 25m to the north east in the area immediately south of the southernmost of the pair of blast banks that flank the upper expense magazine. This plan also numbers it 13 and calls it a privy. It is possible that the first privy was destroyed or relocated as a result of the glaze house explosion in 1903, which also destroyed the corning house. The second privy similarly no longer survives (it could even have gone by 1912 because it is not depicted on the 1914 edition of the OS 25" map) but its site may be represented on the ground by a shallow rectangular depression measuring about 3m by 2m. A slightly hollowed linear feature, about 2m wide and 0.3m deep, leads away from its north-east corner and is possibly the remains of a path.

NTSMR 27950
Name Privy, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5087187738 **Type** PRIVY HOUSE
Sources
Description
 No description given.

NTSMR 27952
Name Privy, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5090387838 **Type** PRIVY HOUSE
Sources
Description
 No description given.

NTSMR 27953
Name Building, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5080887577 **Type** BUILDING
Sources
Description

The land to the west of the foreman's house, which now serves as garden and paddock to Gate House Cottage, has only recently been enclosed, but there is some evidence to suggest that it was used as a smallholding by the foreman. Narrow cultivation ridges, between 1.2m and 2m wide, survive along a slight north-facing slope within the paddock and are bounded on the north by a low bank, 0.2m high; they may be the remains of lazy beds or an attempt to improve the pasture. The second and 1914 editions of the OS map also show a small building (51) to the north of the platform. Currently a corrugated iron shed occupies the site. The latter may date to World War II but it is likely that this shed replaced the earlier structure, which would have left a ready-made building platform. The original may have been a chicken coop or something similar. Closer to the gate house, two small earthen platforms lie just outside the present garden fence. The more northerly of the two is circular with a cut scarp to its rear, 0.7m high, while the other is better defined, having a more rectangular appearance and a very slight internal scarp not more than 0.2m high. One of the 1873-1875 photographs shows a few small trees in this area. A large haystack is also visible beside the road leading from the gate house into the main part of the works, but other more specific features cannot be discerned (English Heritage).

NTSMR 27954
Name Building, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5085987713 **Type** BUILDING
Sources
Description

The National Trust recorded a detached building (53) to the north of the machine shop in February 1992. It was then in a ruinous condition and was demolished shortly afterwards; no traces of it were seen during the present

survey. The building is partly visible on one of the 1873-1875 photographs, showing a gabled roof; the building is also depicted on the second and 1914 editions of the OS 25" map. On the plan in Patterson's book it is numbered 29 and incorrectly labelled 'Turbine Tower' (Patterson 1995). Its function is unknown but it could have been the original smithy (English Heritage).

NTSMR 27955

Name Stable, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5081587695 **Type** STABLE

Sources

Description

A small stable (56) (identification confirmed by James Guy), shown on the second and 1914 editions of the OS 25" map, is situated beside the western perimeter of the unlicensed area to the west of the cooperage. It has been well-maintained and appears to have been in use until fairly recently. Measuring 4.2m by 3.3m, it is built of rubble with roughly dressed quoins and a single doorway in its north-eastern end. The gabled roof is of slate. The interior is rendered and subdivided into two stalls.

NTSMR 27956

Name Water Trough? New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5082387720 **Type** TROUGH

Sources

Description

A small structure, situated about 28m to the north east of the stable, is depicted on both the second and 1914 editions of the OS 25" map. All that survives above ground (and now in a ruinous condition) is what may have been a water trough associated with the stable. It is made from the carcass of an iron boiler and was mounted on a brick plinth, 0.5m high, partly covered in pitch (NMR photograph AA012901). The bricks are marked with the name 'Claughton Manor Brick Co Caton'. The materials used suggest that it is contemporary with the gunpowder works, but is always possible and that they were re-used and that the structure relates to the nearby World War II conversion of the western end of the saw mill into a cookhouse. To the north of the boiler carcass is a brick base, 0.5m square and only two courses high; its date and function are uncertain (English Heritage 2003)

NTSMR 27957

Name Harness Room/Barn, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5081987706 **Type** BUILDING

Sources

Description

The OS maps also show that there was a rectangular building (58), approximately twice the size of the stable, between the stable and the water trough. No traces survive but it may have been a harness room or a barn in which hay and straw were stored for the stable (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 27958

Name Building, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5084287633 **Type** BUILDING

Sources

Description

There were a number of other ancillary buildings in the unlicensed area but they no longer survive. A rectangular building (59), marked on the second and 1914 editions of the OS 25" map, stood beside the southern end of the tramway to the cooperage. There are no indications of any structure now only a slightly more level area at the foot of the natural slope. (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27959

Name Building, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5080687649 **Type** BUILDING

Sources

Description

No description given.

NTSMR 27960

Name Building, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5080587505 **Type** BUILDING

Sources

Description

Building -Function Unknown (English Heritage Report 2001).

NTSMR 27961

Name Hydraulic accumulator house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5097287968 **Type** ACCUMULATOR HOUSE

Sources

Description

This was located towards the western end of the area occupied by the first powder press house. It is shown as a circular structure on both the site plan of 1900 and also on the sketch plan of 1903 that accompanies the report by the Explosives Inspectorate into the 1903 explosion at the glaze house. On both plans it is numbered 33 but on the 1900 plan it is also labelled 'Hydraulic Accumulator'. It is similarly referenced on the 1903-12 site plan although the structure itself is not outlined. It is not marked on the OS maps, perhaps because it was not a building as such. In addition to providing power for the cartridge compressing houses an accumulator was also needed for the powder press house so there must have been one on site by 1875 (if not before for the first powder press house) when the new powder press house was built. On the surface all that survives is a large concrete block or platform, about 2.75m square and protruding up to 0.15m out of the ground. It is similar to some of the machine beds on the site in that it has a chamfered upper edge. However, the sawn-off iron fixing bolts are not at the corners but are located in the centre of each side, presumably because it supported a cylindrical structure. (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 27962

Name The powder press pump house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5085588005 **Type** PUMP HOUSE

Sources

Description

The new powder press house of 1875 was powered hydraulically and by the end of the nineteenth century, if not before, the pumps were apparently housed in a pair of pump houses built close to the site of the first powder press house (NTSMR 27922). They shared a hydraulic accumulator with the cartridge press pump house (see section 6.2.4 below). The second edition OS 25" map (revised 1896) has a building, rectangular in plan and measuring 6m by 3m, situated about 10m to the north. This building was built against the south-west face of the massive blast bank that separated the first powder press house from the corning house. On the site plan of 1903-12 the northern building is numbered NTSMR 27940 and the southern one NTSMR 27941; both are given the descriptive label - 'Powder Press Pump House'. They are similarly described and numbered on the 1900 site plan although the one to the south appears to have been plotted slightly out of its correct position when compared with the OS map depiction. The northern pump house adjoining the blast bank is not shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 25" map, an indication that its demolition had already taken place by 1912. At the time the MMB was prepared, there were two sets of turbine driven vertical pumps but only one set of pumps worked the press at any one time, with the other set kept as a spare to allow for breakdowns and maintenance. If this method of working was adopted early in the life of the pump houses, it may be that the spare pump set was housed initially in this northern building. Nothing now survives of the latter above ground and the later widening of the blast wall (see 'The powder press houses' above) overlies part of its site (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27963

Name The powder press pump house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5080588005 **Type** PUMP HOUSE

Sources**Description**

No description given.

NTSMR 27964

Name The new powder press house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5080588005 **Type** GUNPOWDER WORKS

Sources**Description**

The new powder press house was built in 1875 on the site of an earlier expense magazine (Westmorland Gazette, 7 August 1875). The powder press house is shown on the OS 25" map of 1898 (revised 1896) as a rectangular building measuring about 10m by 4.75m with a short porch on its west side over the tramway. It is also depicted on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 where it is numbered 11 and labelled 'Press House'. It and four of the incorporating mills exploded in 1906 during a thunderstorm and, according to a newspaper account, the powder press house 'was demolished entirely, but the press itself - a very strong and comparatively new one - was only slightly damaged' (Westmorland Gazette, 30 June 1906). The official report on the incident noted that the building was constructed of wood with corrugated iron roofing (Explosives Inspectorate 1906, 4). The latter was seen to form a dangerous missile when the building exploded and the report indicates that it had been decided to replace it with a more suitable roofing material when the powder press house was rebuilt. The powder press house was also fitted with a lightning conductor but evidently not a very effective one (Explosives Inspectorate 1906, 9). The powder press house was rebuilt following this explosion and its depiction on the 1914 edition of the OS 25" map is identical to that of its predecessor on the 1898 map. According to the MMB a short tramway with brass rails led from the main tramway to near the press. The new powder press house contained a single press that was operated by turbine driven hydraulic pumps (see below for details of the powder press pump houses). The new powder press house was demolished when the works closed and its site has since been landscaped to form a large caravan pitch. The latter is separated from the main leat by an east-facing scarp, 0.8m high on average, which may be the remains of the bed of the tramway that ran along the edge of the leat and linked the powder press house with the ripe charge house. South of the site of the powder press house a large blast bank survives which separates the former from the eastern range of incorporating mills; it is a maximum 3m high (west end) and tapers to the east. The blast bank was almost certainly built at the same time as the powder press house. Originally it was shorter (Ordnance Survey 1898a), but had been extended to its current length by 1912 (Ordnance Survey 1914a); this may have been in response to the explosion of 1906 in which burning debris from the powder press house carried to one of the incorporating mills (Explosives Inspectorate 1906, 4). It is shown on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 where it is described as a mound and wood barricade. A second blast bank, on the northern side of the powder press house, is oriented roughly north-east to south-west and is not shown on the OS maps. It is, however, depicted on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12; on the latter it is shown with much more of an east to west orientation. On these plans it is also described as a mound and wood barricade. This barricade is shown as a separate feature, situated just beyond the northern foot of the blast bank, on the sketch plan accompanying the HM Inspectors report into the glaze house explosion of 1903 (Explosives Inspectorate 1903, plate 3). (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 27965

Name The ripe charge house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5089487871 **Type** RIPE CHARGE HOUSE

Sources**Description**

The ripe charge house lay a short distance north of incorporating mills 1-6 and to the south of the unnamed southern stream which crosses this part of the site; the building was surrounded by a series of five separate blast banks. It was not shown on the first edition of the OS 25" map or on the 1859/1860 sketch maps but is depicted on the later editions of the OS map (Ordnance Survey 1898a; 1914a). It must have been in existence by 1874 when a tramway was laid from the 'the charge house' to the lower expense magazine which was being constructed at the time (Westmorland Gazette, 7 August 1875). On the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 it is numbered 9 and labelled 'Ripe Charge House'. It was only about 12m away from the nearest incorporating mill which is perhaps surprising given that an Act passed in 1772 stipulated that gunpowder magazines or storehouses had to be at least 50ft (45.7m) from mill buildings (Cocroft 2000, 28). The building no longer survives, but map evidence indicates that it consisted of a main store, measuring about 4.5m by 4m, with a rectangular structure, probably a porch, butting against its north side and projecting beyond it to the east where it covered part of the tramway leading from the early range of incorporating mills. Immediately beyond the north-east corner of the porch the OS maps also show a short tramway that ran east across the main leat and along the side of mill 9 thereby linking the later range of incorporating mills with the ripe charge house. Between the ripe charge house and the main leat this tramway survives partly as a broad cutting edged by blast banks and partly as a slight terrace bounded to the north by a

south-facing scarp, 0.5m high. The main tramway is shown on the maps leaving the north-west end of the porch to continue its route in a northerly direction towards the powder press house. About 15m beyond the ripe charge house a short spur left the tramway to serve the lower expense magazine. A large blast bank, 3.7m high, to the south west shielded the ripe charge house from any explosion at incorporating mill 2; in order to maximise the protection afforded by the blast bank, the ripe charge house was built or cut into its side, in a similar fashion to the green charge house. The lower part of the cut scarp into the blast bank is stone revetted to a maximum height of 0.7m. The western arm of this scarp continues northwards in more reduced form and away from the site of the ripe charge house to define the western edge of the tramway heading north; in places revetment walling is visible. Occasionally the southern stream overflows along the route of the former tramway and across the site of the green charge house (where it has created a curving hollow) to discharge into main leat. There are four other blast banks, the high number made necessary by the presence of the southern stream which bisects the area. They vary in height, measuring between 1.4m to the south and 1.9m to the north. Only one of these blast banks, on the north side of the stream, is shown on the OS 25" maps revised in 1896 and 1912. Traces of stonewalling indicate that the inner face of the south-east blast bank was also revetted. A line of set stones, 2m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m high, are visible about 3.5m north of the western end of this bank; their purpose is uncertain but they might be wall footings.

NTSMR 27966

Name Incorporating mills, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD509368781 **Type** INCORPORATING MILL

Sources

Description

Incorporating mills 7 and 8, and the waterwheel house between them, were built in the late 1860s, shortly after the change of ownership of the gunpowder works in 1864. The explosion of 1869 destroyed part of one of the side walls of the mills and smashed the machinery (Westmorland Gazette and Kendal Advertiser, 22 May 1869). The newspaper account also refers to some of the felt roofing being lodged in the tops of trees and to the iron sheeting (front walls) of the mills being blown a considerable distance. These two mills were obviously repaired and a third incorporating mill, 9, was subsequently added to the north east; it must have been erected by 1889 because all nine mills at New Sedgwick exploded in that year (note in Patterson Collection). Separating the original and later mill groups is a stone blast wall, rising above the height of the mills. It is shown on both the 1898 and 1914 editions of the OS 25" map, and also on the site plan of 1903-12. Constructed in three tiers for stability, access between mills was maintained via a skewed archway through it which was aligned with the north wall of incorporating mills 1-6. Incorporating mills 7 and 8 (Fig 26) are built of rock-faced rubble, the stones at the corners with distinctive dressed-back edges, but as with the earlier incorporating mills they survive in a state of disrepair with some of their walls lost although they retain a little more evidence of their roofs. The chambers of the mills are rectangular in plan and face to the south east. The side and rear walls are of differing thickness, the walls also stepping back at the level of the now largely lost internal floors. The masonry within each chamber was plastered up to a vertical edge close to the front, which will have had a flimsy covering. The side walls of the two mills rose to flat tops; stone coping with chamfered edges survives on the north-east side wall of mill 8. The exterior of this mill is visible in one of the 1873-1875 photographs which shows what appears to be a timber front with at least one window in the upper part of the structure. The roofs of the chambers were iron-framed and were gently curved. Mill 7 retains the most complete evidence. Set against the north-east wall is a 'T'-sectioned iron rafter in a segmental curve made in two lengths joined at the centre. The rear end of this strap projects through the rear wall where its curved end sits on the top of a further horizontal 'T'-sectioned iron strap which is faced against a length of timber set in the wall. The ends of four further 'T'-sectioned iron rafters survive in the rear wall but they do not project far into the chamber. A small tie rod set mid-way round the rear curve projects into the chamber from the rafter against the side wall, and was part of the roof structure, no doubt giving rigidity to it. The iron roof of mill 8 has largely been lost - the side walls have curved marks in the plaster, a second, lower curve on the south-west side wall having nine evenly-spaced iron eyes above a curved 'T'-section strap. The north-west wall has no matching lower curve, just the equivalent upper curve in the plaster. The edge-runner mills that were used in the mills were underdriven, but there was no shaft tunnel. Instead the side walls of both chambers have square-headed openings, larger beside the waterwheel house than at either end, which supported the drive shafts. The chambers had floors, the original ones replaced by reinforced concrete floors that now only survive around the edges. The upper course of masonry was removed when the new floors were created. The chambers had drenchers: the side walls have holes for the spindles, a length of cast-iron spindle set in a copper sheath projecting into mill 7. The rectangular waterwheel house set between the two mill chambers has opposed flat-headed openings in the side walls to support the axle of the wheel, the opening to the south west with two screw-threaded bolts which held the axle bearing box in place. The wheel pit has the remains of an adjustable sluice gate which according to Tyler (2002, 198), was a Rennie's Hatch opening off the headrace with water draining out of the wheel pit through a square-headed opening. The wheel pit could have accommodated a waterwheel measuring up to 4.57m (15ft) in diameter and 1.37m (4ft 6in) wide. Incorporating mill 9 was added to the north-east end of mill 8. It is similar in form to mills 7 and 8 in having a rectangular chamber, curved roof and a flat-topped side wall with edge-chamfered stone coping. The interior of the chamber has plastered walls and boxes for a drencher. It has been cleared of debris by The National Trust down to the bottom floor level where there are sandstone flags with four bolts next to a rectangular slot for an upright

wheel driven by a line shaft. This arrangement may be secondary, since this mill exploded in 1906. A square-headed opening in the north-east wall suggests that the line shaft may originally have run this far to an end support. A fragment of the iron-framed roof with parallel straps linked by cross rails and saltire bracing survives loose on the ground behind the mill. The north-east side wall of the latter projects beyond its front face to screen a platform (see below) in front of the chamber, which passed round the front of it to reach the tramway which maps (Ordnance Survey 1898a; 1914a) and the site plan of 1903-12 show served it. Around the northern end of mill 9 is a deep cutting to allow access to the underground gearing; the tramway must have been carried over this by means of a small viaduct, although no traces survive. In front of the mills there was an access platform, level with the main working floor of the chambers. It is shown on the OS 25" maps of 1898 and 1914 with a slightly wider area at the north-east corner of mill 9 in order to facilitate loading and unloading from the tramway. Remains of the platform consist of wall fragments that either butt against the external structure of the chambers or edge a raised area, about 1.4m wide, in front of them. It is uncertain if the building of that part of platform which fronts mills 7 and 8 was contemporary with them or whether the whole of the structure was constructed when mill 9 was added. There was a similar platform associated with the southern incorporating mill group at the Basingill Works (Hunt and Goodall 2002, 27). (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27967

Name The 'Black Pot' building, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, **Period** Post-Medieval
Low Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5100287812 **Type** STOREHOUSE

Sources

Description

To the east of the saltpetre house, on the edge of the riverbank, are the remains of a small rectangular building which was first shown by the OS on the second edition of their 25" map (revised 1896); it was also included on the edition of 1914. It is numbered 31 and labelled 'Black Pot' on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12. This name was incorrectly transferred to the saltpetre house on the plans in Wilson (nd), Patterson (1995) and Tyler (2002, 202). It is visible on one of the photographs of 1873-1875 (Fig 8), which shows it to have been a single-storey building with a gabled roof and weather boarded walls. A rectangular hollow, 5m by 3.5m and 0.3m deep, with a slight bank along its northern side, marks the site of this building. The OS maps also depict a rectangular structure adjoining its southern end. The former survives and consists of a large stone tank of coursed rubble, 1m high, with a rendered interior. Dribbles of pitch adhering to its northern end suggest that the adjoining building had a felt and pitch roof. The name 'Black Pot' is known from at least one other gunpowder works, namely Melfort in Argyll (RCAHMS 1986, 162), but what the name signifies in terms of building usage is not known. Map evidence suggests that the plan of the New Sedgwick building, with its adjoining structure (tank), is not dissimilar to that of the blacklead store at Elterwater. The site plans consulted for this report do not ascribe this function to any of the buildings at New Sedgwick. Blacklead was certainly used in the glazing processes at New Sedgwick and the MMB states that it brought by tramway to the glaze house from the blacklead store; perhaps the 'Black Pot' was this store. Against this identification is the considerable distance between the glaze house(s) and the 'Black Pot', whereas at Elterwater, for example, the glaze house and blacklead store were in very close proximity to one another (Jecock et al 2003). (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27968

Name The charcoal house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Post-Medieval
Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5095087816 **Type** CHARCOAL STORE

Sources

Description

Charcoal was being made in retorts, presumably on site, when the charcoal store burnt down in October 1884 (Explosives Inspectorate 1885, 115). It is likely that, as at Elterwater (Jecock et al 2003, 41), the retorts were located away from the powder manufacturing area and were associated with a coppice barn. Tyler (2002, 204) states, but does not give his authority, that charcoal production ceased at New Sedgwick following the 1884 fire and that charcoal was subsequently obtained from Wilson Bros. of Garston near Liverpool. According to James Willacy by the early 20th century lump charcoal was being supplied locally, but the MMB still lists Wilson's Flake charcoal (and Glen's Stick charcoal) among the ingredients. James Guy remembers charcoal for the site being brought by rail to the siding at Hincaster Junction. The first charcoal house burnt down in October 1884 when underground charcoal (there was also a small amount of ground charcoal) being stored in it appears to have caught fire by spontaneous combustion (Explosives Inspectorate 1885, 115). Its exact location is uncertain but its replacement was set apart from the other buildings to the north west of the saltpetre house. This second store is depicted by the OS on both the second (revised 1896) and 1914 editions of the 25" mapping. On the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 it is numbered 21 and labelled 'Charcoal House'. From the map evidence it appears to have been a small rectangular building measuring no more than 5m by 4m. It stood on a raised area of ground which now forms part of an enclosed yard on the south side of the caravan park reception block; no traces survive on the

surface. Latterly charcoal appears to have been stored elsewhere on site and according to James Guy this took place in charcoal houses between the sawmill and the offices. This may account for one or more of the buildings in this area whose functions have not been identified by EH. His claim receives further support from the MMB where reference to 'the Charcoal Stores' is made, implying that more than one building on the site was being used for storage (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27969

Name Privy, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5094187757 **Type** PRIVY HOUSE

Sources

Description

The small building near packing house (NTSMR27924). The second (revised 1896) and 1914 editions of the OS 25" mapping show a small, almost square building on the riverbank a few metres south east of packing house 1. It no longer survives but it may have been a dedicated privy for the women who worked in the packing house.

NTSMR 27970

Name Pigsty, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5081887557 **Type** PIGSTY

Sources

Description

The land to the west of the foreman's house, which now serves as a garden and paddock to the Gate House Cottage, has only recently been enclosed, but there is some evidence to suggest that it was used as a smallholding by the foreman. Narrow cultivation ridges, between 1.2m and 2m wide, survive along a slight north-facing slope within the paddock and are bounded on the north by a low bank, 0.2m high; they may be the remains of lazy beds or an attempt to improve the pasture. A pigsty (50) may have been situated on a rectangular platform, 12m by 6m, terraced into the slope, to the west of the gate house. Orientated approximately east to west its rear scarp is up to 1.3m high. The spoil from the cutting has been partly dumped to form a bank on its northern side, 0.7m high, but much of the material must have been pushed forwards, creating a level area to its east. An enclosure with a small roofed structure at its western end, probably an animal pen and shelter, is shown here on the second edition of the OS 25" map (revised 1896); a building is also depicted on the 1903-12 site plan but had gone by 1912 (revision date for the 1914 OS map). The effort that must have been expended in the construction of the platform appears to be disproportionate to the function of the structure shown on the map; the platform was used during World War II and it is therefore possible that it was created then, thus removing any traces of the earlier feature (see section 6.3.1 below). The second and 1914 editions of the OS map also show a small building (51) to the north of the platform. Currently a corrugated iron shed occupies the site. The latter may date to World War II but it is likely that this shed replaced the earlier structure, which would have left a ready-made building platform. The original may have been a chicken coop or something similar. Closer to the gate house, two small earthen platforms lie just outside the present garden fence. The more northerly of the two is circular with a cut scarp to its rear, 0.7m high, while the other is better defined, having a more rectangular appearance and a very slight internal scarp not more than 0.2m high. One of the 1873-1875 photographs shows a few small trees in this area. A large haystack is also visible beside the road leading from the gate house into the main part of the works, but other more specific features cannot be discerned (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27971

Name The new stove house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5096288218 **Type** BOILER HOUSE

Sources

Description

After the explosion in March 1903, which destroyed the glaze and corning houses, a new stove house was built consisting of two separate drying buildings. It was situated on the western side of the main leat within a massive, flat-bottomed rectangular depression (revetted on all sides) excavated into the natural slope; unlike the siting of the first stove house location, this provided the new stove house with good all round blast protection. A revetted entrance passage at the north-east corner of the excavated area provided access between the drying houses and the tramway. On the 1903-12 site plan the stove house is numbered 16 and labelled 'Stove'. Measurements for the drying houses taken off the 1914 edition of the OS 25" map indicate that the one to the north west was about 7m by just over 4m whereas its neighbour was slightly wider being approximately 7m by 5m. Each had a porch at the north-east end. According to the MMB (page 23) one building was for drying blasting cartridges and the other for

drying loose powder; internally each consisted of a central passage with racking to support trays on either side. A small, subterranean boiler house to the south of the stove house provided the piped hot water that heated the drying houses. Although the superstructures (presumably of timber or corrugated iron) of the drying houses have been destroyed, there is still much surviving evidence of the stove house site itself. The vertically sided rectangular depression (with its revetment walls) is well preserved; it measures about 14m (north-west to south-east) by 12m and is up to 2.8m in depth. The interior is divided into two rectangular compartments by a cross-wall, 8m long and 1.9m high, which butts against the revetment wall of the south-west side of the depression. There was a drying building in each of these compartments and partial clearance of the floor of the south-eastern compartment in autumn 2000 by National Trust volunteers exposed the foundations of the north-east end of the larger of the two drying houses. A number of concrete plinths are visible, each measuring 0.35m wide; they form the footprint of a building, about 5.5m wide, with a short porch about 2.7m deep at its north-east end. The porch appears to have been modified over time because the porch on the 1914 edition of the OS map, like the one depicted at the other drying building, is much longer extending across the whole of the space between the end of the drying house and the revetment wall that bounded the north-east side of the depression. The entrance passage leading into the depression is also well preserved, it is 2.2m wide and flanked by tall revetment walls (Fig 33). On the lower south-east side of the depression, some of the original material dug out was mounded up on this the potentially weakest side in order to give even better blast protection. To the north east of the entrance passage the outer face of this extra material has been revetted and there is also an angled internal wall within the body of the mound thus formed. The boiler house, shown on the 1914 OS map, was located underground, to the south of the drying rooms. It appears to have built partly into the natural slope and also into some of the material excavated from the stove house depression. Surprisingly it seems to have been constructed over the site of Robin Hood's Well. Presumably the spring was harnessed to provide water for the hot water pipes in the drying buildings. The spring is no longer managed and has now partly flooded the boiler house whose doorway has been blocked by an iron grille to prevent access. The doorway is set in the south-west wall of the boiler house whose outer face is 4.2m long and is supported by a pair of small buttresses built against it. There is a tiny forecourt in front of the doorway that is bounded on the north west and south west by revetment walls, 2.4m high. A short flight of steps gives access to the forecourt from the south east. Beyond the steps the approach to the boiler house is flanked on the south by an irregular mound of ash and coal-derived clinker which must be waste from the boiler fire. This low mound measures approximately 10.0m by 8.0m. The flue from the boiler was inserted just below the ground surface and extends westwards for about 26m up the natural slope. There is an inspection pit about half way along its length. It measures 1.7m long and is covered by four removable iron plates resting in an iron frame; the flue visible in the pit consists of a brown ceramic pipe. The route of the flue is not visible on the surface between the boiler house and inspection pit but west of the pit its course is marked by a low bank that terminates at a 'chimney'. The latter is simply a vertical section of pipe centrally placed on top of a brick plinth, 1.3m square, which was depicted on the 1914 edition of the OS map. To the rear of the plinth is an irregular depression full of bricks which reveals an opening or hatch in the side of the plinth which gave access to the upper part of the flue and base of the chimney, presumably for periodic maintenance and cleaning. In this respect it is interesting that in the account of the stove house in Faulkner's notebook it is stated that the chimney was swept every Monday morning (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27972

Name The reel house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5102188328 **Type** GLAZE AND REEL HOUSE

Sources

Description

The reel house, the most northerly processing building on the site, was where the dust was removed from fine powders (often used for sporting or military purposes) using revolving horizontal reels covered in fine meshed cloth through which the dust escaped. It appears to have been erected during the re-arrangement of the northern end of the works occasioned by the explosion of March 1903 which started in the glaze house. Up until this event reeling had taken place in the southern compartment of the glaze house (Explosives Inspectorate 1903, 4). The new reel house must have been built soon after the explosion because in Faulkner's notebook there is a reference to a 10-horse power turbine of 1903 at the reel house. The building is first shown on the 1903-12 site plan on which it is numbered 34 and labelled 'Reel House'. It may not have been used a great deal because when the MMB (page 36) was prepared it was noted that reeling was no longer carried out at New Sedgwick. However, a brief description of the reel house and its contents is also given, which suggests that the building was still being maintained. It consisted of two separate compartments, one on either side of a short headrace that brought water from the main leat to drive the turbine that powered the reels. Each compartment housed a pair of reels that measured individually 8ft (2.4m) long and 2ft (0.6m) in diameter. On the 1914 edition of the OS 25" map (revised 1911) each compartment is about 5m by 4m in size with a porch attached to the west end which extended to the edge of the main leat; the porches probably provided covered unloading/loading from the tramway which was also extended to serve the reel house. A revetment wall is shown just beyond the eastern side of the compartments. Although the superstructures at the reel house site house have been removed, the remains of the headrace and the lower part of the two compartments are still clearly visible. The latter survive as a pair of platform-like features (of unequal size) built on the bedrock of the lower part of the riverbank. On the east, above the river, a stone revetment

wall, up to 1.7m high with a slight batter strengthens them. At both ends it turns through ninety degrees to form the north wall (0.7m wide) of the northern platform and the south wall (0.6m wide) of the southern platform. In places, especially to the north, these walls stand slightly above the upper surfaces of the platforms which thus have a floor-like appearance. The western sides are obscured by tumble. Three iron bolts, complete with nuts, protrude through the rubble-covered floor of the northern platform and are angled towards the river. It is not clear how many of the visible remains are those of the actual buildings or merely the platforms on which the superstructures were erected. The headrace ends near the west end of the platforms and its walls now stand some 1.4m above the top of the latter. The collar of a large diameter iron pipe, with an integral metal plate, is visible in the end wall of the headrace. It must be the remnants of the pipe which took water to the turbine although the rest of it, together with the turbine has gone. On the other side of this wall a channel, about 1m wide, continues the line of the headrace between the compartments to the river. The channel has a concrete base flanked on either side by walling; that to the south is very poorly built and looks like a much later addition. The channel exits through the eastern revetment wall of the platforms by means of an arch. A short flight of steps is visible on the south side of the channel. They are contained in a recess in the east revetment wall of the platforms and lead to the edge of the river; wall footings protruding into the river are visible beyond the steps (high water levels at the time of the EH survey prevented more detailed examination of this area and there may be other features still extant). It is possible that the steps originally provided access to the turbine. A timber sleeper, still in situ, is visible to the north just beyond the headrace; it provides evidence that the tramway extended up the west side of the reel house whereas on the 1914 OS map the tramway is shown terminating at the south-west corner of the southern compartment (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27973

Name The possible building near the ripe charge house (27965), New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5091787884 **Type** BUILDING

Sources**Description**

A tiny rectangular building, of unknown function, with a projection on its south side was roughly sketched on the 1903-12 site plan about 25m to the north east of the ripe charge house. It is not known if it was ever built, because its only known depiction is on this plan where it is neither labelled nor numbered (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27974

Name Store Magazine, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5085588505 **Type** POWDER MAGAZINE

Sources**Description**

A large square building that is only shown on the 1903-12 site plan may represent a third store magazine. It is neither numbered nor labelled suggesting that it may have been a temporary structure not directly concerned with the actual manufacture of gunpowder. It lay at the northern foot of a natural hillock, about 160m north west of the earliest block of incorporating mills, on the south-west side of a track leading from the main part of the works into Low Park Wood. In front of the building the track was widened to form a loading/unloading area. Patterson (1995) was unable to find a function for this building (numbered 28 on his plan), Davies-Shiel (pers comm) thinks that it may have been a packing house while Tyler (2002, 202) suggests that it was a magazine. It was clearly part of the gunpowder works because it was within the licensed area but it is not near any power source and its distance from the process buildings, together with its location in the same area as the other two magazines, may mean that it was indeed a store magazine. Its non inclusion on the 1914 edition of the OS map (revised 1912) indicates that it had a very short life and may simply have been erected, for example, so that store magazine 2 could be refurbished. Store magazine 3 belongs to the period following the glaze house explosion of 1903, which resulted in a major building programme taking place at the northern end of the works. It seems not impossible that refurbishment or upgrading of buildings required elsewhere on the site may also have been added to this programme. This possible store magazine no longer survives and its location was not included in the area surveyed at large-scale by EH (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27975

Name Proofing house, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5086187591 **Type** PROVING HOUSE

Sources**Description**

The proofing house was situated 40m north of the works entrance in the unlicensed area. It first appears on the 1914 edition of the OS 25" map (revised 1912) and survived until 1977 when it was demolished during alterations for the caravan park. On the map it measures just over 4m long and slightly less in width. The proofing house, although obscured by vegetation, is visible on National Trust photographs of the works dated 1977 (Fig 38). They show a single-storey affair whose sides were clad with tongue and groove boarding and entered on the east through a porch with a window on its south side. The porch roof, gabled west to east, was covered in corrugated iron sheet and was embellished with a decorative metal ridge crest and (at its east end) a finial. The main roof was gabled north to south with a pointed finial at each end of the ridge. A brick chimney stack with a ceramic chimney pot is visible at the north end of the building indicating that it had a fireplace. A water pumping station that serves the gate house cottages now occupies its site. The pumping station lies within a rectangular excavation - cut 1.2m into the natural slope - which is probably the platform originally created for the proofing house (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27976

Name Privy House, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5098787992 **Type** PRIVY HOUSE

Sources

Description

No description given.

NTSMR 27977

Name Tramway System, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5101588068 **Type** TRAMWAY

Sources

Description

Cartographic evidence indicates that there were two separate tramway systems on the site. The longest lay within the licensed area and was used to transport powder between the processing buildings. The bogies (wagons) probably had brass wheels (Westmorland Gazette, 3 July 1875) to prevent sparks and James Willacy recalls that because the site was fairly flat they were pushed by hand. The other tramway was very short and occupied the unlicensed area. This section will look at the overall development of the systems rather than looking in detail at all the surviving remains. The latter often survive near a building and any details have been included in the relevant building description. The tramway within the licensed area. Tyler (2002,198) is almost certainly correct in dating the tramway to after 1864 when the New Sedgwick Gunpowder Company Ltd. took over the works. Its exact date is uncertain but it was probably installed during the second part of the 1860s or early 1870s when the new company were investing heavily in new buildings and plant at New Sedgwick. There is a reference in a newspaper article to the laying in 1874 of 'a tramway from the [ripe] charge house to it [the lower expense magazine] and on to the new [powder] press house' (Westmorland Gazette, 7 August 1875). The section of the tramway extending northwards from the saltpetre refinery complex also appears on one of the 1873-1875 photographs; a bogie on the track is also visible. A few of the 1857 buildings, such as the green charge house, may even have been moved to accommodate the tramway. The first depiction of the latter is on the second edition of the OS 25" map (revised 1896). Cartographic evidence shows that the layout of the tramway around the central part of the works changed little in subsequent years and when changes took place they were designed to link new or repositioned buildings with the rest of the network. In summary, the tramway depicted on the 1896 map ran west from the saltpetre refinery to the mixing house and then north to the ripe charge house with spurs giving access to incorporating mills 1-9 and the lower expense magazine. The tramway then went to the new powder press house and continued its route in a north-east direction, beside the eastern edge of the main leat, to serve the corning house, upper expense magazine and the first glaze house. At the latter the tramway turned towards the north west and terminated at the first stove house. A short spur left the tramway south of the first glaze house and went to cartridge compressing house 2 on the western side of the main leat (this spur must be a later addition because blasting cartridges were not made at New Sedgwick until 1880). Another line left the tramway at the end of the first glaze house and headed in a southerly direction along the riverbank to link cartridge compressing house 1 (a former expense magazine), the dust house, the heading house and packing house 1 where it terminated (the short section between the saltpetre refinery complex and the packing house may also be an addition given that this last building was not erected until sometime between 1880 and 1883). The eastern road of the caravan park, now on a marked embankment, has been built over the course of this last line for much of its route. By the time of the 1900 site plan the spur to cartridge compressing house 2 had been extended to packing house 2; this addition is also depicted on the 1903-12 site plan but had gone by 1912 when the 1914 edition of the OS map was revised. The 1900 site plan also indicates changes to the tramway north of the incorporating mills but this is probably a mistake because it is not supported by the 1903-12 site plan or by the 1912 OS map which continue to show the arrangement of tracks marked on the second edition OS map. The next major change to the tramway took place after the explosion at the first glaze house in

1903 and affected the northern end of the works. The end of the tramway serving the first stove house was lifted as far as the new glaze house and a new section of tramway was installed at the junction with the line that ran south along the riverbank; it seems likely that in order for the junction to work efficiently a wagon turntable was probably installed where the lines crossed. This new line crossed the main leat and ran in a northerly direction to the new stove house and beyond to the reel house which entailed another crossing of the leat. This crossing may have been a rather rickety affair and the surviving evidence indicates that two iron pipes, with standard gauge rail chairs fitted to their tops, were set vertically into the base of the leat (Fig 49). The chairs presumably held longitudinal timbers that supported the track bed. One of the pipes has fallen over but the other is still upright. Returning to the southern end of the new line, after crossing the leat it entered a 55m long straight cutting on its way to the new stove house. This survives as a substantial earthwork (Fig 50) cut into the lower part of the valley side and measures about 4.2m across and up to 1.4m deep. In places it has been cut into the bedrock and some of the excavated material has been heaped up on the east side of the cutting, presumably to provide blast protection from the adjacent new glaze house. At its south end this bank merges with a well-formed short blast bank that extends east to west from the cutting to the edge of the main leat; it is about 1.7m high and its east end has been revetted with stone to prevent collapse into the leat. This section of the tramway may have been re-used in World War II, suggesting that either it was not lifted when the works closed or that it was re-laid after the outbreak of hostilities. The evidence for this comes from the siting of former munitions dumps whose arrangement in the vicinity of the cutting and new stove house suggests a relationship of some sort with the route of the tramway. Indeed several dumps were rather awkwardly placed on the narrow space between the main leat and the bank on the eastern side of the cutting (the west end of their platforms are cut into the bank confirming that they post-date the cutting). The bank was breached in a couple of places to give access to them and it is difficult to see how these features were serviced unless a tramway was being used. The tramway within the unlicensed area. This short tramway may have been installed at the same time as the one in the licensed area. It is shown possessing an identical 'T'-shaped layout on both the second (revised 1896) and 1914 (revised 1912) editions of the OS 25" mapping but is not depicted on the site plans of 1900 and 1903-12 - these are principally concerned with features in the licensed area. It was probably used for moving timber and materials as it was associated with the cooage complex and the open-fronted shed (see section 6.2.9 above). It is no longer visible but part of its course (now obscured by dumping) was occupied by a pair of temporary huts during World War II. Either a turnout (point) or a wagon turntable must have been installed at the junction of the stem and crossbar of the 'T'-shaped layout so that bogies could be moved from one track to the other (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27978

Name	Packing House, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh	Period	Modern
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NGR	SD5105488054	Type	PACKING HOUSE
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Sources

Description

The remains of a ruined building survive just above the river between cartridge compressing house 1 and the site of the first glaze house. No building is shown at this location on any of the maps or site plans consulted by EH for this report. Coverage is good for the first few years of New Sedgwick's existence and also for the final years of the nineteenth century and the first decade or so of the 20th century. It is likely, therefore, that this building was built and demolished either in the period between 1860 and 1896 or that it was constructed some time between 1912 and closure of the works in 1935. Davies-Shiel recorded the remains on his plan and suggested that they might represent an early corning house. This is most unlikely because, although the corning house was destroyed on several occasions, cartographic and documentary evidence indicate that it was always rebuilt on the same site beside the main leat. Tyler also depicts the ruins on his plan and identifies it as a smithy but gives no evidence for this assertion. It seems very unlikely that there would have been a smithy in this area of the works given the relatively close proximity of so many powder processing buildings. There is quite a lot of coal-derived clinker near the remains that may have influenced his interpretation but this type of clinker is present elsewhere on the site and appears to have been widely used as ballast for the tramway (it also occurs over the site of packing house 1). James Guy who was employed at New Sedgwick from 1924 to closure has a recollection that this was a packing house. This would seem to be a very plausible identification given the presence nearby of both cartridge compressing houses. In addition, Faulkner's notebook compiled in c1925 refers to two packing houses at the works where women were employed to wrap the cartridges. Packing house 1 must have been one of them and as packing house 2 had been demolished well before this time, it seems very likely that the building under discussion was the other packing house. However, one of these buildings appears to have fallen out of use by the time the MMB was prepared because this source refers to only one cartridge packing house. Here six women were employed and a hand-written note has been added to the MMB (page 35) stating that this was sufficient to cope 'with the output from any two of the cartridge presses'. Field remains indicate that the building overlooked the river and was set at the broad north-east end of a raised trapeze-shaped platform or spread of material about 0.8m high (perhaps the remnants of a demolished blast bank). A revetment wall, 0.9m high, must relate to the south-west side and south-east end wall of the building, while its north-east side is defined by a bank, 0.3m high internally, with an entrance gap at either end. These remains indicate that the building probably measured about 5.7m by 2.7m. The corner of the trapeze-shaped platform south east of the building has been revetted with stone to which traces of rendering still adhere. The north-western edge of the platform is followed by a linear hollow, up to 3m wide and 0.7m deep,

with traces of a stone kerb along its north-west side; there is also a low back scarp beyond the hollow on this side. The hollow is either a path or the site of a spur that left the main tramway to service the building (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27979

Name Munition Dump, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5098088244 **Type** AMMUNITION DUMP

Sources

Description

Linear array of 5 individual dumps west of and adjacent to the Leat (NTSMR 27916).

NTSMR 27980

Name Ammunition Dump, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5100688242 **Type** AMMUNITION DUMP

Sources

Description

Linear array of 13 individual dumps immediately adjacent and to the east of Leat (NTSMR 27916).

NTSMR 27981

Name Ammunition Dump, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5099888117 **Type** AMMUNITION DUMP

Sources

Description

2 Linear groups of 10 individual dumps to the west of the Leat (NTSMR 27916).

NTSMR 27982

Name Ammunition Dump, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5086887863 **Type** AMMUNITION DUMP

Sources

Description

Linear groups of three dumps west of the Leat (NTSMR 27916).

NTSMR 27983

Name Trench System, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5099788103 **Type** TRENCH

Sources

Description

A 'W' shaped trench in plan south-east of the Leat (NTSMR 27916).

NTSMR 27984

Name Trench System, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5097688032 **Type** TRENCH

Sources

Description

Two trench Systems west of Leat (NTSMR 27916).

NTSMR 27985
Name Trench System, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh
Period Modern
NGR SD5087487973 **Type** TRENCH

Sources**Description**

No description given.

NTSMR 27986
Name Trench System, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh
Period Modern
NGR SD5080487793 **Type** TRENCH

Sources**Description**

No description given.

NTSMR 27987
Name Ammunition Dumps, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh
Period Modern
NGR SD5100388358 **Type** AMMUNITION DUMP

Sources**Description**

Cluster of 7 dumps arranged in a linear configuration west of Leat (NTSMR 27916).

NTSMR 27988
Name Ammunition Dumps, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh
Period Modern
NGR SD5098488056 **Type** AMMUNITION DUMP

Sources**Description**

Two dumps set into earthwork slopes.

NTSMR 27989
Name Ammunition Dumps, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh
Period Modern
NGR SD5090988010 **Type** AMMUNITION DUMP

Sources**Description**

No description given.

NTSMR 27990
Name Slit Trenches, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh
Period Modern
NGR SD5079287821 **Type** SLIT TRENCH

Sources**Description**

Further slit trenches were constructed on at least two of the natural hillocks that lie to the west of the central part of the works; in all cases they are sited a little below the summit of their respective hillock and two are associated with a trench system. Another two are situated along the north-western edge of the adjacent hillock to the south; a trench system also ascends the southern side of this hillock near to the site of store magazine 1 (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27991

Name Slit Trench, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park **Period** Modern
Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5085687867 **Type** SLIT TRENCH

Sources**Description**

Single slit trench west of the trench system (NTSMR 27982). Further slit trenches were constructed on at least two of the natural hillocks that lie to the west of the central part of the works; in all cases they are sited a little below the summit of their respective hillock and two are associated with a trench system. Another two are situated along the north-western edge of the adjacent hillock to the south; a trench system also ascends the southern side of this hillock near to the site of store magazine 1 (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27992

Name Slit Trenches, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park **Period** Modern
Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5080787677 **Type** SLIT TRENCH

Sources**Description**

A short line of 3 slit trenches is present to the west of the open-fronted shed just close to the field boundary that marks the western edge of the unlicensed area of the former gunpowder works. They vary in size but the best preserved is 3.4m by 1.3m and 0.6m deep; the southernmost still contains the corrugated iron sheeting that was used to strengthen the sides of the trench (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 27993

Name Two brick structures, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Modern
Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5104788446 **Type** STRUCTURE

Sources**Description**

Two brick structures probably related to the Blake Ram. During 1942 a Blake Ram was installed on the west bank of the river to supply water for cooling milk at nearby Larkridge Farm; apparently the ram was not able to function properly due to interference by the military (see section 4.3 above). Two small, redundant brick-built structures that may be the remains of the ram are visible on the western side of the river close to the edge of the water; they lie a short distance to the south of the weir that served the gunpowder works. The northern one has the seating for a grating in its roof whereas the other has a solid concrete roof with an opening for a door in its south wall. They are clearly of relatively modern origin and if not related to the ram, perhaps they were connected with supplying drinking water or for monitoring water quality (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 28233

Name Field Oven, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park **Period** Modern
Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5085987735 **Type** OVEN

Sources**Description**

About 30m to the north of the cookhouse is the remains of a small, rectangular field oven that is similar to a modern barbecue. It is constructed of three or four courses of brick, with gaps left between some of the bricks for ventilation, and has a cooking grille made of assorted iron rods, pipes and part of a drain cover. Around it are a number of contemporary rubbish items, including a broken ceramic plate bearing the NAAFI insignia and a Mitchell and Butler brown glass beer bottle (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 28234

Name Cistern, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, **Period** Modern
Sizergh

NGR SD5086087726 **Type** CISTERN

Sources

Description

A cistern, 0.7m deep, lies to the south of the field oven (see section 6.3.1 above) on the edge of the track which gives access to the western part of the caravan park. Its walls are principally of concrete but the southern side appears to contain a mixture of brick and stone. Its northern end was damaged when the track was widened in 1977. This cistern is not marked on any of the maps consulted for this report suggesting that it is late in date and probably related to the military occupation (English Heritage 2003).

NTSMR 28235

Name Electric Motor Building, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, **Period** Modern
Low Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5086887705 **Type** ENGINE HOUSE

Sources**Description**

Electric motor building (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28236

Name Storage Shed, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park **Period** Modern
Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5085287683 **Type** STOREHOUSE

Sources**Description**

A single-storey shed, with timber framing, and clad in corrugated iron is situated immediately south (EAST) of the cooperage on the site of an earlier gunpowder building (NTSMR 27960). The floor is of solid concrete and the building has double doors indicating that it was able to accommodate reasonably wide loads.

NTSMR 28237

Name Loading Bay and Shed, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, **Period** Modern
Low Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5083187664 **Type** CART LOADING BAY

Sources**Description**

No description given.

NTSMR 28238

Name Garage, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park Woods, **Period** Modern
Sizergh

NGR SD5080487645 **Type** GARAGE

Sources**Description**

The garage was constructed on the site of an earlier gunpowder building (NTSMR27959). The garage is a timber-framed single-storey affair with a corrugated iron exterior and internal timber cladding. In the floor is a timber-lined inspection pit. The collapsed remains of a lean-to extension, also of corrugated iron, lie beside the southern side of the main structure. A concrete base, 2m square, is situated beside the front of the garage to the north and was constructed in the 1970s. According to a local informant it was the site of a dog kennel (a low headstone, situated a short distance to the north, marks the site of a dog's grave). (English Heritage Report 2001).

NTSMR 28239

Name Extension to open-fronted shed, New Sedgwick Gunpowder **Period** Modern
Works, Low Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5085587655 **Type** STOREHOUSE

Sources**Description**

Extension to open-fronted Shed (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28240

Name Guard House, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park **Period** Modern
Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5085587605 **Type** GUARDHOUSE

Sources**Description**

Immediately outside and to the east of the entrance to the gunpowder works are the foundations of what was probably the Guard house for the depot. No building is shown at this location on any of the maps or site plans produced during the life of the works so the remains are unlikely to relate to the gunpowder industry. However, a very dilapidated building was photographed here by Davies-Shiel (reproduced in Tyler (2002, 216)) and The National Trust (Fig 53) during the late 1970s. The single-storey timber building had sides clad in tongue and groove boarding and a felt-covered roof gabled north to south; a large ventilator-like feature with a cylindrical top was centrally situated on the roof ridge. There was a window in the centre of the southern end and two windows and a porch (with a gabled roof) on the west side. The building was situated on the edge of the riverbank which here falls steeply down to the water's edge. All that survives are nine shuttered concrete pillars, no longer all upright, whose tops would have provided a level base at road level for the floor of the building (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28241

Name Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park **Period** Modern
Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5076987580 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources**Description**

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. Several were erected in the field to the west of the gate house, alongside the southern boundary hedge. They were linked to one another and to other parts of the depot by concrete paths. The floors of three of these former huts are oriented roughly north-east to south-west and each measures on average of 11m by 5m. In two of the huts the site of a stove is represented by a kerbed square, 0.8m across and 0.15m high. At least one of the two westernmost platforms has a recess, 0.12m wide and 0.05m deep, visible in places along its perimeter that would have held timber framing or corrugated iron cladding. To the rear of the easternmost platform is a low revetment wall, 0.3m high, while along its east side there is a raised concrete kerb. The iron fixings for the superstructure still survive at each corner of this platform. These huts had been dismantled by August 1945 (RAF 106G/UK653/13-AUG-1945/3158-9). Animal sheds now stand on two of the platforms. Two further hut platforms, both oriented at right angles to the three previous huts, lie to their east. One is terraced into the slope and occupies a pronounced cutting that may pre-date the hut platform (see section 6.2.9 above). Two animal sheds now stand on this platform, which also has a projecting concrete threshold, 1.0m wide. Little survives of the easternmost hut base, but its site is marked by a rectangular depression, open at its north corner, and a few lumps of concrete, up to 0.6m across. Outside this pair of huts the concrete pathway branched with one arm (now surviving as a grassed-over terrace) heading northwards towards two concrete kerbs, perhaps the remains of another structure, near the north-east corner of the field. The gate house was probably also used as accommodation, perhaps by the officers. According to a local informant, the two concrete hut bases situated a short distance to the north west of the gate house in the woodland were where the depot showers were located (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28242

Name Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low Park **Period** Modern
Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5079187571 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources**Description**

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. Several were erected in the field to the west of the gate house, alongside the southern boundary hedge. They were linked to one another and to other parts of the depot by concrete paths. The floors of three of these former huts are oriented roughly north-east to south-west and each measures on average of 11m by 5m. In two of the huts the site of a stove is represented by a kerbed square, 0.8m across and 0.15m high. At least one of the two westernmost

platforms has a recess, 0.12m wide and 0.05m deep, visible in places along its perimeter that would have held timber framing or corrugated iron cladding. To the rear of the easternmost platform is a low revetment wall, 0.3m high, while along its east side there is a raised concrete kerb. The iron fixings for the superstructure still survive at each corner of this platform. These huts had been dismantled by August 1945 (RAF 106G/UK653/13-AUG-1945/3158-9). Animal sheds now stand on two of the platforms. Two further hut platforms, both oriented at right angles to the three previous huts, lie to their east. One is terraced into the slope and occupies a pronounced cutting that may pre-date the hut platform (see section 6.2.9 above). Two animal sheds now stand on this platform, which also has a projecting concrete threshold, 1.0m wide. Little survives of the easternmost hut base, but its site is marked by a rectangular depression, open at its north corner, and a few lumps of concrete, up to 0.6m across. Outside this pair of huts the concrete pathway branched with one arm (now surviving as a grassed-over terrace) heading northwards towards two concrete kerbs, perhaps the remains of another structure, near the north-east corner of the field. The gate house was probably also used as accommodation, perhaps by the officers. According to a local informant, the two concrete hut bases situated a short distance to the north north west of the gate house in the woodland were where the depot showers were located (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28243

Name Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Modern
Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5079887563 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources

Description

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. Several were erected in the field to the west of the gate house, alongside the southern boundary hedge. They were linked to one another and to other parts of the depot by concrete paths. The floors of three of these former huts are oriented roughly north-east to south-west and each measures on average of 11m by 5m. In two of the huts the site of a stove is represented by a kerbed square, 0.8m across and 0.15m high. At least one of the two westernmost platforms has a recess, 0.12m wide and 0.05m deep, visible in places along its perimeter that would have held timber framing or corrugated iron cladding. To the rear of the easternmost platform is a low revetment wall, 0.3m high, while along its east side there is a raised concrete kerb. The iron fixings for the superstructure still survive at each corner of this platform. These huts had been dismantled by August 1945 (RAF 106G/UK653/13-AUG-1945/3158-9). Animal sheds now stand on two of the platforms. Two further hut platforms, both oriented at right angles to the three previous huts, lie to their east. One is terraced into the slope and occupies a pronounced cutting that may pre-date the hut platform (see section 6.2.9 above). Two animal sheds now stand on this platform, which also has a projecting concrete threshold, 1.0m wide. Little survives of the easternmost hut base, but its site is marked by a rectangular depression, open at its north corner, and a few lumps of concrete, up to 0.6m across. Outside this pair of huts the concrete pathway branched with one arm (now surviving as a grassed-over terrace) heading northwards towards two concrete kerbs, perhaps the remains of another structure, near the north-east corner of the field. The gate house was probably also used as accommodation, perhaps by the officers. According to a local informant, the two concrete hut bases situated a short distance to the north north west of the gate house in the woodland were where the depot showers were located (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28244

Name Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Modern
Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5080787563 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources

Description

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. Several were erected in the field to the west of the gate house, alongside the southern boundary hedge. They were linked to one another and to other parts of the depot by concrete paths. The floors of three of these former huts are oriented roughly north-east to south-west and each measures on average of 11m by 5m. In two of the huts the site of a stove is represented by a kerbed square, 0.8m across and 0.15m high. At least one of the two westernmost platforms has a recess, 0.12m wide and 0.05m deep, visible in places along its perimeter that would have held timber framing or corrugated iron cladding. To the rear of the easternmost platform is a low revetment wall, 0.3m high, while along its east side there is a raised concrete kerb. The iron fixings for the superstructure still survive at each corner of this platform. These huts had been dismantled by August 1945 (RAF 106G/UK653/13-AUG-1945/3158-9). Animal sheds now stand on two of the platforms. Two further hut platforms (NTSMR 28244/5), both oriented at right angles to the three previous huts, lie to their east. One is terraced into the slope and occupies

a pronounced cutting that may pre-date the hut platform (see section 6.2.9 above). Two animal sheds now stand on this platform, which also has a projecting concrete threshold, 1.0m wide. Little survives of the easternmost hut base, but its site is marked by a rectangular depression, open at its north corner, and a few lumps of concrete, up to 0.6m across. Outside this pair of huts the concrete pathway branched with one arm (now surviving as a grassed-over terrace) heading northwards towards two concrete kerbs, perhaps the remains of another structure, near the north-east corner of the field. The gate house was probably also used as accommodation, perhaps by the officers. According to a local informant, the two concrete hut bases situated a short distance to the north north west of the gate house in the woodland were where the depot showers were located (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28245

Name Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Modern
Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5085587605 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources

Description

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. Several were erected in the field to the west of the gate house, alongside the southern boundary hedge. They were linked to one another and to other parts of the depot by concrete paths. The floors of three of these former huts are oriented roughly north-east to south-west and each measures on average of 11m by 5m. In two of the huts the site of a stove is represented by a kerbed square, 0.8m across and 0.15m high. At least one of the two westernmost platforms has a recess, 0.12m wide and 0.05m deep, visible in places along its perimeter that would have held timber framing or corrugated iron cladding. To the rear of the easternmost platform is a low revetment wall, 0.3m high, while along its east side there is a raised concrete kerb. The iron fixings for the superstructure still survive at each corner of this platform. These huts had been dismantled by August 1945 (RAF 106G/UK653/13-AUG-1945/3158-9). Animal sheds now stand on two of the platforms. Two further hut platforms (NTSMR 28244/5), both oriented at right angles to the three previous huts, lie to their east. One is terraced into the slope and occupies a pronounced cutting that may pre-date the hut platform (see section 6.2.9 above). Two animal sheds now stand on this platform, which also has a projecting concrete threshold, 1.0m wide. Little survives of the easternmost hut base, but its site is marked by a rectangular depression, open at its north corner, and a few lumps of concrete, up to 0.6m across. Outside this pair of huts the concrete pathway branched with one arm (now surviving as a grassed-over terrace) heading northwards towards two concrete kerbs, perhaps the remains of another structure, near the north-east corner of the field. The gate house was probably also used as accommodation, perhaps by the officers. According to a local informant, the two concrete hut bases situated a short distance to the north north west of the gate house in the woodland were where the depot showers were located (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28246

Name Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Modern
Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5084287607 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources

Description

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. Another pair of platforms (NTSMR 28246 & 28247), also end-on to one another, was built just beyond the western side of the open-fronted shed. They overlies the route of the tramway that served the unlicensed area of the former gunpowder works. These platforms are now completely engulfed by a finger dump to a height of 1.8m, but when EH surveyed this area in December 2000 the end of one was still visible and the other platform was found by probing (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28247

Name Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Modern
Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5084887592 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources

Description

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts

were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. Another pair of platforms (NTSMR 28246 & 28247), also end-on to one another, was built just beyond the western side of the open-fronted shed. They overlie the route of the tramway that served the unlicensed area of the former gunpowder works. These platforms are now completely engulfed by a finger dump to a height of 1.8m, but when EH surveyed this area in December 2000 the end of one was still visible and the other platform was found by probing (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28248 **Name** Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick
Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Modern
Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5085387634 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources

Description

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. A concentration of hut bases is situated close to the cooperage complex. The first pair is located to the south of the open-fronted shed in the triangular space between the main road to the caravan park and a track. The northern platform (NTSMR28248) is used as a small car park by a local anglers club and the access to it from the south crosses the other platform (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28249

Name Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Modern
Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5085687617 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources

Description

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. A concentration of hut bases is situated close to the cooperage complex. The first pair is located to the south of the open-fronted shed in the triangular space between the main road to the caravan park and a track. The northern platform (NTSMR28248) is used as a small car park by a local anglers club and the access to it from the south crosses the other platform (NTSMR28249) (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28250

Name Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Modern

Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5084587681 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources

Description

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. A concentration of hut bases is situated close to the cooperage complex (NB no specific reference to this site) (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28251

Name Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Modern
Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5084487666 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources

Description

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. A concentration of hut bases is situated close to the cooperage complex (NB no specific reference to this site) (English Heritage

2001).

NTSMR 28252

Name Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Modern
Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5083187712 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources

Description

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. A concentration of hut bases is situated close to the cooperage complex (NB no specific reference to this site) (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28253

Name Concrete hut base, New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works, Low **Period** Post-Medieval
Park Woods, Sizergh

NGR SD5080587505 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources

Description

Several huts were situated near the gate house and cooperage. Their superstructures no longer survive but the rectangular concrete platforms which formed their floors are still extant. According to local oral tradition, the huts were used for a variety of different purposes including barracks, showers, mess room and cinema. A concentration of hut bases is situated close to the cooperage complex (NB no specific reference to this site) (English Heritage 2001).

NTSMR 28290

Name Threshing Barn, Park End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4850988850 **Type** THRESHING BARN

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1986

Description

An agriculturally complex building, on the ground floor Shippon Stable Threshing floor and former Cart shed with Hayloft and granary above(NT VBS Surveyor; 1986).

NTSMR 28291

Name Stables, Park End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4851288837 **Type** STABLE

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1986

Description

Stable building 8 x 12m with two outshuts (Office/Dairy and shippon) to the north-west (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986).

NTSMR 28292

Name Pigsty, Park End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4849688848 **Type** PIGSTY

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1986

Description

Store Formerly a Pigsty. A two celled single storied building beneath a slate pent roof 7.25 x 5.10m, featuring limestone walls (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986).

NTSMR 28293

Name Privy, Park End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4850888883 **Type** PRIVY HOUSE

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1986

Description

Earth Closet built of limestone with a slate roof largely obscured by over growth c 1986 (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986).

NTSMR 28294

Name Dog Kennels & Earth Closet, Fellside Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4999187026 **Type** KENNELS

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987

Description

This small late nineteenth century combined earth closet and dog kennel is situated to the E end of the garden of the farmhouse, building *1. It is now largely unused and in need of repair.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Iron railings. Slate slab fence and earth closet fittings.

WALLS - Surface gathered and some quarried stone laid dry with round quoins.

ROOF - Graded slate rising to a tile ridge resting upon sawn softwood ridge purlin and rafters. Slates torched underneath.

WINDOW - 1 light fixed.

EARTH CLOSET - This retains its original late nineteenth century fittings.

Slate slab fence to rear of earth closet and iron railing to S of dog run.

(NT VBS Surveyor; 1987).

NTSMR 28320

Name Gin Gang, Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4893287166 **Type** HORSE ENGINE

Sources

Description

Extant semi-circular drystone wall, up to 1.5m situated to the Southern end of Lane End Farm. In use prior to the construction of the Dutch Barn south of NTSMR 26515. The extant wall arrangement suggests that the gin gang was a contemporary installation with that of the later (Southern section) Lane End Bank Barn (NTSMR 26515) (NT Arch Survey 2004).

NTSMR 28321

Name Quarry, 250m south of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4883486900 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Limestone quarry aligned north-south, with a 25m long working face and a 5m wide platform to the west. Situated on a steep western slope within dense woodland which includes occasional coppiced ash stools (NT Arch Survey 2004). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. A substantial amount of waste stone and quarried blocks can be seen below the vertical quarry face.

NTSMR 28322

Name The Clump, Sizergh Fellside **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4943886921 **Type** PLANTATION

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An octagonal wooded enclosure measuring approximately 60m in diameter, and depicted on the 1st Edition OS of 1862. A section of wall still remains in-situ along the NE perimeter but has almost entirely been robbed out. Within the enclosure are a number of small quarried areas set amidst holly and hawthorn trees, no further archaeological sites have so far been identified on this prominent hilltop (NT Arch Survey 2004). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. However, there is little reason to think that this feature was ever enclosed by a wall. Rather it seems likely that the plantation of hawthorns were protected by a ring of hawthorns that formed a hedgerow. The evidence for this appears in the form of lines of mature hawthorns arranged on an octagonal plan as depicted on the 1st Edition OS map of 1860. It is also depicted on the Sizergh Castle Estate Map dated 1827. The hawthorn hedge was itself probably protected by a temporary fence. The short lengths of stone on the line of the

octagonal enclosure is likely to be the result of stone clearance into the base of the hedge.

NTSMR 28323

Name Quarry east of The Clump, Sizergh Fell **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4954086890 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Crescent-shaped limestone quarry approximately 60m long and up to 0.75m deep. The quarry features a prominent east facing working face with earthfast spoil heaps and a clear trackway to the east (NT Arch Survey 2004). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. The trackway described is only obvious through the spoil heap. The quarry is a possible stone source for the enclosing wall of the beech trees to the east.

NTSMR 28324

Name Water trough, east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4925487200 **Type** TROUGH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sandstone water trough adjacent to the enclosure wall and gateway (NT Arch Survey 2004). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site is as described. This trough does not appear to have ever been connected to a water supply and must have simply held rainwater.

NTSMR 28325

Name Blocked gateway, 300m north-east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4924687424 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

OA North Field Visit 2010. A blocked gateway without surviving gate stoups. It is located in a field to the north-east of Lane End Farm and is on the boundary between Sizergh demesne land and the common of Sizergh Fell. There is no sign of a trackway running to the gateway. A trackway through the gate is shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1860.

NTSMR 28326

Name Blocked gateway, 220m north-east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4908087442 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

OA North Field Visit 2010. A blocked gateway located in a field to the north-east of Lane End Farm and is on the boundary between Sizergh demesne land and the common of Sizergh Fell. There is no sign of a trackway running to the gateway or shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1860.

NTSMR 28327

Name Stile, 300m north-east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4920487442 **Type** STILE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A three stepped through-stone stile set into the field wall (NT Survey 2004). OA North Field Visit 2010. A former three stepped stile which appears to have become neglected and no longer provides access between fields. The stile may have fallen out of use when the boundaries of the two farms which farm land on either side of the boundary became settled.

NTSMR 28915

Name Well, north side of the north wing of Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4987887909 **Type** WELL

Sources OA North 2006

Description

A culvert and well came to light during building work to repair and renew drainage systems along the north face of the northern wing of the castle. The location of the well is marked on various historic maps and on plans of services held by the family. This feature is a stone built well which appears to be well over 2m deep. The well was full of water when examined and the full depth of the well could not be determined (OA North 2006).

NTSMR 28916

Name	Culvert, north side of the north wing of Sizergh Castle	Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SD4987687913	Type	CULVERT
Sources	OA North 2006		

Description

Upon arrival on site, it was observed that two limestone capping slabs had been removed, revealing a stone-built culvert (Plate 1), c 0.8m below the modern ground surface. Limited excavation in the area of the present works revealed a further three slabs at the eastern end of the exposed area (Fig 2, Plate 2). The area of the removed slabs was 1.25m in length, with the exposed culvert measuring 0.56m wide and 0.85m deep, to the bottom of the remaining slabs. The culvert was aligned north-west/south-east, with two apparently perpendicular side culverts built opposite each other and joining the main culvert at the south-eastern end of the area of the removed slabs (Plate 3). The main culvert was constructed of unmortared roughly-finished limestone blocks, averaging 0.3m long by 0.15m thick. The base, within which water ran, was likely to have been of slate construction, similar to that of the side culverts (see below) but, at the time of recording, it had been obscured by a layer of large pebbles and gravel that were introduced as a result of collapse associated with the present groundwork's on site. The side culverts were of identical construction and measured 0.32m wide by 0.3m deep, with their slate-lined bases 0.6m above that of the main culvert. The south-western side culvert appeared to be heading towards a well, located against the wall of the North Wing, whilst the north-eastern side culvert was running off towards the rock garden. The entrances to at least four other, probably parallel, north-eastward culverts were visible when a torch was shone down the north-western part of the culvert. However, at the time of recording, these culverts lay beyond the area of collapse and could not be more fully described. Health and Safety constraints meant it was not possible to enter the culvert, although the area of the removed slabs afforded the opportunity to examine the internal features of the culvert. To the south-east the culvert continued for 7.7m (measured by laser distance meter), before abruptly reaching an apparent dead end (Plate 4). This was where the line of the culvert met the eastern end of the central range of the Castle, confirmed by surface survey. A metre to the north-west of the area of the removed slabs, two recesses were observed opposite each other in the side walls (Plate 5); that on the north-eastern side was substantially larger than the recess on the south-western side. No further internal features could be seen to the north-west, due to an area of recent collapse, although prior to collapse, it was estimated that the culvert stretched at least 25-30m to the north-west (Jamie Lund pers comm). Investigation works using dye to trace the course of the culvert were undertaken, which proved that the culvert issued into the lake to the south-east of the Castle, although the north-western source of the culvert remains unknown. Although dye was also flushed through the kitchen plumbing, there was no indication that the present wastewater system fed into the culvert. The culvert was built to a high standard and remains in good working order, although its ultimate source is unknown. The opposing side culverts are somewhat enigmatic, although it seems most likely that the south-western one ran from the well against the north wall of the North Wing, probably acting as an overflow for the well. The function of the north-eastern side culvert is suggested by the presence of the parallel culverts observed running from the north-west section of the culvert prior to the roof collapse; these side culverts are highly likely to have carried excess water from the main culvert to the area of the limestone rock garden, to reduce the possibility of flooding to the main house. It is also possible that these north-eastern side culverts were designed to provide irrigation to the adjacent garden areas although the water in the main culvert would have to be far deeper to flow out of this side culvert (during the course of the present investigation, which occurred after two days of heavy rain, the water was only 0.1m deep in the main culvert). The internal recesses, observed in the north-western part of the enclosed culvert, may have been a turning space to allow individuals undertaking internal maintenance to turn round. The date of the culvert and its role within a wider water management scheme is far from clear. The south-eastern end of the culvert appears to stop against the foundations for an eastern projection of the central range, although evidently this does not inhibit the flow of the water; it is possible that the culvert runs north-eastward around the foundations of this projection, before resuming its original course. This could suggest that the culvert pre-dates this extension to the central range, with some remodelling required during the construction of it, although equally, the culvert may have been built up to the foundations of the pre-existing structure, which it then avoided. The fact that the culvert runs so closely parallel to the North Wing would certainly suggest that it post-dates these sixteenth century structures. Indeed, the alignment of the culvert would suggest that it was designed to maintain a flow of water from the northern lake to the southern, perhaps originally allowing any waste products from the kitchens and possibly also the central range (presumably connected via side culverts similar to those recorded), to be flushed into the southern lake. A water feature in the position of the southern lake is thought to date from at least the seventeenth century (National Trust 2004), whilst the origin of the northern lake is unknown; both may have derived from the original medieval moat. However, no lakes are shown on the 1771 estate plan (English Heritage 2000). It is of interest to note that the course of a second culvert, running west of and broadly parallel to, the present investigated example, was also traced and was proven to run between a sluice gate on the southern edge of the northern lake, beneath the rock garden, and into the eastern part of the southern lake, which is known to pre-date the major landscaping works undertaken in 1926 (Jamie Lund pers comm; Fig 3). It is known that there were a series of mid-nineteenth

century water features within the Rock garden; these were fed by the northern lake (English Heritage 2000) and it is, therefore, possible that the identified culverts are related to this system, rather than to any earlier features (OA North 2006).

NTSMR 181331

Name Smithy, near Fellside Cottages, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5002987334 **Type** SMITHY

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; Building Survey, Stephen Haigh, 2006; OA North Survey 2010

Description

This small 2-storey nineteenth century building is located NE of Fellside Cottages and close to the Sizergh Castle drive. It is built

of quarried and surface gathered stone with a chimney on the rear N wall (not on the gable) and there are dressed quoins to the E gable and W jamb of the main door suggesting that it was originally a larger building probably covering part of the site of the wooden shed to the W. It has a slate roof supported by sawn softwood purlins 2/pitch and sawn softwood ridge purlin and rafters. Slates torched. INTERIOR - partially cobbled floor, softwood stairway and softwood beam and floor to upper storey. Plank partition divides off the small upstairs room. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1987). The building has been subject to a comprehensive building survey, Stephen Haigh, 2006. OA North Site Visit 2010. The building is as described. The adjacent wooden workshop has been demolished and the area cleared of vegetation.

NTSMR 181332

Name Low Park Wood Deer Park, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD5064287965 **Type** DEER PARK

Sources Saxton, 1576; Hawes c1500s; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Low Park Wood deer park, located to the east of Sizergh Castle. It was probably emparked as the original Sizergh Park in 1336 and possibly contained up to 143 acre of land. The park is shown on an estate map of Hawes Farm probably from the late sixteenth century and on Saxton's county map of 1576. A significant portion of bank and ditch earthwork survives on the current western edge of the wood that could be a park pale (NTSMR 181408). The park was presumably disparked in preference to a new park located adjacent to the castle in the seventeenth-eighteenth century.

NTSMR 181333

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, east of Holeslack Farm **Period** Unknown

NGR SD4930088500 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources AP/CCC; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Possible settlement site with earthworks and ridge and furrow, visible on aerial photographs. OA North Field Visit. No elements of settlement or cultivation were identified at this given location. The field has been subject to much shallow surface quarrying as raw material for use in the Lime kiln on the east end of the field (NTSMR 26325).

NTSMR 181334

Name St John's Church, Helsington **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4888088940 **Type** CHURCH

Sources OS First Edition 6" Map number 38; OS Second Edition 25" Map number 38/15; RCHM Westmorland; N

Pevsner, 1967; OA North Survey 2010

Description

St John's Church was formerly a chapel of Kendal built in 1726. The small school lies partly within its grounds on the north. The masonry of the (roughcast) church is supposed to date from 1726. What one sees now must be mainly of the restorations of 1898 or 1910. Nave and chancel in one and bellcote. The side windows are pairs, with shouldered lintels. The E and W windows have intersecting tracery instead, i.e. a re-creation of late C13 details (Pevsner 1967). OA North Field Visit 2010. The site lay outside of The National Trust landholding.

NTSMR 181335

Name Quarry, north-east of Holeslack Farm **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4935488548 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OS Second Edition 25" Map number 38/15; OA North Survey 2010

OA North Survey 2010

Description

Holeslack High Quarry may be associated with the nearby Lime Kiln (SMR 770), although it only appears on the Second Edition Map and the lime kiln is on the First. This Quarry is no longer marked by the OS mapping OA North Field Visit 2010. A series of adjoining shallow quarry scoops located on the west side of, and associated with a lime kiln (NTSMR 26325). One scoop has a quarry face exposed up to 1.5m high whilst the rest are now turf covered.

NTSMR 181336

Name Quarry, north-east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4924487283 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OS First Edition 6" Sheet XLII; OS Second Edition 25 " Sheet XLII.3; OS, 1969; Maxwell, Field Visit, 1995; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Lane End Quarry is closely associated with a lime kiln (see SMR 12907). OA North Field Visit 2010. A large limestone quarry which runs rough south-west to north-east for around 50m. It has a tall working face up to 3m high. In addition to this there are small shallow surface quarries at the northern and southern end of the main quarry face. There are four large piles of rounded field clearance stone inside the footprint of the quarry suggesting that it was used as a stone dump in the twentieth century. The quarry is clearly shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1860.

NTSMR 181337

Name Quarry, Whetstone Plantation, Helsington **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5022988683 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OS Second Edition 25" Sheet XXXVIII.15; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A quarry at the southern tip of Whetstone Plantation. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site lay just outside of The National Trust Landholding, but is extant.

NTSMR 181338

Name Site of Lime Kiln, south-east of Low Sizergh Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5035487391 **Type** LIME KILN

Sources G & P Brambles, IRIS (CU/CIHS); OA North Survey 2010

Description

There are few remains of this kiln left (G & P Brambles). It is shown on the OS 1st Edition 25 inch mapping. OA North Field Visit 2010. There is no surviving earthwork evidence for a lime kiln at this location.

NTSMR 181339

Name Flint Flake Findspot, Rash Spring, Sizergh **Period** Prehistoric

NGR SD4930088300 **Type** FINDSPOT

Sources CW88; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small bifacially worked fragment of white flint which appears to have been broken from a larger piece, probably a knife or scraper. It was found in a ploughed field. OA North Field Visit 2010. No further finds were recovered at this location during the present survey.

NTSMR 181340

Name Bronze Axe Head or Blade findspot, Sizergh Castle **Period** Bronze Age

NGR SD4990087775 **Type** FINDSPOT

Sources Richardson, C, CW98; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A copper-alloy blade fragment was found with a metal detector at Sizergh Castle. It was found and donated by Mr M. Hogg, Burneside, Kendal. Only the lower part of the blade and cutting edge survives from this axe, and insufficient remains to identify the type of axe or palstave. The object could equally well be a chisel fragment or even an ingot although the sharp cutting edge would tend to preclude the latter. Both surfaces are corroded with pockets of deeper verdigris. The blade break is smooth and weathered suggesting an ancient fracture. The blade

edges expand slightly towards the convex cutting edge which is asymmetrical. Surface decoration is lacking and the core metal is dull gold where recently rubbed. Dimensions: Max. L. 40 mm; Max. W. across cutting edge 42 mm; Max. T. 7 mm (Richardson, 1998). No further finds were recovered at this location during the present survey.

NTSMR 181341
Name Coin Find, Helsington **Period** Medieval
NGR SD4890087600 **Type** FINDSPOT
Sources Portable Antiquities Scheme Database LVPL2232; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Short-cross silver penny of King John. Minted in Canterbury. Class 5 type. Dated between c1199-1216. Reverse inscription 'IOHAN . B . ON CA[]'. Found August 2002. OA North Field Visit 2010. No further finds were recovered at this location during the present survey.

NTSMR 181342
Name Well, Park End Cottage **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4862688650 **Type** WELL
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A well shown within the garden at the rear of Park End Cottage on the 1st Edition OS mapping. The site could not be located during survey as it lay in a private garden

NTSMR 181343
Name Parish Boundary, Sizergh **Period** Unknown
NGR SD4939487353 **Type** PARISH BOUNDARY
Sources OS First Edition 25" map 1859 Sheet 42.3; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The parish boundary between Sizergh and Levens as identified on the OS First Edition 25" map 1859 Sheet 42.3. It marks the southern boundary of the medieval Sizergh Demesne.

NTSMR 181344
Name Hare Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4953287653 **Type** WOOD
Sources Map of Sizergh Estate 1771; OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Wood identified on OS First Edition 25" map 1859 Sheet 42.3, latterly named Hare Park Wood and still extant today. The original extent of the wood was only the north-west quarter of what is now extant. This is shown on the Map of Sizergh Estate, dated 1771. The original wood was presumably used as an ornamental parkland plantation visible from the castle. The wood was used to mask a large putative funerary cairn or viewpoint (NTSMR 181560).

NTSMR 181345
Name Woodside Cottage, Frosthwaite Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4983686879 **Type** COTTAGE
Sources OS Second Edition 25" map of 1914 Sheet 42.3; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The site of Woodside Cottage, named and shown on all OS mapping up OS Second Edition 25" map of 1914 Sheet 42.3. The site is presumably now demolished.

NTSMR 181346
Name Leave Barrow Placename, Berry Holme, Sizergh **Period** Unknown
NGR SD4956888797 **Type** PLACENAME EVIDENCE
Sources Plan of Calf Paddock and Low Meadow Nether Wells, 1798; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Field name identified as Leave Barrow on the Plan of Calf Paddock and Low Meadow Nether Wells, dated 1798. OA North Field Visit 2010. The site lay just outside of National Trust landholding. The site may refer to a natural feature or an

NTSMR 181347
Name Orchard, Cinderbarrow Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4860187116 **Type** ORCHARD
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An orchard located on the west side of Cinderbarrow Farm. It is shown on the First Edition OS 25 inch mapping. The site is no longer extant.

NTSMR 181348
Name Old Corn Mill, north of Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5098388384 **Type** CORN MILL
Sources Inclosure Award/Schedule Plan VII 1830

Description

'Old Corn Mill (Powder Mill)' annotated on Inclosure Award/Schedule Plan VII, dated 1830. The site is presumably no longer extant.

NTSMR 181349
Name Lane between Holeslack and Nether Wells Farms, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4946688535 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A walled drove/green lane running between Holeslack Farm and Nether Wells Farm. It is shown on the OS First Edition 6" map of 1859 and remains extant today.

NTSMR 181350
Name Track, south-east of Nether Wells Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4992088542 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A trackway shown on the OS First Edition 6" map of 1859 running from Nether Wells Farm to the Turnpike Road in the east. The trackway remains extant and has been tarmaced.

NTSMR 181351
Name Owlet Lane, north of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval
NGR SD4849288552 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Owlet lane, shown demarcating the northern edge of Brigsteer Park Wood on the OS First Edition 6" map of 1859. The site was originally a walled drove lane measuring approximately 329m long by 3.5m to 4m wide. The northern wall has been demolished and survives as a slight foundation bank.

NTSMR 181352
Name Parkend Lane, Brigsteer Park, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval
NGR SD4876688035 **Type** ROAD
Sources Searl 1761; Parchment Map of Sizergh 1771; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The lane running through Brigsteer Park between Levens and Brigsteer. The road, still in use today, was depicted as early as the parchment map of Sizergh Estate, dated 1771 and slightly earlier on Searl's county map of 1761. The common lane was presumably a rationalisation of all of the trackways running through the woodland between the two villages going through the park. There is documentary evidence that supports the road being rationalised in 1713 when the tall deer park walls were constructed on the eastern side of the land and probably all the way around High Brigsteer Park. The general public were made to go a specific route through and the road was possibly also controlled with a toll as gates survive on both the north and south ends.

NTSMR 181353
Name Ashbank Lane, Brigsteer Park, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval
NGR SD4932187811 **Type** ROAD
Sources Parchment Map of Sizergh 1771; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A sinuous walled lane running between Sizergh Castle and Brigsteer Park. It has ornamental gateways on either end and

presumably in the 1700s had ornamental ash trees planted along its length, although these are not depicted on the parchment map of Sizergh Estate, dated 1771.

NTSMR 181354
Name Trackway, Rash Spring, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4953888148 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A trackway shown on the First Edition OS 6" map of 1859 running from Holeslack Farm to Ashbank Lane and Sizergh Castle. The site is still extant as an unpaved farm track.

NTSMR 181355
Name Lane, north of Cinderbarrow Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4862987189 **Type** ROAD
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A lane shown on the First Edition OS 6" map of 1859 running north from Cinderbarrow Farm and onto the mosses. The site is still extant as a roughly metalled trackway and it may have originally been walled on either side.

NTSMR 181356
Name Trackway, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4855087891 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A trackway shown on the First Edition OS 6" map of 1859. It is orientated roughly north/south and runs through the west side of Brigsteer Park. It is currently survives extant as a roughly metalled farm track.

NTSMR 181357
Name Fiddler's Causeway, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4827787053 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Fiddler's Causeway, Levens Moss shown on OS First Edition 6" map of 1859. The site is extant.

NTSMR 181358
Name Lord's Plain Causeway, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4806586740 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Lord's Plain Causeway, Levens Moss shown on OS First Edition 6" map of 1859. The site is extant.

NTSMR 181359
Name Quagg's Road, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4813387517 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Quagg's Road, Levens Moss shown on OS First Edition 6" map of 1859. The site is extant.

NTSMR 181360
Name Black Road, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4790188020 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Black Road, Levens Moss shown on OS First Edition 6" map of 1859. OA North site visit 2010.

NTSMR 181361
Name Turnpike Road, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5010387168 **Type** TOLL ROAD
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A short surviving section of the Kendal to Levens (Milnthorpe) Turnpike Road shown on the OS First Edition 6" map of 1859. The section has been superseded by the dual carriageway.

NTSMR 181362
Name Nannypie Lane, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5047987341 **Type** ROAD
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The surviving section of Nannypie Lane, shown on the First Edition OS 6" map of 1859. It runs from the River Kent towards Low Sizergh farm but is now dissected by the dual carriageway. It has large embanked sides with mature ash trees along them suggesting some longevity of the road.

NTSMR 181363
Name Trackway, north of Low Sizergh Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5026487762 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A farm access trackway shown on the First Edition OS 6" map of 1859. It is an L-shaped green lane running north from Low Sizergh farm then turning in a south-easterly direction towards the River Kent. The site is extant.

NTSMR 181364
Name Trackway, Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4983887470 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A trackway shown on the First Edition OS 6" map of 1859 running north/south through Chapel Wood. The site is extant.

NTSMR 181365
Name Lane End Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4895386952 **Type** PLANTATION
Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Plantation shown on OS First Edition 6" map of 1859. The plantation contains relict coppice hazel, scrub ancient hawthorns, veteran oak, yew, Scots pine and larch as well as younger sycamore.

NTSMR 181366
Name Duke Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4983687005 **Type** PLANTATION

Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Plantation shown on OS First Edition 6" map of 1859.

NTSMR 181367

Name Relict rectangular field woodland 200m east of Fellside Farm **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5026087010 **Type** WOOD

Sources

Description Relict field woodland shown on 1st Ed OS of 1863 as rectangular wooded enclosure containing only deciduous trees. Now appears as a single mature ash and single mature elm flanked by five broadleaf trees planted in cages. There is clear evidence of the line of former Hawthorne hedges to the west and north of the field woodlands. These hedges are also cleared visible of the 1st Ed OS of 1860.

NTSMR 181368

Name Possible farm track 100m north east of Stricklnd Arms **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5011687353 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources

Description

Levelled platform revetted along southern edge located at field edge above farm track on 1st Ed OS of 1860.

NTSMR 181369

Name Enclosed trackway from Fellside Farm heading south-east to Force Bridge **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5010186987 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Enclosed trackway or lane leading southwards from Fellside Farm to Force Bridge and to the south. Presently a public footpath truncated by the route of the A591. Trackway is enclosed by hedgerow and dry stone walls in sections.

NTSMR 181370

Name Roadside horse watering trough 90m north of Fellside Farm **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4998087100 **Type** TROUGH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Dressed sandstone drinking trough located on north west side of the road running to the north of Fellside Farm. The front edge is covered in calcification and mosses. Feed pipe appears to issue from a cast iron or smooth iron stained tank on the south side. An overflow can be seen at the north east corner. The cutting containing the trough is shown on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860 although the trough itself is not shown it can be assumed it is there.

NTSMR 181371

Name Limestone quarry close to north east corner of Dukes Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4998087170 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small limestone quarry close to north east corner of Dukes Plantation. Evidence of spoil bank can be seen up slope and west of the quarry.

NTSMR 181372

Name Pair of small limestone quarries in Duke Plantation 40m north of Fell Side Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4992087110 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Pair of small limestone quarries 40m north of Fell Side Quarry.

NTSMR 181373

Name Site of spring in northern part of Duke Plantation **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4995087130 **Type** SPRING

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Site of natural spring from the limestone. The spring has been modified by widening the outflow. This was presumably to

allow vessels to be dipped into the water. The spring may have functioned as a water supply as well as being the source of

water for the drinking trough located 30m to the south east.

NTSMR 181374

Name Trackway in north eastern part of Duke Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4991487214 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Trackway leading from gateway in northern wall of Duke Plantation into woodland from Sizergh Fell. The trackway runs from the gateway in a south easterly direction for around 80m passing the site of the spring. Trackway fades out in

NTSMR 181375

Name Quarry close to the western edge of Duke Plantation 60m south west of Fell Side quarry. **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4980086970 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small limestone quarry close to the western boundary wall of Duke Plantation. The quarry may have been a source of stone to build the nearby dry stone wall. An adjacent trackway approximately 27m long gives access to the quarry from below.

NTSMR 181376

Name Series of small limestone quarries along the southern wall of Duke Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4976086840 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Series of small stone quarries and areas of surface working along the southern boundary of Duke Plantation parallel with the road between Levens and Sizergh. The quarries are a probable source of walling stone.

NTSMR 181377

Name Limestone quarry in south eastern corner of Duke Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4980086900 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Substantial limestone quarry in south east corner of Dukes Plantation. Quarry appears as a large vertical working face above a large bank of spoil and waste stone running parallel with working face at a distance of 4m to 6m. There is a short section of roughly built stone wall in the central part of the quarry abutting the quarry face.

NTSMR 181378

Name Limestone quarries along the south eastern wall of Duke **Period** Post-Medieval

Plantation, Sizergh
NGR SD4982086930 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Area of limestone quarrying immediate south of Fell Side Quarry and running parallel with the south - eastern boundary of Duke Plantation. The long working face stands opposite a series of spoil heaps and which area arranged at intervals along its length. There is a ruined field wall close to the northern end of the line of quarries.

NTSMR 181379

Name Limestone quarries running parallel with the north eastern boundary of Duke Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4999087090 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Series of limestone quarries running parallel with the north eastern boundary of Duke Plantation. The quarries appear as a collection of exposed working quarry faces of various heights. There are numerous large piles of waste stone and spoil dumped in front of the working face. Stone is likely to have been used as a source of walling stone.

NTSMR 181380

Name Quarry, west of Sizergh Cottages, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4990087230 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OS Second Edition 25" Sheet XLII.3; OS First Edition 6" Sheet XLII; OA North Survey 2010
 ;OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sizergh Cottage quarry lies in fields behind Sizergh Cottages. OA North Site Visit 26 04 2010. Substantial limestone quarry located approximately 40m to west of barn behind Sizergh Cottages. Substantial spoil heaps spreads over a distance of 20m on lower ground to the east. A trackway recorded as NTSMR 24294 separates the quarry from the spoil heap. Name of quarry suggests possible source of building stone. Quarry not shown on 1st Ed OS map of 1860.

NTSMR 181381

Name Spring, west of Sizergh Cottages, Sizergh **Period** Unknown

NGR SD4990087300 **Type** SPRING

Sources OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Two natural springs located close to the northern boundary of Sizergh Fellside at the south east corner of Chapel Wood. One rises in the elbow of a corner in the field while the other rises 15m from the wall. Spring is shown on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860. Possible site of well marked on 2nd Ed OS map of 1914.

NTSMR 181382

Name Limestone quarry located adjacent to the boundary of Duke Plantation, Sizergh Fellside **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4978086990 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small limestone quarry located 5m from the boundary wall of Duke Plantation. Likely to be a source of walling stone. Additional surface quarry located 20m to the west.

NTSMR 181383

Name Field woodland, Sizergh Fell **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4945287238 **Type** PLANTATION

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Field woodland or plantation enclosed by a post and wire fence along the western boundary of the large field on Sizergh Fellside. Plantation contains two mature sycamore trees and a collection of young saplings of various species including sycamore, holly and hazel. An unenclosed stand of even broadleaf trees are shown on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860.

NTSMR 181384

Name Limestone quarry south of Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4933086670 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Large area of limestone quarries located just south of the southern boundary of Middle Plantation. Quarrying has focused on the quarry faces close to, and in some areas directly below, the boundary wall. Downslope from the quarry faces are substantial mounds of quarried waste and spoil. Likely source of walling stone.

NTSMR 181385

Name Limestone quarry close to southern boundary of Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4934086680 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Area of shallow surface quarrying at roadside. Below the shallow working faces and scoops are areas of waste and spoil. Likely source of walling stone.

NTSMR 181386

Name Small surface quarry located just south of the southern boundary of Middle Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4919086710 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small irregular shaped surface quarry located just south of the southern boundary of Middle Plantation. This quarry is now grassed over and is largely hidden by vegetation. This quarry is a likely source of walling stone.

NTSMR 181387

Name Shallow limestone quarry close to the northern boundary wall of Lane End Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4906087070 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Area of shallow limestone quarries close to the northern boundary of Lane End Plantation. The area consists of a series of quarried faces and shallow pits now largely covered in earth. This area was presumably utilised as a source of walling stone.

NTSMR 181388

Name Small limestone quarry alongside western boundary of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4888086990 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small, shallow limestone quarry located alongside western boundary of Lane End Plantation. The quarry has a curving quarry face and a flattened or straight outer edge formed by dragging back spoil from the quarry face. This gives the quarry the appearance of being half moon shape in plan. A likely source of walling stone.

NTSMR 181389

Name Small limestone quarry alongside the western boundary of **Period** Post-Medieval

Lane End Plantation, Sizergh
NGR SD4886086910 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small, shallow limestone quarry alongside western boundary of Lane End Plantation. Quarry has a gently curving face and a flattened or straight back edge formed by a bank of spoil. This bank is up to 0.6m high and 1.5m wide. This is a probable source of walling stone.

NTSMR 181390
Name Two small scooped limestone quarries close to the south east corner of Lane End Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4897086680 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Two small shallow limestone quarries close to the south east corner of Lane End Plantation, each has a curving quarry face and each is around 0.4m deep. The first is located only 2m from the wall. The second 8m from the wall. Both are likely sources of walling stone.

NTSMR 181391
Name Limestone quarry in northern part of Lane End Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4905087070 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sub-rectangular shallow limestone quarry in northern part of Lane End Plantation. The quarry face is around 14m in length east to west and stands to a height of 0.25m. The quarry face is located on the upper, eastside of the quarry, a bank of waste rock is located some 6m to the west. This bank appears as a mound or bank up to 0.5m high and 4m in width. A probable source of walling stone.

NTSMR 181392
Name Area of possible ridge and furrow immediately to the east of The Clump, Sizergh Fellside **Period** Unknown
NGR SD4950086920 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Area of feint ridge and furrow running north - south to east - south occupying level ground east of The Clump. There are eight ridges running north - south and eight running east - west.

NTSMR 181393
Name Relict trackway 40m to the north of The Clump on Sizergh Fellside **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval
NGR SD4948186981 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Short section of relict hollow-way which has its origin in a break in the hedgerow roughly 55m to the north of The Clump, before running in a north east direction passing within 30m of The Clump to eventually merge with the public footpath linking Sizergh Fellside with Sizergh Fellside. The hedgerow has no obvious break for a gate and so the hollow-way may pre- date the hedgerow.

NTSMR 181394
Name Pair of small limestone quarries close to southern boundary wall of Sizergh Fellside **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4907086670 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Two small surface limestone quarries located alongside the southern boundary wall of Sizergh Fellside. The southern quarry is roughly 10m north-south by 8m east-west. The northern quarry is roughly 5.7m north-south by 3.9m east-west. The quarry faces are between 0.5m and 0.75m in height.

NTSMR 181395

Name Two small quarries on rocky knoll close to the south west corner of Sizergh Fellside **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4902086720 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Two small shallow limestone quarries located on a rocky knoll in the southern part of Sizergh Fellside. The eastern quarry is roughly 7.0m east-west and 3.4m north-south. The western quarry is roughly 6.3m east-west and 2.5m north-south. The quarry faces are between 1.0m and 0.75m in height. The quarries are a likely source for walling stone.

NTSMR 181396

Name Small limestone quarry in south east corner of field to the east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4923087100 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Shallow working on western facing slope on south east corner of field east of Lane End Farm. This small quarry is a likely source of walling stone. It appears that the floor of the quarry has been filled in with quarried waste and smooth, weathered cobbles as the material is stacked up in such a way that creates large voids.

NTSMR 181397

Name Former trackway through field east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4916787217 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Former trackway running along the upslope, eastern side of a former hedgerow recorded as NTSMR 244283. This trackway is visible as a broad, level earthwork over a distance of 130m running in a roughly north-east to south-west direction. Some revetment using large boulders is visible in parts. Trackway passes through blocked/ walled gateway at north east end. Presumably predates trackway shown in use on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860.

NTSMR 181398

Name Former trackway in field 220m east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4914187155 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Former trackway in upper part of field east of Lane End Farm. The trackway appears to originate from the level plateau in the upper, eastern part of the field. Three deeply incised curving braids can be seen that converge on a single line while turning to the south west. The trackway is most apparent running north-east to south-west on the lower part of the field. Trackway possibly passes beneath the boundary of Lane End Plantation. Could be a possible route for transportation of stone robbed from the enclosure NTSMR 20050 which was used to construct Fiddlers Causeway.

NTSMR 181399

Name Small area of possible ridge and furrow cultivation in upper eastern part of field east of Lane End Farm **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4921087130 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Area of possible ridge and furrow cultivation on level plateau in eastern, upper part of field east of Lane End Farm. It measures 4m between top of ridge to top of ridge. The area of cultivation is small and the soils very thin. This may suggest small scale and short lived cultivation by hand or chest plough. Clearance stone may have been added to the cairn recorded as NTSMR 24254 to the north.

NTSMR 181400

Name Large area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation in field 100m north west of The Clump, Sizergh Fellside **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4933487199 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Large area of very feint ridge and furrow cultivation in gently sloping rectangular field on Sizergh Fellside. The ridge and furrow is only barely visible as feint earthworks and as stripes of differently coloured vegetation. The ridge and furrow appears to be narrow, only 3m between top of ridge to top of ridge suggests ploughing with tractor or horse.

NTSMR 181401

Name Possible dew pond in north west field corner 80m east of reservoir on Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4904087430 **Type** DEWPOND

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sub-circular depression that exists alongside, and partly under, field wall. Regular circular depression clearly collects water

to a substantial depth as indicated by the level of vegetation around the lower part of the depression. Larger boulders along the base of the field wall suggest that the wall was built to withstand regular flooding. No obvious sign of feature on opposite side of field wall.

NTSMR 181402

Name New cattle shed immediately south of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4893387134 **Type** COW HOUSE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Modern cow house erected in field corner immediately south of the historic steading at Lane End Farm Sizergh.

NTSMR 181403

Name Reservoir, 200m north of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4894087385 **Type** RESERVOIR

Sources Allan Steward pers comm; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Reservoir (South Westmorland R.D. Waterworks) identified on OS Second Edition 25" map of 1914 Sheet 42.3. The reservoir was built in 1879/80, on the West side of the Levens-Brigsteer road, in a copse c200m N of Lane End Farm gate. The reservoir supplied Levens (Beathwaite Green, Cinderbarrow, Cotes and Causeway End) with water from October 1880 until late 1931/early 1932 when new mains were installed, delivering the supply from Lupton reservoir (Allan Steward pers comm). OA North Field Visit 2010. Open reservoir located within a walled enclosure alongside the road 200m north of Lane End Farm. Reservoir is now dry and the gently sloping smooth sides of the reservoir are exposed. A vertical overflow pipe can be seen in the earthen end of the reservoir, while an overflow and spillway can be seen in the south east corner which in the past discharged water onto farmland to the south.

NTSMR 181404

Name Orchard, north of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4894087240 **Type** ORCHARD

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An orchard located on the north side of Lane End Farm. It is shown on the First Edition OS 25 inch mapping. The

small compartment is still managed as an orchard and a number of fruit trees have been planted on the site.

NTSMR 181405

Name Orchard, north-east of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4896087210 **Type** ORCHARD

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An orchard located on the north-east side of Lane End Farm. It is shown on the First Edition OS 25 inch mapping. The site is no longer extant. Site is now managed as a cow paddock.

NTSMR 181406

Name Site of well 50m north of Lane End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4894087280 **Type** WELL

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Spring issuing from limestone face some 50m north of Lane End Farm. This feature is marked as a well on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860. A quarried block of limestone can be seen immediately to the left of the spring suggesting that the mouth of the spring has been widened.

NTSMR 181407

Name Stony bank close to southern boundary of Low Park Wood **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5056087920 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Stony bank comprising rounded limestone fragments. Most stones are small and are under 0.25m in size, although there are a few larger slabs to be seen. The bank is curvilinear in form and is possibly a field clearance cairn.

NTSMR 181408

Name Bank and ditch along western boundary of Low Park Wood **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD5019788028 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK AND DITCH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Large bank and ditch running parallel with western most boundary of Low Park Wood. Bank and ditch is most well defined for the southern most 100m. The bank and ditch fades out to become a narrow hedge bank for the final 50m. It is possible that the larger bank and ditch has been ploughed out. The bank is a largely earthen in construction with frequent large stones included. Possible woodland boundary or park pale.

NTSMR 181409

Name Pile of stones close to western boundary of Low Park Wood **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5028088140 **Type** BOUNDARY CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Substantial pile of field clearance stone located close to the western boundary of Low Park Wood. Possible boundary marker.

NTSMR 181410

Name Pile of stones along western boundary of Low Park Wood **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5024088160 **Type** BOUNDARY CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Loose pile of stones close to corner of Low Park Wood. Stone pile constructed of field clearance stone. Possible boundary marker.

NTSMR 181411

Name Low bank and ditch in corner of Low Park Wood **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5050888185 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Bank and ditch at edge of Low Park Wood which is likely to have been a former hedge bank. Inside the bank are two mature horse chestnuts which appear to have been open grown in the early part of their growing life. The bank is largely an earthen construction with some field clearance stone included.

NTSMR 181412

Name Pile of stones close to the western boundary of Low Park **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5040088190 **Type** BOUNDARY CAIRN
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Loose pile of stones close to boundary of Low Park Wood. The cairn is constructed of field clearance stone and broken slabs of limestone pavement. This feature is a possible boundary marker.

NTSMR 181413

Name Site of pump 45m west of Chapel Wood opposite the field **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4976187465 **Type** PUMP
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Site of pump marked on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860. Pump is likely to have supplied water to the troughs shown as located in the recess on the opposite side of the field wall on the same map. No sign of the pump or its foundation at time of visit.

NTSMR 181414

Name Remains of boundary wall foundations in field to east of chapel wood
Period Post-Medieval
NGR SD4978487465 **Type** WALL
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Repairs of wall foundations along the line of a former field wall boundary marked on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860. The wall split the field into two halves.

NTSMR 181415

Name Former limestone quarry located to the west of Chapel Wood **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4980087570 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small limestone quarry located on natural outcrop. Possible source of walling stone.

NTSMR 181416

Name Former limestone quarries in north west corner of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4986087630 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small limestone quarry located on natural outcrop in north west corner of Sizergh Park. Possible source of walling stone. There are at least two worked quarry faces and other small stone grubbing pits dotted around.

NTSMR 181417

Name Dry spring close to the northern boundary of Chapel Wood, Sizergh. **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4988087620 **Type** SPRING

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Remains of a stone box on the site of a spring marked on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860. The broken remains of two shaped sandstone slabs held in place by iron bolts can be seen. Behind this is a large buried iron tank that presumably stored water from the spring. Run off water escapes into nearby water course to south east.

NTSMR 181418

Name Artificial mound in parkland immediately south of the main drive, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4995087610 **Type** MOUND

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sub-oval grassy mound immediately south of main drive through parkland to the south of Sizergh Castle. Appears to have been constructed from locally quarried stone and earth. Evidence of tree bowl of throw on the north facing side. Likely to have been constructed as a planting mound at the side of the main drive as part of one particular phase of parkland design.

NTSMR 181419

Name Ha-ha in parkland east of chapel wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5000787542 **Type** HA-HA

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Ha-ha located in parkland to south of Sizergh Castle. The ha-ha curves from a north west to south east direction to a modern culvert which passes beneath the drive. Drystone ha-ha wall with modern cement capping across the north west half. Drainage ditch runs along the base of the wall. The water issues from the springs on the edge and inside Chapel Wood. There is a steep earthwork bank visible at either end of the ha-ha which is less apparent in the central portion due to poaching and erosion by cattle.

NTSMR 181420

Name Possible artificial mound on the west side of the driveway in Sizergh Park **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5004087480 **Type** MOUND

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Possible artificial mound some 20m west of the main drive through Sizergh Park. It is located immediately south of the south eastern end of the ha-ha. The mound is a roughly circular domed mound with a possible tree bowl on the north facing side. Some limestone blocks on northern side adjacent to ha-ha.

NTSMR 181421

Name Possible burnt mound 15m north west of the ha-ha in Sizergh Park **Period** Bronze Age

NGR SD4999087520 **Type** BURNT MOUND

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Possible burnt mound in Sizergh Park located on the edge of an area of soft, churned up boggy ground to the north west of the ha-ha. The feature is a classic 'burnt mound' being kidney shaped with a depression or concavity on the western side. No sign of burnt stone on site although mound clearly contained stone. The site is today surrounded by wet boggy ground and is close to the site of at least two natural springs.

NTSMR 181422

Name Limestone quarry close to south east corner of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4989087340 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small limestone quarry worked to produce large square blocks. Numerous of these blocks are visible in groups or lines around the quarry. Others are visible in the base of the nearby field wall. There is a spoil heap to the east and downslope of the quarry.

NTSMR 181423

Name Limestone quarry adjacent to the eastern boundary wall of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4993087560 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Surface quarry located close to the north eastern corner of Chapel Wood. The quarry seems to be split over two levels, with the deeper quarry closest to the wall to the north. This quarry is a likely source of walling stone.

NTSMR 181424

Name Small limestone quarry in the north eastern corner of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4991087560 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small surface limestone quarry located in the north eastern corner of Chapel Wood. This surface quarry is a likely source of walling stone.

NTSMR 181425

Name Double bank and ditch in parkland approximately 100m south of Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4988887757 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK AND DITCH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Double bank and ditch earthwork curving through parkland to the south of Sizergh Castle. The western corner disappears under the south western corner of the present garden, while the eastern end runs out at a point to the south of the southern most extent of the pond. The abrupt end of the eastern end of the bank and ditch earthwork may suggest recent disturbance. This is further supported by the existence of a mound of redeposited earth against the inner edge of the earthwork which could have resulted from any work to break through the bank to create a clear view into the parkland. The function of the earthwork is difficult to understand. Its function as a former ha-ha, park pale or driveway are all possible.

NTSMR 181426

Name Area of broad ridge and furrow cultivation in parkland 80m south of Sizergh Castle **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD4984087760 **Type** BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Small area of broad ridge and furrow in parkland to the south of Sizergh Castle. The earthworks consist of five complete cultivation ridges, separated by a distance of 4.8m from ridge to ridge. The earthworks are lost beneath the garden wall to the north west, while the relationship between the ridge and furrow earthworks and the bank and ditch feature to the south east is unclear.

NTSMR 181427

Name Cairn along the north west boundary of Low Park Wood, **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5050088270 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Clearance cairn constructed using field clearance limestone fragments around a larger block of limestone pavement over 0.8m by 0.6m. Possible clearance cairn or boundary cairn.

- NTSMR** 181428
Name Cairn located along the north western boundary of Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5049088290 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources OA North Survey 2010
Description
 Clearance cairn located 2m inside the boundary of Low Park Wood. The cairn has a large fragment of limestone pavement at its northern end. It is surrounded by other smaller fragments of field clearance stone and other small quarried fragments. Possible clearance or boundary cairn.
- NTSMR** 181429
Name Stone cairn close to the north western boundary of Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5048088330 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources OA North Survey 2010
Description
 Cairn constructed from rounded fragments of limestone field clearance stone along with weathered fragments of sandstone. This material is piled around a larger fragment of limestone pavement. The cairn is located just 2m inside the boundary of Low Park Wood.
- NTSMR** 181430
Name Cairn located close to the north west boundary of Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5050088370 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources OA North Survey 2010
Description
 Clearance cairn constructed using field clearance limestone fragments and weathered fragments of other stone. Possible clearance cairn or boundary cairn.
- NTSMR** 181431
Name Cairn close to the north west boundary of Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5051088410 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources OA North Survey 2010
Description
 Clearance cairn constructed using field clearance limestone fragments around three large block of limestone pavement. Possible clearance cairn or boundary cairn located 2m from the boundary.
- NTSMR** 181432
Name Small cairn close to the north west boundary of Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5044088460 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources OA North Survey 2010
Description
 Small, elongated cairn constructed using field clearance limestone fragments and cobbles of sandstone. Possible clearance cairn or boundary cairn. Located 2m inside the boundary of Low Park Wood.
- NTSMR** 181433
Name Possible charcoal burning platform close to the northern boundary wall of Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5077088330 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources OA North Survey 2010
Description

Levelled earthwork platform approximately 30m from the northern boundary wall of Low Park Wood. The platform is a simple earthwork construction and is cut into on the southern edge and built up with earth along the northern edge.

NTSMR 181434

Name Corrugated iron shed or hut in Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5061088090 **Type** SHED

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Roughly square shed alongside route way through the central part of Low Park Wood. The shed is made from a simple square cut timber frame cloaked in corrugated in sheets in corrugated iron painted black. The door is missing and the hut is now quite derelict. There is no sign of what use this shed may have had in the past.

NTSMR 181435

Name Artificial mound to the north of the south drive to Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4994087630 **Type** MOUND

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Elongated gently sloping smooth mound located immediately north of driveway in Sizergh Park. This mound is likely to be an artificial mound constructed for landscape or aesthetic purposes. This mound is much larger than the mound on the opposite side of the drive. It is also possible that the construction of the south drive cut through a natural drumlin or mound to create the two artificial looking mounds seen today.

NTSMR 181436

Name Large area of broad ridge and furrow in parkland south east of Sizergh Castle **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD5003087730 **Type** BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Large area of broad ridge and furrow with faint earthworks which occupy a large part of the central area of Sizergh park to the south-east of the Sizergh Castle. The distance between ridge to ridge is roughly 7.5m. There is a total of 20 complete cultivation ridges, the ridges at the southern end of the park are more faint than those to the north.

NTSMR 181437

Name Ornamental gateway in the eastern corner of the formal garden, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5000187900 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Ornamental gateway in the eastern corner of the formal garden at Sizergh giving access from the garden to the northern part of Sizergh Park. The gateway is formed by two stumps of limestone pavement, supporting a seven bar iron gateway. The gateway is located on the central driveway, constructed in the early twentieth century, and either relates to its construction or to the subsequent redevelopment of the gardens in the 1920s.

NTSMR 181438

Name Levelled trackway issuing from the eastern corner of the formal gardens at Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5001287905 **Type** DRIVE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Length of former formal drive linking the gateway in eastern corner of garden with public highway (former route of the A6 to the east of the park wall). The former drive is visible through the park as an earthwork running roughly east to west, the line being picked out by three mature Hawthorne trees. After passing into the shelter belt along the eastern edge of the parkland the drive is visible as a leaf and moss covered raised earthwork. Part of the

surface of the drive is visible as a result of a deer trod and appears to be made up of crushed limestone fragments. At the far eastern end the trackway terminates in blocked gateway. The former gateway lacks any monumental or ornamental features suggesting it was for domestic staff or visitors. Neither the drive, garden gateway or blocked gateway is marked on the 1st Edition OS map of 1860. The slight recess in the park wall marking the gateway is also missing. The drive is truncated by a modern access road to the septic tank to the south.

NTSMR 181439

Name Ford across stream 40m east of the lake in front of Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5001087860 **Type** FORD

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Ford crossing the stream issuing from the lake to the east of Sizergh Castle.

NTSMR 181440

Name Former beech avenue along the north drive to Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5000688094 **Type** TREE AVENUE

Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Remains of a double row of mature beech trees flanking the north drive to Sizergh Castle. The avenue of trees is shown on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860 as a double row of 22 trees of which only 8 trees now remain. These trees appears to have started from a point just north-east of Sizergh Lodge and ended in line with the corner of the orchard wall.

NTSMR 181441

Name North drive leading to Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4995688050 **Type** DRIVE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Northern drive linking Sizergh Lodge in the north-east corner of the parkland to Sizergh Castle, via the Gardener's Cottage and northern wall of the orchard. The drive is shown as flanked with beech trees on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860. This drive provided access to visitors to Sizergh Castle in the 1960s who got off the bus at a spot known in Kendal as 'three mile hill' along the old A6 just north of Sizergh Lodge. There is no evidence of a monumental or ornamental gateway either to the north or south of Sizergh Lodge. However, local memory seems to recall a pair of large limestone pavement stoups on the drive leading up to Sizergh Lodge.

NTSMR 181442

Name Sizergh Lodge, Sizergh Castle **Period** Modern

NGR SD5007588139 **Type** LODGE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sizergh Lodge is located on the southern side of the north-east end of the northern drive linking Sizergh Castle with the old A6. The building has a date stone in the centre of the front elevation which bears the Strickland coat of arms and the date 1939.

NTSMR 181443

Name South drive leading to Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4987687647 **Type** DRIVE

Sources OS First Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

South drive originally linking Sizergh Castle with the line of the old A6 at a point opposite Low Sizergh Farm. The eastern end of the drive was altered after the construction of the existing Kendal bypass which resulted in modification of the drive to create the route used today. Before this time there was no gateway or entrance opposite the Strickland Arms Inn which was itself alongside the old A6 turnpike road. The south-eastern end of the original south drive can be seen as a low earthwork in the centre of the triangle of grass close to the point where the drive leaves its original route and heads south. From this spot the drive can be seen as a moss and vegetation covered

earthwork which runs up to the eastern park wall. The original southern drive appears to have had a impressive monumental entrance which is shown as a half moon shaped recess in the park wall on the 1st Edition OS map of 1860.

NTSMR 181444

Name Eastern extension to the ha-ha in Sizergh Park **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5009487474 **Type** HA-HA

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Continuation of the ha-ha recorded to the north west in Sizergh Park and further to the north west beyond Chapel Wood. The section of ha-ha in the shelter belt close to the south eastern corner of the park is more massive in construction than either of the other two sections.

NTSMR 181445

Name Site of well marked on modern OS map 50m south west of Nether Wells, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4973088680 **Type** WELL

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Site of well marked on modern OS map 50m south west of Nether Wells. The well is shown on the western side of a hedgerow between an orchard and pasture field. A spring is shown on the modern OS map 20m to the north east of the well which presumably acts as the source of the water. Investigations revealed a modern brick lined chamber on the eastern side of the boundary in the northern part of the orchard. The well is covered over by rotten railway sleepers. This is presumably the well marked on the modern OS map. The spring can be seen issuing from the base of a limestone rock face roughly 4m north of the well.

NTSMR 181446

Name Site of former pond 80m north west of Nether Wells, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4971088820 **Type** POND

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Site of pond marked on the 1st Ed OS map of 1860. This feature is shown supplying a stream which flows west before turning south to flow towards the site of a spring and well. The pond is now visible as a wet flesh filled with dark peaty soils partially covered by self sown trees. The area is now fenced off.

NTSMR 181447

Name Enclosed trackway 70m north west of Nether Wells, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4969088858 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Enclosed trackway linking Nether Wells with fields to the north. This access is no longer in use and the route is blocked by brambles and self seeded trees.

NTSMR 181448

Name Remains of field wall 90m north east of Nether Wells, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4980188855 **Type** WALL

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Remains of field wall in upper part of field to north of Nether Wells. This boundary is shown as extending to south to farmstead at Nether Wells. No replaced by post and wire fence.

NTSMR 181449

Name Parkland railings at northern edge of estate north of Nether Wells, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4983988966 **Type** RAILINGS

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Set of parkland railings now in disrepair at northern edge of the Sizergh Estate. Railings include five flat rails and a round top rail. There is a single line of stones placed along the base of the railings in parts.

NTSMR 181450

Name Limestone quarry in field 250m north east of Nether Wells, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4986088940 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Exposed quarried face in north east corner of field north east of Nether Wells. Quarry now partially hidden by a number of veteran ash and hawthorn trees. Probable source of walling stone. There is a turf covered bank of waste spoil material running parallel to the quarry face at a distance of 6m to 8m. The bank is roughly 2m in width and 1.2m high.

NTSMR 181451

Name Clearance Cairn on the western boundary of Whetstone Plantation, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5006088780 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Large heap of limestone pieces between 0.1m to 0.5m in size. The stone pile appears dumped on the upper western side of the field boundary with Whetstone Plantation.

NTSMR 181452

Name Orchard, south of Nether Wells, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4975088640 **Type** ORCHARD

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An orchard located on the south side of Nether Wells Farm. It is shown on the First Edition OS 25 inch mapping. The orchard is still in use and being managed and replanted today.

NTSMR 181453

Name Pile of stones close to the northern boundary of the western part of Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5034088170 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Pile of limestone blocks and fragments piled up close to the boundary of Low Park Wood. The pile includes blocks of limestone pavement over 1m in size. On the eastern side of this pile are a collection of more recently dumped limestone blocks which range in size from 0.2m to 0.5m.

NTSMR 181454

Name Pile of large limestone fragments and railway sleepers alongside boundary of Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD5036088170 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Pile of large limestone fragments, some up to and over 1m in size. Over the top of these stones are a number of railway sleepers which are largely rotten. The material is now largely hidden by vegetation.

NTSMR 181455

Name Gatepost, Brigsteer Brow, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4871989270 **Type** GATE PIER

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A prone gatepost just east of cattle grid off Brigsteer Brow. Rough hewn from limestone pavement. It has a metal gate latch and OS bench mark on the exposed top face indicating its probable removal from the boundary on Brigsteer road at the termination of a track from Helsington Barrows.

NTSMR 181456

Name Trackway, Windy Howe, Sizergh

Period Unknown

NGR SD4879789354 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sinuus holloway located adjacent to Brigsteer Road. There are stone clearance piles to the north side of the track. The trackway is orientated in a east-north-east/west-south-west direction as it curves over the brow of the hill.

NTSMR 181457

Name Quarries, Windy Howe, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4900389357 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Grouping of at least seven of eight shallow quarry scoops located on top of a ridge on Windy Howe. Each quarry scoop measures up to up to a maximum of 9m in diameter.

NTSMR 181458

Name Building platform east flank of Windy Howe, Sizergh

Period Unknown

NGR SD4906189260 **Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A possible rectangular earthen building platform located on a natural scarp on Windy Howe. It is platformed on the east and south sides and has a tree growing on the southern edge. There is a slight bank on the north side. The long axis is orientated north-west/south-east.

NTSMR 181459

Name Mound on east of Windy Howe, Sizergh

Period Unknown

NGR SD4911089228 **Type** MOUND

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An oval turf-covered mound with stones protruding in places. It is uncertain whether this is a natural feature or not.

NTSMR 181460

Name Trackway on east flank of Windy Howe, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4912289217 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A lightly sunken and indistinct trackway located on the eastern flank of Windy Howe. It does not follow the route shown on the OS mapping but follows the eastern edge of the field. It is orientated roughly north/south and the visible extent is approximately 200m long.

NTSMR 181461

Name Quarries on east flank of Windy Howe, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4911689200 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A pair of rectangular quarry scoops probably associated with wall construction. Each scoop measures about 7m

long by 6m wide and up to 0.4m deep. The co-ordinates for the scoops are: 349116 489200 and 349131 489161.

NTSMR 181462

Name Trackway to south of Windy Howe, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4901489015 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A trackway running east from St. John's Church. It is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping. In places the trackway survives as a holloway cut into the bedrock.

NTSMR 181463

Name Wall at north end of back Spring Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4870888758 **Type** WALL

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A sub-divisional boundary wall located in Back Spring Wood. It has completely collapsed and survives as a collapsed moss covered heap of stones measuring 3m wide at its greatest extent. The wall is orientated west-south-west/east-north-east with it curving more to the east on the eastern end. The wall forms part of the original extent of the northern boundary of Brigsteer Park.

NTSMR 181464

Name Trackway, Back Spring, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4882088174 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A vehicle track located within Back Spring Wood that is shown on modern mapping. It is well defined, cut into the hillside, slightly banked on the west side and it is well defined at the northern end.

NTSMR 181465

Name Quarry I, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4877089376 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An oval quarry associated with wall construction. It measures 4m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.5m deep.

NTSMR 181466

Name Quarry II, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4898589485 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Several oval and rectangular quarry scoops associated with wall construction.

NTSMR 181467

Name Quarry III, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4960490169 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A linear quarry scoop associated with wall construction. It is chopped into the bedrock leaving an exposed edge of bedrock.

NTSMR 181468

Name Shelter, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4961390243 **Type** SHELTER

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A sub-rectangular shelter with rounded ends. It is single celled with an entrance on the north-west side. It may be domestic rather than for stock. It survives as a mostly collapsed 0.5m wide drystone wall constructed of scree with parts covered in moss and lichen.

NTSMR 181469

Name Trackway I, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4878189614 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OS Second Edition 6" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A sinuous trackway cut into the slope and running across Helsington Barrows. It is located running roughly parallel with, but upslope to the east of the trackway depicted on the current OS mapping. The site is shown on the 2nd Edition OS 6 inch mapping.

NTSMR 181470

Name Trackway II, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4862589517 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A sinuous trackway slightly cut into the slope and running across Helsington Barrows. The site is shown on the 1st Edition OS 25 inch mapping.

NTSMR 181471

Name Dewpond, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4870789351 **Type** DEWPOND

Sources CW99; Correspondence/Desmond Holmes, 24 October 2000; OA North Survey 2010

Description

There is a large depression west of the footpath that leads from the road to Brigsteer village from Kendal. This is National Trust land and the footpath is the route along Scout Scar. The depression has been pointed out by guides and teachers for some years as a good example of a roadside dewpond at the top of a steep hill, even though it never retained water. Mr J. Atkinson ex of Fallen Yew, Underbarrow has described to the writer how and when this 'pond' was constructed. During the second world war there was a training camp for bren gun carrier crews nearby and Mr. Atkinson watched whilst two carriers dug the hole by corkscrewing on one track to make a 'hull down' defensive position. There are other similar 'dew ponds' on the route into Kendal which might also have been constructed by this method (CW99). According to correspondence from Desmond Holmes the site is indeed a dewpond. He states, 'Before the II World War the dew pond on our allotment was repaired by the Underley Estate workers every year until 1939. It no longer holds water and was not excavated by bren gun carriers' (Holmes 2000). OA North Field Visit 2010. A sub-circular flat bottomed bowl shaped depression with a slight external bank.

NTSMR 181472

Name Mounds, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh

Period Unknown

NGR SD4845289408 **Type** MOUND

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A flat bramble covered area on the southern end of Helsington Barrows. The area contains a series of small banks and mounds which are not natural in origin. These are of unknown date or function but are possibly associated with quarrying.

NTSMR 181473

Name Walkers' Cairn, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh

Period Modern

NGR SD4852089596 **Type** MARKER CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A conical stone mound/modern walkers' cairn. There is no evidence of a marker cairn shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

NTSMR 181474

Name Marker Cairn, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4860389686 **Type** MARKER CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A walkers' cairn that is situated on the summit of a rise.

NTSMR 181475

Name Marker Cairn, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4894790174 **Type** MARKER CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Ruinous footings of a circular pillar/boundary marker cairn. It has external facing stones and internal packing of stones.

NTSMR 181476

Name Quarries, Helsington Barrows, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4897090566 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

There are further small scale quarries in this area on the north-west side of Windy Howe. Including a pair of oval quarry scoops located adjacent to the enclosure wall.

NTSMR 181477

Name Enclosure, Windy Howe, Sizergh **Period** Unknown

NGR SD4890989245 **Type** ENCLOSURE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small probable stock fold surviving as an oval enclosure constructed of limestone scree and earth. It measures 8m long by 7m wide and has banks up to 0.5m wide and 0.3m high.

NTSMR 181478

Name Funerary Cairn, Windy Howe, Sizergh **Period** Prehistoric

NGR SD4896189269 **Type** BURIAL CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Circular stone cairn, mostly turf covered except in the centre and sat on a shelf between two outcropping ridges of limestone. It is constructed of very small fragments of limestone pavement. There was a slight but well-defined edge on the south side. There were possible larger kerb stones (3-4 of them) on the north-east side. There is a possible mound located 40m to the south-west of the cairn but it could not be investigated as it was completely covered in manure.

NTSMR 181479

Name Quarries, Windy Howe, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4903989178 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A series of adjoining amorphous quarry scoops.

NTSMR 181480

Name Boundary Wall, Brigsteer Brow, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4851089219 **Type** WALL
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Linear section of a now derelict boundary wall foundation. It is shown on the continuation of wall shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping.

NTSMR 181481

Name Spring, Brigsteer Brow, Sizergh **Period** Unknown
NGR SD4833089440 **Type** SPRING
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A spring shown on the current Ordnance Survey mapping. It measures 3m long by 2m wide with a back face up to 1m high.

NTSMR 181482

Name Trackway west of St. John's Church, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4876588768 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Curvilinear slightly sunken trackway running from Wells Garth towards St John's Church, Helsington. The trackway is partially shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping.

NTSMR 181483

Name Quarries south-west of St. John's Church, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4878188759 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Grouping of several quarry scoops on the east side of a boundary wall. They are all probably associated with wall construction.

NTSMR 181484

Name Trackway south-west of St. John's Church, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4880388777 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Roughly linear section of trackway located to the west of St John's Church, Helsington. It is possibly a denuded continuation of a trackway running towards it from the north and the section runs towards the access road to Holeslack Farm. It is partly shown on the current OS mapping.

NTSMR 181485

Name Trackway south end of Brigsteer Park, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4871887720 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sinuous trackway running the rough the south and west sides of Brigsteer Park Wood, from the carpark on the south-east end to Simm Well on the north-west end. It is shown on the modern and 1st Edition OS mapping.

NTSMR 181486

Name Barn, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4877987581 **Type** FARM BUILDING
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Ruinous rectangular farm building structure located on the east side of a putative ruinous farmstead (NTSMR 24306). The demolition of the site pre-dates the 1st Edition OS mapping. The surviving wall foundations are of double thickness construction and measure 0.7m wide. The structure is built into hillside on the east side with a flat platform/ramp above it which suggests that this was once a barn.

NTSMR 181487

Name Boundary Wall, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4876787513 **Type** BOUNDARY WALL

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A sub-divisional boundary wall located within the south end of Brigsteer Park Wood. The southern end running roughly north/south was probably the original enclosure wall around Sycamore field that has been superseded. South half on a N/S orientation. The northern end dog-legs around a putative farmstead (NTSMR 24306) which may suggest the farm utilised the enclosed field to the south-east of it.

NTSMR 181488

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4875187481 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sub circular charcoal burning platform cut into hillside on East by up to 1.0m. Revetted and faced with stone blocks on West side near trackway.

NTSMR 181489

Name Quarry Scoops, Savinbrow Quarry, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4865887452 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Four or five small quarry scoops located in a group on the slope above the main north/south running trackway through the woods and to the north of the large Savinbrow Quarry (NTSMR 24263). The area surrounding them has been coppiced.

NTSMR 181490

Name Sheepfold, Savinbrow Quarry, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4869987400 **Type** SHEEP FOLD

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A rectangular shelter or sheepfold located above a deep quarry scoop. The surviving walls form an L-shape with a 15m long ?drove wall on the east end and a 9m long by 6m wide rectangular structure on the north end. The walls are up to 0.7m wide and in places are partially turf-covered.

NTSMR 181491

Name Gateposts on opposite sides of the road, Levens/Brigsteer **Period** Post-Medieval
Road-Parkend Lane.

NGR SD4893387510 **Type** GATE PIER

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A pair of tall stone gateposts constructed of rough hewn limestone bedrock. There is evidence for hinges and fittings (metal) for gates. The gate is the southern entrance of what was Brigsteer Park and may have formed an imposing barrier.

NTSMR 181492

Name Parish Boundary, south side of Brigsteer Park, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD4884287457 **Type** PARISH BOUNDARY

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A roughly 190m long section of very large embanked earthen lynchet located along the alignment of the parish boundary between Sizergh and Levens. The boundary is shown as a field boundary on the 1st Edition OS mapping and as undefined on the current OS mapping. There are traces of a wall stub on the eastern end adjacent to the southern gateway into Brigsteer Park. The section of lynchet may have also formed part of the external park pale for Brigsteer Park.

NTSMR 181493

Name Narrow Ridge and Furrow, north-east of Cinderbarrow Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4886887453 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An area of shallow narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located on the south side of the parish boundary. It is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures 4m wide between ridges.

NTSMR 181494

Name Mound, north-east of Cinderbarrow Farm, Sizergh **Period** Unknown

NGR SD4888487526 **Type** MOUND

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An amorphous mound/platform that is partially geological. There is a slight bank located on the north side and the area has been used for dumping of stone/concrete and used as base for a sheep feeder. The site is of unknown date and function.

NTSMR 181495

Name Boundary Bank, north-east of Cinderbarrow Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4877387334 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sub-divisional field boundary bank shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping. It survives as an earthen bank orientated roughly north-east/south-west and there is evidence of fragmentary wall footings in several places.

NTSMR 181496

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4865287792 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Oval charcoal burning platform located adjacent to a trackway and cut into the slope on the east side. The platform measures up to 0.6m high on the west side. There are relict coppice stumps on it.

NTSMR 181497

Name Trackway, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4867587706 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A linear section of trackway orientated north/south and the visible section running for roughly 148m through Brigsteer Park Wood towards Savinbrow Quarry to the south (NTSMR 24263).

NTSMR 181498

Name Quarry, east of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4891887655 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Oval quarry associated with wall construction. Bedrock exposed on east side.

NTSMR 181499

Name Quarry, east of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4893587739 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Bowl shaped quarry used as a tip.

NTSMR 181500

Name Boundary Bank, east of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4905787798 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Slightly curvilinear field boundary bank located in the parkland to the east of Brigsteer Park Wood. The site survives as a slight earthen bank orientated roughly west/east. There are one veteran tree and several stumps surviving along its length. The boundary is not shown on any of the historic mapping and was presumably cleared when parkland was opened up on the west side of Sizergh Castle. There is a gap where two converging trackways run through the bank at a putative gateway.

NTSMR 181501

Name Drainage System, east of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Unknown

NGR SD4902087762 **Type** DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Numerous shallow linear gullies orientated roughly north-west/south-east and running across the open parkland on the east side of Brigsteer Park Wood. The gullies probably relate to underground clay drainage pipes rather than ridge and furrow

NTSMR 181502

Name Trackway from Brigsteer Park Car Park to Holeslack Spring Wood **Period** Unknown

NGR SD4904488081 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A linear trackway running across the parkland to the east of Brigsteer Park Wood in a south-west/north-east orientation towards the access road to Holeslack Farm. It is shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping.

NTSMR 181503

Name Trackway from Brigsteer Park to Back Spring **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4883988267 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A linear trackway running across the parkland to the east of Brigsteer Park Wood in a south/north orientation. It junctions onto another trackway on the south end and runs through Back Spring to the north. It is partially shown on the 2nd Edition OS and current mapping.

NTSMR 181504

Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, east of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4894088000 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An extensive area of shallow ridge and furrow cultivation located in the open parkland to the east of Brigsteer Park Wood. It is very slight and hard to discern on the ground but the overall area is approximately 320m long (north/south) by 170m wide. The majority of the cultivation ridges are orientated north-west/south-east whilst the northern end of the site has ridges orientated north-east/south-west. The ridges survive up to 0.2m high and are up to 5m wide between ridges.

NTSMR 181505

Name Funerary Cairn, east of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Bronze Age

NGR SD4903288100 **Type** BURIAL CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A well constructed sub-oval funerary cairn located on the top of a break of slope. It measures approximately 12m long by 11m wide and survives up to 0.6m high and is constructed of large stones, boulders and fragments of limestone outcrop. The cairn has possibly been disturbed on the western side and has recently been cleared of trees/scrub. There is no evidence of an external kerb or any internal features such as a cist. It is located on a very good viewpoint on top of the end of a limestone spur looking south.

NTSMR 181506

Name Boundary Stone, east of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Unknown

NGR SD4901088138 **Type** BOUNDARY STONE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A granite glacial erratic stone. It is a sheep rubbing stone that may have once been used as a boundary marker too.

NTSMR 181507

Name Quarry, south of Holeslack Spring, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4927387850 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A kidney-shaped quarry with the limestone bedrock just under the surface.

NTSMR 181508

Name Quarry, south of Holeslack Spring, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4926087813 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small oval-shaped limestone quarry.

NTSMR 181509

Name Boundary Wall, south of Holeslack Spring, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4921187942 **Type** BOUNDARY WALL

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Remnants of a field boundary wall foundation surrounding the western side of a copse on the south of Holeslack Spring. The boundary is shown on the 1st edition OS mapping. The boundary currently survives in part as low wall footings and also as a low stone bank measuring up to 1.5m wide and 0.3m high with hawthorn and blackthorn on top

NTSMR 181510

Name Quarries, Holeslack Spring, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4909488273 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Several small quarry scoops associated with wall construction. The largest scoop measures 8m long by 3m wide and is 0.5m deep.

NTSMR 181511

Name Quarry, west of Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4916788433 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

A large quarry scoop located in the woods on the west side of Holeslack Farm. The quarry has a large vertical face on the west end where the hill has been cut back. It is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

NTSMR 181512

Name Quarry, north end of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4848988404 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

A small sub-oval quarry scoop located to the east of a trackway running through the northern part of Brigsteer Park Wood. There is a gully running through the bottom of the site which runs to the west.

NTSMR 181513

Name Charcoal Burning Platform, north end of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4856788548 **Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

Sub-circular charcoal burning platform located and crossed by a trackway on the northern end of Brigsteer Park Wood. It measures approximately 9m in diameter, is cut 0.4m deep into the slope on the east side and its platform is raised up to 0.5m high on the west side.

NTSMR 181514

Name Bark Peelers Hut, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4881887817 **Type** BARK PEELERS HUT**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

A well preserved bark peelers hut located on the eastern side of Brigsteer Park Wood. It is oval in shape and measures 9m long by 8m wide and has earth and stone banked dwarf walls surviving to 1.2m wide by up to 0.4m high. There is an entrance on the west side with a large hood wall and chimney on the opposing end that measures up to 1.2m high.

NTSMR 181515

Name Quarries, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4859088344 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

A pair of rectangular quarry scoops located straddling the junction of a trackway on the eastern side of Brigsteer Park Wood. The quarries were probably used for wall construction and a vertical quarry faces are exposed in each of them.

NTSMR 181516

Name Drain, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** SD4845988168 **Type** DRAIN**Sources** Brigsteer Park Wood and Raw Moss, nd; OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010**Description**

A linear drain running within the western edge of Brigsteer Park Wood that drains Simm Well (NTSMR 24310). It consists of a partially infilled ditch with an upcast bank on the east side and is orientated north/south running parallel with the one of the peat moss drains. The ditch is up to 509m long by 5m wide in places and the bank survives up to 0.6m high. It is shown on a nineteenth century map of Brigsteer Park Wood and Raw Moss and the

First Edition OS 25" map.

NTSMR 181517

Name Dewpond, east of Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4958488541 **Type** DEWPOND

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A circular dewpond located in the north-east corner of a field on the east side of Holeslack Farm. The pond is 10m in diameter at the rim and 15m in diameter at the base of the mound. It is dished in the centre up to 0.7m deep and has been

embanked onto gently sloping ground on the south-west end where it is up to 1.5m high.

NTSMR 181518

Name Platform, Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4921988500 **Type** PLATFORM

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Rectangular earth and stone constructed terraced platform located in the field to the north of Holeslack Farm. It is probably modern in origin as there seems to be much heavy landscaping of the grounds surrounding the farm, although there is no visible modern construction material concrete within its build. The platform measures 23m long by 9.5m wide and is up to 0.8m high on the south end. It has been cut into the ground by 1.5m on the northern end.

NTSMR 181519

Name Clearance Cairn, in Holeslack Spring Wood **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4924688313 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Oval pile of moss covered stones in Holeslack Spring Wood. It is possibly part of a field boundary as there are some single stones running south-south-east from the cairn.

NTSMR 181520

Name Reservoir, south end of Holeslack Spring Wood **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4934287903 **Type** RESERVOIR

Sources Map of Sizergh Estate 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A reservoir located at the south end of Holeslack Spring Wood. It is first shown on the Map of Sizergh dated 1827 so was constructed at some point between then and the earlier mapping of 1784. It has a concrete-lined stone drain running to the north from the northern end and a sluice gate survives on south end of drain. Both reservoir and drain are shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping.

NTSMR 181521

Name Quarry, south-west of Holeslack Farm **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4908388342 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sub-rectangular quarry cutting into hillside in the woods on the south-west of Holeslack Farm. There is a single large quarry face on the north side exposed up to 3m high. There is spoil heaps and scree on the south side. A curvilinear shelter wall has been constructed inside the eastern end of the quarry. It measures 4m long by 0.6m wide and 0.5m high.

NTSMR 181522

Name Boundary Wall, west side of Holeslack Spring Wood **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4906988339 **Type** BOUNDARY WALL

Sources Map of Sizergh Estate 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A derelict linear boundary wall located on the east side of a small plantation on the west edge of Holeslack Spring Wood. It is shown on all the historic mapping survives as wall foundations measuring 47m long by 0.8m wide and 0.3m high.

NTSMR 181523

Name Bridge, Quagg's Road, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4858987344 **Type** BRIDGE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small limestone constructed single arch bridge carrying Quagg's Road over a drainage channel in Levens Moss. It has concrete mortar and the parapet has holes in the top, possibly to accommodate a railing.

NTSMR 181524

Name Culvert, Quagg's Road, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4847287387 **Type** CULVERT

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A limestone constructed culvert affording access to fields over a drainage channel adjacent to Quagg's Road.

NTSMR 181525

Name Culvert, Fiddler's Causeway, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4844087070 **Type** CULVERT

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A limestone constructed culvert affording access to fields over a drainage channel adjacent to Fiddler's Causeway.

NTSMR 181526

Name Culvert, Quagg's Road, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4826187477 **Type** CULVERT

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A limestone constructed culvert affording access to fields over a drainage channel adjacent to Quagg's Road.

NTSMR 181527

Name Culvert, Quagg's Road, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4806187504 **Type** CULVERT

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A limestone constructed culvert affording access to fields over a drainage channel adjacent to Quagg's Road.

NTSMR 181528

Name Peat Cutting, north of Quagg's Road, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4762187669 **Type** PEAT CUTTING

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small section of the northern end of the field has surviving peat within it. The surviving peat has a well-defined edge that is 1.2m higher than the rest of the wooded area, that has been cut and improved.

NTSMR 181529

Name Boundary Ditch, south of Quagg's Road, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4786887401 **Type** BOUNDARY DITCH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A linear ploughed-out field boundary conforming to enclosed fields on Levens Moss. The boundary survives as a shallow ditch orientated roughly north/south and measuring 165m long by 6.5m wide and 0.4m deep.

NTSMR 181530

Name Boundary Ditch, south of Quagg's Road, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4780087395 **Type** BOUNDARY DITCH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A linear ploughed-out field boundary conforming to enclosed fields on Levens Moss. The boundary survives as a shallow ditch orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measuring 180m long by 5m wide and 0.6m deep.

NTSMR 181531

Name Bridge, Lord's Plain Causeway, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4795586725 **Type** BRIDGE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small limestone constructed single arch hump-backed bridge carrying Lord's Plain Causeway over a drainage channel in Levens Moss. It has lime mortar and the well-defined parapet has metal bracing on top of it.

NTSMR 181532

Name Boundary Bank and ditch, north of Quagg's Road, Levens **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4843086933 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A linear derelict field boundary conforming to enclosed fields on Levens Moss. The fragmentary boundary survives as a shallow ditch and bank orientated roughly north/south and measuring 258m long. The ditch is 2.5m wide and 0.3m deep.

NTSMR 181533

Name Bridge, Quagg's House Farm, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4854786817 **Type** BRIDGE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small limestone constructed single arch hump-backed bridge carrying Lord's Plain Causeway over a drainage channel in Levens Moss. It has lime mortar and the well-defined parapet has metal bracing on top of it.

NTSMR 181534

Name Bridge, Fiddler's Causeway, Levens Moss **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4857187079 **Type** BRIDGE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small limestone constructed single arch hump-backed bridge carrying Fiddler's Causeway over a drainage channel in Levens Moss. It has lime mortar and rendered and the well-defined splayed parapets have metal bracing on top of them.

NTSMR 181535

Name Pond, north-west of Cinderbarrow Farm, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4860387213 **Type** POND

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A modern pond located to the north-west of Cinderbarrow Farm. The pond and wet areas of the field are associated with drainage running from a spring at the farm, and is possibly also used as an overflow from the slurry tank on the west side of

NTSMR 181536

Name Bridge, west of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4853887842 Type BRIDGE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

The limestone footings of a small bridge spanning the main drain on the eastern side of Levens Moss, at the boundary of Brigsteer Park Wood. The superstructure of the bridge is a modern flat concrete slab.

NTSMR 181537

Name Mound, Park Moss, Sizergh Period Modern

NGR SD4839187734 Type MOUND

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A sub-rectangular mound or peat stack located in an improved field on what was once Park Moss. It is probably modern in date.

NTSMR 181538

Name Bridge, west of Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4846088105 Type BRIDGE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

The limestone footings of a small bridge spanning the main drain on the eastern side of Levens Moss, at the boundary of Brigsteer Park Wood. The superstructure of the bridge is a modern flat concrete slab.

NTSMR 181539

Name Culvert, Owlet Lane, Sizergh Period Modern

NGR SD4843288436 Type CULVERT

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A modern culvert affording access to fields over a drainage channel along Owlet Lane. The surviving structure is a modern replacement to a destroyed culvert surviving on the north-west bank of the drain.

NTSMR 181540

Name Bridge, west of Park End Farm Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4837188793 Type BRIDGE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

The limestone footings of a small bridge spanning the main drain on the eastern side of Park Moss below Park End Farm. The superstructure of the bridge consists of two limestone slabs.

NTSMR 181541

Name Peat Cutting, Park Moss, Sizergh Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4822187836 Type PEAT CUTTING

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

The exposed crescent-shaped edge of peat cutting on the western edge of Park Moss. The land to the west remains uncut and survives as currently wooded enclosures. The well-defined edge of cutting is raised 2.5m-3m higher on the west side than where the peat has been cut to the east. The edge of Park Moss is defined by an old hedge-topped boundary bank with a ditch on the east side.

NTSMR 181542

Name Peat Cutting, Park Moss, Sizergh Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4840187623 Type PEAT CUTTING

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Relict evidence of peat cutting on the southern edge of Park Moss. a field enclosure contains corduroy ridges orientated roughly north-east/south-west.

NTSMR 181543

Name Cascade, Park End Farm, Sizergh

Period Modern

NGR SD4853388919 **Type** CASCADE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

The stream located in the field to the north of Park End Farm has been modified at some point into a cascade. Stones have been cleared and pools created, one of which has a ceramic bowl within it. There are modern drains running into the water course.

NTSMR 181544

Name Water Trough, Park End Farm, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4848188869 **Type** TROUGH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A rectangular stone water trough located on Parkend Lane adjacent to Park End Farm. It is adjacent to a water smoot within the garden wall.

NTSMR 181545

Name Trackway, south-west of Park End Farm, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4843388656 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A sinuous trackway running downslope to the moss on the south-west side of Park End Farm. It is approximately 626m long and has been cut into the slope with a slight revetment wall on the west side. It is partially shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping.

NTSMR 181546

Name Boundary Wall, south-west of Park End Farm, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4846588660 **Type** WALL

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Fragmentary roughly linear wall foundations located in a field to the south-west of Park End Farm. It is orientated roughly north-west/south-east but curves to the north-west on the northern end where it reaches a boundary junction at some field gates. It is shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

NTSMR 181547

Name Lodge, Brigsteer Park, Sizergh

Period Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD4854488666 **Type** GATE LODGE

Sources Book of Sizergh 1784; Map of Park End Farm 1819; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Rectangular foundations of a range of buildings surviving partially beneath the barn at Park End Cottage (NTSMR 26407). The range has three cells and measures 26m long by 7m wide with part turf-covered wall foundations 3m wide by up to 0.5m high. The foundations are keyed into the base of the west side of the barn. The area containing the ruins, which whilst probably a farmstead structure, may have functioned as a lodge for Brigsteer Park. The plot of land was outlined as an enclosure belonging to Sizergh Castle Estate in the Book of Sizergh, dated 1784 and has two unroofed structures in 'Old Barn Close' shown on a Map of Park End Farm, dated 1819. The rest of Park End Farm landholding was not owned by the estate. This suggests that the estate had a structure on the outside of the park at this location adjacent to its northern entrance.

NTSMR 181548

Name Boundary Wall, south-east of Park End Farm **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4862688786 **Type** WALL
Sources Sizergh Estate Plan 1827; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sub-divisional field boundary located in the field south-east of Park End Farm. The southern end is shown on the Sizergh Estate Plan of 1827. It is not shown on any historic OS mapping. The wall footing, orientated roughly north/south only has one course of stone partially exposed up to 0.3m high on the steep slope.

NTSMR 181549

Name Trackway, Brigsteer Park Wood **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4873288240 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Roughly linear trackway running inside of Brigsteer Park Wood, and parallel with the large deer park wall on the east side of Parkend Lane.

NTSMR 181550

Name Quarry, Brigsteer Park Wood **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4878988101 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An oval quarry located within Brigsteer Park Wood and adjacent to the deer park wall on the east side of Parkend Lane. It measures approximately 12m long by 7m wide and is up to 1m deep.

NTSMR 181551

Name Quarry, Brigsteer Park Wood **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4888787828 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A pair of adjacent small sub-rectangular quarries located within Brigsteer Park Wood and adjacent to the deer park wall on the east side of Parkend Lane. Each measures approximately 10m long by 5m wide and up to 0.7m deep.

NTSMR 181552

Name Quarry, Brigsteer Park Wood **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4891387842 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small oval quarry scoop located within Brigsteer Park Wood and adjacent to the deer park wall on the east side of Parkend Lane. It measures approximately 8m long by 6m wide and up to 1.2m deep.

NTSMR 181553

Name Quarry, Brigsteer Park Wood **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4890887881 **Type** LIMESTONE QUARRY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small oval quarry scoop located within Brigsteer Park Wood and adjacent to the deer park wall on the east side of Parkend Lane. It measures approximately 8m long by 6m wide and up to 1.2m deep.

NTSMR 181554

Name Narrow Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, west of Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4962787999 **Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located in the field adjacent to the west side of Sizergh Castle. The cultivation

ridges are aligned roughly east-north-east/west-south-west and survive up to 4m wide between ridges by only 0.2m high.

NTSMR 181555

Name Culvert, west of Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4955988084 **Type** CULVERT

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small culvert affording farm vehicle access across the drain leading between the reservoir and the castle. The culvert is

constructed or rendered completely in concrete and measures 15m long by 5m wide and 1m high. It has an aperture stepped-in on the west side which is the probable site of a sluice gate.

NTSMR 181556

Name Gate Stoup, Ashbank Lane, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4940487797 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Large ornamental gate with stoups constructed of large slabs of limestone pavement/bedrock. The gate is probably located on the eastern end Brigsteer Park where Ashbank Lane would have entered the deer park. The wall adjacent to the gateway is butted against by walls to the west and east.

NTSMR 181557

Name Water Trough, east of Hare Park, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4973487677 **Type** TROUGH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A concrete water trough located on the field boundary to the east of Hare Park. It measures 1.5m long by 0.3m wide and is 0.5m high.

NTSMR 181558

Name Boundary Bank, Hare Park, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4955687656 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Surviving linear section of east/west orientated field boundary located within Hare Park wood. The boundary survives as a bank of earth and stone construction that measures 98m long by 3m wide and up to 0.6m high. The boundary is shown on all the historic mapping and was the original line of the boundary before Hare Park wood was enlarged between 1827 and

NTSMR 181559

Name Boundary Bank, Hare Park, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4950787656 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Surviving linear section of north/south orientated field boundary located within Hare Park wood. The boundary survives as a bank of earth and stone construction that measures 60m long by 3m wide and up to 0.6m high. The northern half of the boundary consists the original east side of the enclosure wall of Hare Park prior to its expansion between 1827 and 1859.

NTSMR 181560

Name Funerary Cairn, Hare Park, Sizergh **Period** Bronze Age

NGR SD4948387671 **Type** BURIAL CAIRN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A large circular stone-constructed mound located in the original enclosure on Hare Park Wood, in the now north-west quarter of the enclosure. The site is most likely to be a large funerary cairn measuring 35m in diameter by up to 2m high and sat in a flat area on the edge of a scarp looking north-east towards the castle. It is constructed of tightly packed small/medium-sized angular stones. The site could alternatively have been a prospect mound, used as a viewpoint set with a small enclosure from which to admire the castle. The site is definitely not a rabbit warren.

NTSMR 181561

Name Trackway, west of Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4974187935 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A short section of trackway leading from a gateway on the west side of the castle and around to the west side of the ornamental pond. It is shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping and now survives as a low earthen lynchet.

NTSMR 181562

Name Septic or Water Tank, east of Nether Walls Farm, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4997288568 **Type** WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A mostly demolished septic or water tank measuring approximately 5m long by 3m wide and 0.5m high. It is set in a small wooded enclosure and survives as a footing of internally concrete skimmed brick walls. It is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

NTSMR 181563

Name Site of Building, Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5072587850 **Type** BUILDING

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A building depicted within Low Park Wood on a map of Low Park wood coppicing. The structure may have been associated with the New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works. The site has been destroyed by the construction of a caravan park.

NTSMR 181564

Name Boundary Bank, Birdshew, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5039787156 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Curvilinear section of boundary bank consisting of the original southern edge of Birdshew plantation. The bank measures 44m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The western end has been truncated by the dual carriageway and the area is covered in scrub which has extended out from the woodland.

NTSMR 181565

Name Gate Stoup, Low Sizergh Farm **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5016687657 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Large ornamental gate with stoups constructed of large slabs of limestone pavement/bedrock. It is located at the main entrance on the western side of Low Sizergh Farm. The gate stoups have probably been moved from their original positions to widen the entrance at some point.

NTSMR 181566

Name Plantation, north of Ashbank Lane, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4913687850 **Type** PLANTATION

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A sub-oval plantation located in the parkland to the west of Sizergh Castle and just to the north of Ashbank Lane. The plantation is a modern fenced area as it is not shown on any of the historic OS mapping.

NTSMR 181567

Name Drain, west of Sizergh Castle

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4951788078 **Type** DRAIN

Sources Map of Sizergh Estate 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A drain feeding the ornamental pond on the west side of Sizergh Castle from a reservoir located to the south of Holeslack Spring Wood. The western end of the drain has a concrete sluice and run-off from the reservoir and there is a further sluice attached to a culvert crossing the drain at its centre. The drain is open and measures approximately 503m long by 3m wide and is up to 1m deep. It is first shown on the Map of Sizergh dated 1827 so was constructed at some point between then and the earlier mapping of 1784.

NTSMR 181568

Name Ornamental Pond, west of Sizergh Castle

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4976487961 **Type** POND

Sources Map of Sizergh Estate 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An ornamental pond located on the west side of Sizergh Castle. It is first shown on the Map of Sizergh dated 1827 so was constructed at some point between then and the earlier mapping of 1784. It is fed from a reservoir to the west by a drain and measures approximately 75m long by 30m wide. The pond is contained by a stone retaining wall on the east end which has a sluice gate and an internal culvert in the centre.

NTSMR 181569

Name Plantation, west of Chapel Wood, Sizergh

Period Modern

NGR SD4959387372 **Type** PLANTATION

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A rectangular plantation located in the south-west corner of a field to the south-west of Sizergh Castle. The plantation is a modern fenced area as it is not shown on any of the historic OS mapping.

NTSMR 181570

Name Tree Belt, Ash Bank, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4948687330 **Type** TREE BELT

Sources Parchment Map of Sizergh Estate 1771; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An ornamental planting of a single thickness of broadly interspersed ash trees placed upon the parish boundary running across the ridgeline above and to the south of Sizergh Castle. The trees are shown on the parchment map of Sizergh Estate dated 1771 and also on the left-hand edge of a painting of the estate held in the castle. The planting originally encompassed the entire area of what is called Ash Bank but only the trees on the ridgeline and those on Ashbank land survive.

NTSMR 181571

Name Water Tank, west side of Holeslack Farm, Sizergh

Period Modern

NGR SD4917288432 **Type** WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

Sources OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A modern water tank located in the garden on the west side of Holeslack Farm. The tank is collecting water from a spring (possibly Holeslack Spring) shown at this location on the 1st Edition OS mapping.

NTSMR 181572

Name Birdshew Plantation, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD5038287189 **Type** PLANTATION

Sources Parchment Map of Sizergh Estate 1771; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A plantation first shown on the Map of Sizergh Estate, dated 1771. The plantation is extant although its south-west corner has been truncated by the construction of the dual carriageway.

NTSMR 181573

Name South Drive Gateway, Sizergh Castle

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD5011887613 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The original southern drive appears to have had a impressive monumental entrance which is shown as a half moon shaped recess in the park wall on the 1st Edition OS map of 1860. This recess still exists in woodland today, although one section of the wall has collapsed. The limestone used to create this recess has been shaped into square blocks to create a more formal or impressive effect and appears to have been wall topped with three strands of wire held in place by short iron struts built into the top course of the wall. The recess wall has a large triangular limestone coping, part of which has now fallen. The original gateway has been blocked using square cut limestone and the original gateway opening is only visible in the lowest courses. A large and impressive lime tree stands on the northern side of the former gateway.

NTSMR 181574

Name Orchard, south of Holeslack Farm

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4924888396 **Type** ORCHARD

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Shown on OS 1st Edition 25 inch mapping. The orchard is still partially extant.

NTSMR 181575

Name Orchard, east of Low Sizergh Farm

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD5026387649 **Type** ORCHARD

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Shown on OS 1st Edition 25 inch mapping. No longer extant.

NTSMR 181576

Name Orchard, north-east of Fell Side Farm

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD5001387074 **Type** ORCHARD

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Site of former orchard, shown on the First Edition OS 25 inch mapping. The orchard is still partially extant. The orchard is shown as an inverted L-shaped enclosure occupying the central part of the small field grouping immediately north-east of Fellside Farm. The pattern of field boundaries has changed considerably since 1860. However, a modern orchard has been planted occupying two of the four fields that now exist immediately north-east of Fellside Farm.

NTSMR 181577

Name Middle Plantation, Sizergh

Period Post-Medieval

NGR SD4947986767 **Type** PLANTATION

Sources Map of Sizergh Estate 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A plantation first shown on the Map of Sizergh Castle Estate dated 1827. It probably pre-dated this as this part of the estate was not shown on earlier mapping as it was not contained in the estate. The plantation was expanded to the west in the nineteenth century and it is still partially extant. Its original extents were approximately 180m long by 50m wide.

NTSMR 181578

Name Orchard, south-west of Park End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4843188836 **Type** ORCHARD
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An orchard located on the south-west side of Park End Farm. It is shown on the First Edition OS 25 inch mapping. The orchard is still partially extant.

NTSMR 181579

Name Orchard, south of Sizergh Cottages, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4998287233 **Type** ORCHARD
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An orchard located on the south side of Sizergh Cottages. It is shown on the First Edition OS 25 inch mapping. The site is no longer extant.

NTSMR 181580

Name Orchard, south of Strickland Arms, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5002487232 **Type** ORCHARD
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An orchard located on the south side of Strickland Arms. It is shown on the First Edition OS 25 inch mapping. The site is still partially extant.

NTSMR 181581

Name Orchard, west of Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4915488437 **Type** ORCHARD
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An orchard located on the west side of Holeslack Farm. It is shown on the First Edition OS 25 inch mapping. The site is no longer extant.

NTSMR 181582

Name Orchard, Park End Cottage, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4861388664 **Type** ORCHARD
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An orchard located at Park End Cottage. It is shown on the First Edition OS 25 inch mapping. The site is no longer extant and is now a garden.

NTSMR 181583

Name Orchard, north-west of Park End Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4848788882 **Type** ORCHARD
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An orchard located on the north-west side of Park End Farm. It is shown on the First Edition OS 25 inch mapping. The site is no longer extant and is now a garden.

NTSMR 181584

Name Plantation, south-west of Holeslack Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4905088333 **Type** PLANTATION
Sources Parchment Map of Sizergh Estate 1771; Map of Sizergh Estate 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small rectangular walled enclosure located to the south-west of Holeslack Farm. It is first shown on the Map of

Sizergh Estate, dated 1771 as possibly containing plantation. The enclosure is extant with walls surviving on all but the eastern end, where it has collapsed to foundation level. There are many rabbit smoots on the bottom of the walls, possibly implying that the enclosure may have also had a warren function.

NTSMR 181585

Name Coppice, south of Nether Wells, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4971788418 **Type** COPPICE

Sources Parchment Map of Sizergh Estate 1771; Map of Sizergh Estate 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A wood first shown from the Sizergh Estate Map, dated 1771. The wood contains evidence of old coppice stools, in particular along the southern external earthen boundary bank, where a plashed hedge is also evident.

NTSMR 181586

Name Wood, north-west of Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4978687995 **Type** WOOD

Sources Book of Sizergh 1784; Map of Sizergh Estate 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small enclosed copse of trees planted on the north-west edge of the gardens at Sizergh Castle. The site was probably planted between 1771 and 1786 as it is first shown in the Book of Sizergh, dated 1786. The copse pre-dated the construction of a pond on its southern end and is still extant today.

NTSMR 181587

Name Wood, north of Sizergh Lodge, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5006588183 **Type** WOOD

Sources Book of Sizergh 1784; Map of Sizergh Estate 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Site of a small enclosed copse of trees planted on the edge of the road entrance of the northern carriage drive of Sizergh Castle. The site was probably planted between 1771 and 1786 as it is first shown in the Book of Sizergh, dated 1786. The copse is shown on the OS 2nd Edition 6 inch mapping but is no longer extant.

NTSMR 181588

Name Gateway, east of Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5011587703 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources Parchment Map of Sizergh Estate 1771; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A gateway providing access from the parkland around Sizergh Castle towards Low Sizergh Farm. The ornamental gate stoups are constructed of slabs of limestone pavement/bedrock. The site and the trackway leading to it were only depicted on the Map of Sizergh Castle Estate, dated 1771. The gateway is extant.

NTSMR 181589

Name Wood, Park Moss, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4830588410 **Type** WOOD

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The site of a defined area of woodland located on the northern edge of Park Moss and on the parish boundary. It was called 'The Oaks' and was depicted on the 1st Edition OS mapping. The land has since been cleared and improved.

NTSMR 181590

Name Trackway, west of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4975487512 **Type** TRACKWAY

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A long linear trackway located on the west side of Chapel Wood and running south from Sizergh Castle to Sizergh Fell. It is shown on the OS 1st Edition 25 inch mapping. The trackway is extant and survives as a slight raised turf-covered feature.

NTSMR 181591

Name Loose Box, Low Sizergh Farm, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5021187696 **Type** LOOSE BOX

Sources Whittaker, 1986; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A Loosebox recorded on the north side of Low Sizergh Farm. It is marked as Building 2 in the VBS but has no description. The plan shows a two celled single storey rectangular structure.

NTSMR 181592

Name Brigsteer Deer Park, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD4889088031 **Type** DEER PARK

Sources Saxton, 1576; Jeffrey, 1770; Parchment Map 1777; Book of Sizergh 1784; Map of Sizergh 1827; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Brigsteer deer park, located to the west of Sizergh Castle. It was probably emparked in 1361 and it's original extent was possibly as large as 230 acres. The park is shown as early as Saxton's county map of 1576. An entrance gateway survives on the southern end which is attached to the a large lynchet boundary, possibly part of the medieval park pale (NTSMR 181491 and 181492). The park was rationalised in the early eighteenth century, possibly around 1713 when Parkend Lane was formalised as a common lane between Brigsteer and Levens with a large deer park wall on the east side. The deer park had been sub-divided west and east of Parkend Lane, to the west Low Brigsteer Park Wood was managed commercially. There are many charcoal burning platforms evident and a greater density of veteran trees. The eastern portion, High Brigsteer Park was enclosed with a tall (c 2m high) stone wall with internal overhanging coping stones to keep deer in. The extent of the new park was 127 acres and is shown on Jefferys' county map of 1770. This park was more open in aspect with a mixture of wooded areas and open parkland lawns for the deer.

NTSMR 181593

Name Sizergh Deer Park, Sizergh **Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval

NGR SD4994787689 **Type** DEER PARK

Sources Saxton, 1576; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Sizergh castle deer park, located surrounding the south side of the castle. The documentary and archaeological evidence would point to the original deer park located adjacent to Sizergh Castle at Low Park Wood (NTSMR 181332) being disparked and a more genteel parkland being created to the south of the Castle. This 'new Sizergh Park' is up to 63 acres in extent and conforms to a reduction in size of the parks on the Sizergh Estate (eg Brigsteer Park) in the seventeenth-eighteenth centuries. The park was walled in much the same way as Brigsteer Park and contained wooded areas at Chapel Wood and Black Earth, interspersed with open parkland lawns for the deer. The putative new park is described in 1687-8 when Thomas Denton described the estate as 'Sysergh, a seat and manor of Sir Thomas Strickland' in the middle of a park'. In c1691-3 Thomas Machell described Sizergh Hall as being 'surrounded with woods with a Park at the door'.

NTSMR 181594

Name Gateway, east of Sizergh Castle **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5011587937 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A blocked gateway providing access from a relicts driveway on the eastern side of Sizergh Castle.

NTSMR 181595

Name Drain, east of Sizergh Castle **Period** Modern

NGR SD5004287848 **Type** DRAIN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A modern drain used to manage water from the pond constructed on the east side of Sizergh Castle in the 20th century. The alignment was shown previously as a field boundary on the historic mapping. It is associated with a pump house on the western end (NTSMR 26429).

NTSMR 181596
Name Trackway, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4877787843 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Access trackway running through Brigsteer Park Wood.

NTSMR 181597
Name Trackway, Brigsteer Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4863188370 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Access trackway running through Brigsteer Park Wood.

NTSMR 181598
Name Trackway, Back Spring Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4877288207 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Access trackway running through Back Spring Wood.

NTSMR 181599
Name Trackway, Back Spring Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4882788475 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Access trackway running through Back Spring Wood.

NTSMR 181600
Name Trackway, Holeslack Spring Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD4930288155 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Access trackway running through Holeslack Spring Wood.

NTSMR 181601
Name Trackway, Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5074788021 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Access trackway running through Low Park Wood.

NTSMR 181602
Name Trackway, Low Park Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SD5056188162 **Type** TRACKWAY
Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Access trackway running through Low Park Wood.

NTSMR 181603

Name Tree Belt east of Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD5008987792 **Type** TREE BELT

Sources Book of Sizergh Estate 1784; Map of Sizergh 1827; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An ornamental planting of a tree shelter belt, masking the parkland and castle from the turnpike road to the east. The current belt

has been much modified and runs the entire length of the boundary between the gate lodge and the woods at Black Earth. It measures 750m long north/south by 45m wide. The original extents are depicted in the Book of Sizergh, dated 1784 and map of Sizergh Estate, dated 1827 where the belt only reached to the south of the drain running through the park (NTSMR 181595).

NTSMR 181604

Name Site of Lime Kiln, west of Chapel Wood, Sizergh **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR SD4980387551 **Type** LIME KILN

Sources Map of Sizergh 1827; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The field is named 'lime kiln field' on the estate map of Sizergh dated 1827. OA North Field Visit 2010. There is no surviving earthwork evidence for a lime kiln at this location but there is an adjacent surface quarry which would have provided the raw material (NTSMR 181415).

NTSMR 181605

Name Gate Pier, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4977587852 **Type** GATE PIER

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A pair or large ornamental gateposts constructed of large rectangular blocks of limestone pavement. The posts have been removed from their original position, probably at the entrance to the farmyard of High Sizergh Farm and are placed adjacent to the western wall of the yard.

NTSMR 181606

Name Gateway, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4986588007 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A gateway within the wall on the north side of the kitchen garden. It consists of two narrow angular quarried limestone gateposts.

NTSMR 181607

Name Doorway, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4984887995 **Type** DOORWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A rustic arched doorway set into the wall between the kitchen garden and the herbaceous border.

NTSMR 181608

Name Cold Frame, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4986787995 **Type** GLASSHOUSE

Sources OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A rectangular cold frame, one of a pair located to the east of a greenhouse in the kitchen garden. It is constructed

of limestone blocks with frame angled down to the east. It originally had a small external stove on the south-west corner to provide heat.

NTSMR 181609

Name Cold Frame, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4987187994 **Type** GLASSHOUSE

Sources OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A rectangular cold frame, one of a pair located to the east of a greenhouse in the kitchen garden. It is constructed of limestone blocks with frame angled down to the east. It originally had a small external stove on the south-west corner to provide heat.

NTSMR 181610

Name Greenhouse, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4987587994 **Type** GLASSHOUSE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Footings for a modern greenhouse within the kitchen garden. It is constructed of concrete footings with a flagged pathway down the middle.

NTSMR 181611

Name Flower Boxes, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4987688004 **Type** TROUGH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Three small rectangular flower boxes located in the kitchen garden. They are of rough-hewn limestone.

NTSMR 181612

Name Doorway, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4986187993 **Type** DOORWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Ornamental doorway located on the south side of the kitchen garden and behind the greenhouse. It probably forms an entrance into one of the potting sheds on the south wall of the garden. It has an arch above the door which is constructed of two finely carved blocks, possibly re-used from elsewhere.

NTSMR 181613

Name Fishpond, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4995288019 **Type** FISHPOND

Sources Map of Sizergh 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Slight remains of a fish pond located in the north-east end of the orchard on the north end of the kitchen gardens. It was constructed at some point between 1784 and 1827 and was originally curvilinear in shape. The is shown as being progressively silted up on the historic mapping and now only survives as a slightly amorphous depression within the orchard. The depression occasionally floods in heavy rain.

NTSMR 181614

Name Tennis Court, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4993387984 **Type** TENNIS COURT

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A derelict tennis court located partially within the kitchen garden that post-dates the late 1920 redevelopment of the gardens. The levelled platform is currently turf-covered.

NTSMR 181615

Name Tennis Court, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern
NGR SD4991687977 **Type** TENNIS COURT
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An extant tennis court located partially within the kitchen garden that post-dates the late 1920 redevelopment of the gardens. The court has recently been renovated.

NTSMR 181616

Name Pavilion, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern
NGR SD4990287969 **Type** PAVILION
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An extant pavilion located on the west side of the tennis courts. It post-dates the late 1920 redevelopment of the gardens and has recently been renovated. It is a single storey rectangular stone-built structure with a slate roof and a wooden awning on the front facing the courts.

NTSMR 181617

Name Gateway, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval
NGR SD4998287980 **Type** GATEWAY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A gateway within the wall on the east side of the kitchen garden. It consists of two small quarried limestone gateposts.

NTSMR 181618

Name Ornamental Pond, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval
NGR SD4987787933 **Type** ORNAMENTAL POND
Sources Map of Sizergh 1827; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A short-lived ornamental pond, now removed that was located on the north side of Sizergh Castle in an area now containing the rock garden. It was first shown on the Map of Sizergh dated 1827 so was constructed at some point between then and the earlier mapping of 1784 and had been demolished by the time of the First Edition OS mapping. The rock garden is sunken in the centre which may relate to earth-moving in construction of the pond rather than for the later garden.

NTSMR 181619

Name Prospect Mound, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval
NGR SD4993787939 **Type** PROSPECT MOUND
Sources Map of Sizergh 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A circular mound located to the north-east of the castle. was named the 'bastion' and possibly relates to a prospect mound for viewing the castle and surrounding park and garden. It was first shown on the Map of Sizergh dated 1827 so was constructed at some point between then and the earlier mapping of 1784 and had been demolished by the time of the 1899 OS mapping. The site was partially located in what was to become the Wild Garden.

NTSMR 181620

Name Wild Garden, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern
NGR SD4994887922 **Type** WILD GARDEN
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

The Wild Garden, located on the east side of the castle. It was constructed in the early twentieth century prior to the redevelopment of the gardens in the 1920s. The area was the earlier part of the site of the 'bastion' viewpoint. At the summit of the garden there are still good views looking into the parkland. Prior to the garden being created it was probably deliberately planted with trees (shown on the historic mapping) skirting the summit and the base of

the slope, probably to form a backdrop to the prospect mound.

NTSMR 181621

Name Ornamental Lake, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4992887865 **Type** ORNAMENTAL LAKE

Sources Higham and Buckler engraving 1822; Map of Sizergh 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The ornamental lake located in front of the Terraced Garden on the east side of Sizergh Castle. The original layout was first shown on an engraving dated 1822 and the Map of Sizergh dated 1827 so was constructed at some point between then and the earlier mapping of 1784. It consisted of a small semi-circular pond. The pond became derelict and infilled with scrubby trees by the turn of the twentieth century and it was first remodelled during the works to construct the central driveway, and a small triangular offshoot of the pond ran to the east of the original. The 1920s redevelopment of the gardens extended the ponds to become a large ornamental lake with a small island offset from its middle. The lake has a concrete outside skin and has a drainage sluice on the south-east end. It was dredged for the first time in 1984.

NTSMR 181622

Name Footbridges, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4998387873 **Type** FOOTBRIDGE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A pair of small bridges crossing the drainage channels on the south-east of the ornamental lake, and adjacent to the pump house. They consist of flat stone slabs and the eastern bridge has recently been replaced.

NTSMR 181623

Name Terraced Garden, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4988787877 **Type** TERRACED GARDEN

Sources Parchment Map of Sizergh 1771; Book of Sizergh 1784; Higham and Buckler engraving 1822; Map of Sizergh 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The Terraced Garden, located on the east side of the castle. It consists of a flat area adjacent to the castle with an outer sloping area of ground running down to a parapet surmounting the west edge of the ornamental lake. It is depicted on all the historic mapping. It originally contained a splayed ramp leading down to a smaller pond, that was depicted on the 1822 engraving of the castle, but this was replaced in the twentieth century by a stairway leading down to a waterfall. The gnarled tree at the south end is a False Acacia and being about 250 years old is probably the oldest plant in the garden.

NTSMR 181624

Name Garden Steps, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4987887851 **Type** GARDEN STEPS

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A walled flight of stone steps running down the south-western edge of the Terraced Garden. They are part of the late 1920s redevelopment of the gardens.

NTSMR 181625

Name Boat Store, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4988787848 **Type** BOAT STORE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An open-sided boat store located inset in the base of a retaining wall on the south end of the ornamental lake. It is part of the late 1920s redevelopment of the gardens.

NTSMR 181626

Name Boundary Bank, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4986187817 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A shallow linear earthen boundary bank located running on the southern edge of the Dutch garden. It measures up to a maximum of 0.3m high.

NTSMR 181627

Name Hedge, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4988987878 **Type** HEDGE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An ornamental hedge located surmounting a small boundary wall on the top edge of the terraced garden. The boundary was extant prior to the late 1920s redevelopment of the gardens but was modified and the hedge clipped into crenellations to mirror those on the castle and also the wall surrounding the rock garden. The crenellations have since grown out but the pattern is still clear.

NTSMR 181628

Name Garden Steps, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4989487872 **Type** GARDEN STEPS

Sources Higham and Buckler engraving 1822; Map of Sizergh 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A walled flight of stone steps running down the centre of the Terraced Garden. The steps are part of the late 1920s redevelopment of the gardens. They descend from the flight of steps leading down from the balcony on the front of the castle and are splayed at the base either side of the fountain. The steps are set upon a shallow ramp that originally ran down the garden to the lake. The ramp was shown on the 1822 engraving of the castle and the historic mapping.

NTSMR 181629

Name Ornamental Fountain, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4990487864 **Type** ORNAMENTAL FOUNTAIN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Slight surviving surface evidence for the footings of a circular fountain located on the eastern end of the terraced garden, and adjacent to the ornamental lake. It is part of the late 1920s redevelopment of the gardens.

NTSMR 181630

Name Urns, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4990087867 **Type** URN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A quartet of relatively modern cast concrete decorative urns. They are placed on the terraced garden on the footprint of the now removed fountain. The urns had been moved from their original positions and are probably part of the decorations associated with the late 1920s redevelopment of the gardens.

NTSMR 181631

Name Boat House, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4991387888 **Type** BOAT HOUSE

Sources National Trust, VBS, 1987; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A lean-to boathouse was attached to the garden wall on the north side of the terrace c. 1926 when the lake was created.

BOATHOUSE - Concrete walkway with softwood handrail. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1987)

NTSMR 181632

Name Garden Steps, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4988087884 **Type** GARDEN STEPS

Sources Higham and Buckler engraving 1822; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A flight of steps leading to a balcony on the front of Sizergh Castle. The steps are tapered towards the top to accentuate the perspective when viewed from below. They are first shown on the engraving of 1822 and the OS 1st Edition mapping but probably predate this by a considerable period.

NTSMR 181633

Name Bench, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh

Period Post Medieval

NGR SD4985287866 **Type** BENCH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small stone bench located on the left-hand side of the entrance doorway into the castle from the main lawn.

NTSMR 181634

Name Sundial, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh

Period Post Medieval

NGR SD4985587864 **Type** SUNDIAL

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small metal sundial inset into the end of the bench located on the right-hand side of the entrance doorway into the castle from the main lawn.

NTSMR 181635

Name Gravel Path, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh

Period Modern

NGR SD4987887878 **Type** GRAVEL PATH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

The gravelled drive fronting Sizergh Castle. It is a twentieth century construction and possibly dates to the construction of the central drive prior to the garden redevelopment's in the late 1920s.

NTSMR 181636

Name Flower Bed, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh

Period Post Medieval

NGR SD4986887871 **Type** FLOWER BED

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A rectangular stone flag lined flower bed located at the base of the original piel tower at Sizergh Castle.

NTSMR 181637

Name Garden Steps, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh

Period Post Medieval

NGR SD4985387864 **Type** GARDEN STEPS

Sources Book of Sizergh 1784; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A flight of ornate stone steps leading to the entrance of the castle from the main lawn. They are depicted in the 1784 Book of Sizergh and clearly form part of the eighteenth century garden development.

NTSMR 181638

Name Bench, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh

Period Post Medieval

NGR SD4985587863 **Type** BENCH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small stone bench located on the right-hand side of the entrance doorway into the castle from the main lawn.

NTSMR 181639

Name Ramp, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Modern**NGR** SD4985087862 **Type** RAMP**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

An access ramp constructed on top of the left-hand edge of the entrance steps leading up to the entrance of the castle from the main lawn.

NTSMR 181640

Name Blocked Window, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD4984887862 **Type** WINDOW**Sources** Higham and Buckler engraving 1822; OA North Survey 2010**Description**

A blocked window within the fruit-growing wall on the western edge of the main lawn. It is located near to the entrance into the castle and was depicted as open on the 1822 engraving.

NTSMR 181641

Name Bench, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD4982687846 **Type** BENCH**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

An ornate metal bench, possibly of some age, located on the west side of the main lawn at the centre of the fruit-growing

NTSMR 181642

Name Garden Seat, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD4980087823 **Type** GARDEN SEAT**Sources** Book of Sizergh 1784; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010**Description**

An apsidal garden seat/summer house located on the south-west corner of the main lawn. It has pillars on either side of a sunken alcove, an entablature above and a broad arch with grotesque-faced key stone. The rear of the structure, set into the side of the later south garden is stone-built with a sloping slate roof. The structure is depicted in the 1784 Book of Sizergh and clearly forms part of the eighteenth century garden development.

NTSMR 181643

Name Gateway, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD4982387797**Type** GATEWAY**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

Ornate entrance gateway between the south garden and main lawn. The gate piers are surmounted by large urns and the gateway has a pair of old wooden gates.

NTSMR 181644

Name Garden Steps, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Modern**NGR** SD4982787793 **Type** GARDEN STEPS**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

A walled flight of stone steps running between the South garden and the Dutch garden. They are part of the late 1920s redevelopment of the gardens.

NTSMR 181645

Name Garden Seat, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Modern**NGR** SD4983687793 **Type** GARDEN SEAT

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An open-fronted garden seat/summer house located on the south end of the Dutch Garden. It is part of the late 1920s redevelopment of the gardens. It has stone constructed walls, and a sloping slate roof supported at the front by two plain

NTSMR 181646

Name Dutch garden, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern
NGR SD4985587822 **Type** DUTCH GARDEN

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

The Dutch garden, constructed in a what had been a small enclosure on the east side of the main lawn. It was constructed in 1926 by T R Hayes & Sons of Ambleside to a design by a local architect Charles Henry Waring. It originally consisted of three sub-divided walled areas, each alternately higher than the one to the north with steps leading between them. The areas contained intricate flower beds and has a garden seat/summer house on the south end. The layout of the garden was short-lived as by 1949 it had been grubbed out and returned to parkland. The garden was partially reinstated in 1984 when the basic terracing was landscaped to reflect the three sub-divided areas.

NTSMR 181647

Name Bench, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval
NGR SD4979087751 **Type** BENCH

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

An ornately carved stone bench currently located at the south end of the south garden, forming a view down the avenue towards the gateway leading through to the main lawn and the house. The bench is possibly part of the eighteenth century furniture in the gardens but has been removed from its original position. The bench is protected from the elements within a wooden box.

NTSMR 181648

Name Gateway, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval
NGR SD4979687823 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A metal-framed gateway located on the south side of the great barn at Sizergh. It is possibly modern in date.

NTSMR 181649

Name Gateway, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval
NGR SD4977387747 **Type** GATEWAY

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

Ornamental gateway located on the south side of the gardens and on the south driveway. The gateposts are large quarried slabs of limestone pavement.

NTSMR 181650

Name Courtyard, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern
NGR SD4984687897 **Type** COURTYARD

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

The main three-sided entrance courtyard on the west side of Sizergh Castle. The courtyard was depicted from the early nineteenth century as containing a central driveway running towards an oval turning circle located adjacent to the castle. The oval contained a raised flower bed in the centre and further beds were possibly located on the south-west corner of the yard. The courtyard was enclosed on the west end by a wall and gateway. In the early twentieth century the yard was remodelled with the oval cleared away and a gravelled drive being created. This probably occurred after the introduction of the motor car. Curving spurs of driveway were created during the late 1920s renovations to the gardens, these ran through

NTSMR 181651

Name Flower Boxes, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern
NGR SD4983787887 **Type** FLOWER BOX
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A series of four stone-constructed flower boxes located on the south side of the courtyard adjacent to the range of buildings on that side of the castle. Each is constructed of flat stone slabs that have been fixed together with metal screws.

NTSMR 181652

Name Flower Boxes, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern
NGR SD4985087910 **Type** FLOWER BOX
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A series of four stone-constructed flower boxes located on the north side of the courtyard adjacent to the range of buildings on that side of the castle. Each is fashioned from a single block of stone and some may have originated elsewhere

NTSMR 181653

Name Outbuilding, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval
NGR SD4982087926 **Type** OUTBUILDING
Sources OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

An outbuilding located on the west end of the north range of buildings at Sizergh Castle. It is shown from the OS 1st Edition mapping.

NTSMR 181654

Name Gateway, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern
NGR SD4981387938 **Type** GATEWAY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A gateway located on the west end of the drive, north of the northern range of buildings at Sizergh castle. It consists of two small quarried limestone gateposts.

NTSMR 181655

Name Gateway, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval
NGR SD4985287924 **Type** GATEWAY
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A gateway located in the centre of the drive, north of the northern range of buildings at Sizergh castle. It consists of two small quarried limestone gateposts.

NTSMR 181656

Name Power House, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern
NGR SD4983587958 **Type** POWER HOUSE
Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

The electricity power house building constructed in the orchard on the north side of the castle. It is square in plan and is one and a half-storied, of stone construction with a slate roof. It has been externally rendered but quoins and window details are exposed. The structure was constructed during the period of the garden redevelopment in the late 1920s. There is a plan of the structure by architects Drake and Gorham Ltd, 29 Piccadilly, Manchester, dated 7th December 1926.

NTSMR 181657

Name Orchard, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD4985387947 **Type** ORCHARD**Sources** Parchment Map of Sizergh 1771; Book of Sizergh 1784; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010**Description**

The remnants of an enclosed orchard located on the north side of Sizergh Castle. It was enclosed and depicted as an orchard from the eighteenth century estate mapping. It has subsequently been partially built over by the construction of the electricity power house. Several old crab apple trees survive in the centre of the garden.

NTSMR 181658

Name Herbaceous Border, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Modern**NGR** SD4987087987 **Type** HERBACEOUS BORDER**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

The herbaceous border located on the north side of lawn to the north of Sizergh Castle. It was constructed post-1940 and was presumably created here to utilise the tall south-facing wall of the kitchen garden for the cultivation of plants.

NTSMR 181659

Name Gateway, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Post Medieval**NGR** SD4989587986 **Type** GATEWAY**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

A gateway located between the kitchen garden and the lawn by the herbaceous border. It consists of two small quarried limestone gateposts.

NTSMR 181660

Name Outflow Pipe, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Modern**NGR** SD4987887961 **Type** WATER PIPE**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

A sinuous metal outflow pipe located on the east side of the rock garden. It is used to control the flow of water through the various ponds and waterfalls in the garden and is fed underground from the pond on the west side of Sizergh Castle.

NTSMR 181661

Name Gateway, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Modern**NGR** SD4986187941 **Type** GATEWAY**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

A gateway located between the orchard and the rock garden. It consists of two small quarried limestone gateposts.

NTSMR 181662

Name Rock garden, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**Period** Modern**NGR** SD4989387935 **Type** ROCK GARDEN**Sources** OA North Survey 2010**Description**

An elaborately constructed rock garden located on the north side of Sizergh Castle. It consists of footpaths winding around multiple shallow pools and running water and has heavily used the limestone pavement, presumably from the estate, as a construction material. A raised area on the north-eastern end forms a viewing point to look out over the garden and to the castle, and the wall enclosing the garden has been crenellated. It was constructed in 1926 by T R Hayes & Sons of Ambleside to a design by a local architect Charles Henry Waring. It incorporated land that once consisted gardens shown in the late eighteenth century and nineteenth century mapping and the sunken nature

of the centre of the garden may reflect earlier earth-moving for a short lived ornamental pond.

NTSMR 181663

Name Main Lawn, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4983587833 **Type** LAWN

Sources Parchment Map of Sizergh 1771; Book of Sizergh 1784; Higham and Buckler engraving 1822; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; Porteous 2006; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The main lawn, located on the south side of Sizergh Castle. It is a trapezoidal area shown on the late eighteenth century estate mapping. The area was putatively laid out in the mid-eighteenth century after the fruit-growing wall was constructed in 1739. The lawn is bounded by a wall and gateway on the south-west side and a brick-faced fruit-growing wall on the north-west side. The south-east edge of the garden is contained by a large buttressed retaining wall which descends into the Dutch garden. An earthen ramp climbs along the south-west edge of the garden from the gateway, past a garden seat/summer house in the corner and along a small terrace at the foot of the fruit-growing wall to an entrance flight of steps leading into the castle on the north end of the garden. After a period of drought the lawn was viewed from the roof of the tower and there was a trace of a central feature, possibly a plinth for a statue or vase.

NTSMR 181664

Name Orchard, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4995388007 **Type** ORCHARD

Sources Parchment Map of Sizergh 1771; Book of Sizergh 1784; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; Porteous 2006; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The enclosure on the northern end of the gardens at Sizergh Castle was initially depicted in the late eighteenth century as being an orchard. The western portion was subsequently sub-divided into a kitchen garden by the time of the OS 1st Edition mapping but the eastern half remained an orchard containing a fish pond. The north wall of the enclosure has been raised at some point and a possibly had a border along its edge. The wall would have been ideal for use as a fruit-growing wall. In the mid-twentieth century the orchard was cleared and was turned over to the kitchen garden but it has been reinstated for many years as an orchard. The orchard fruit-growing wall, fish pond and a dovecote (small enclosure on north-east edge of the orchard on 1771 estate map) were possibly planned by James Callander, a nursery owner in Newcastle, in December 1755.

NTSMR 181665

Name Kitchen Garden, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4990388003 **Type** KITCHEN GARDEN

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The kitchen garden at Sizergh Castle, it is removed from the pleasure gardens by a tall wall on its south side and sits at the north end of the gardens. The garden is first depicted on the OS 1st Edition mapping in part of the west end of an earlier enclosure that contained an orchard.

NTSMR 181666

Name South Garden, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4979987780 **Type** ROSE GARDEN

Sources Map of Sizergh 1827; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The south garden, an enclosure first shown on the 1827 estate map. The garden originally contained a formal beech avenue leading out to the south of the castle. The garden contained yew trees and was possibly used as a pheasantry. The yews were pollarded in the 1940s and a rose garden was laid out. Many of the oval rose beds have recently been removed from the garden

NTSMR 181667

Name Lawn, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4986787976 **Type** LAWN

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The lawn is located to the south of the herbaceous border in an enclosed area depicted as a kitchen garden on the OS 1st Edition mapping. The area was used in the twentieth century as a vegetable garden up to the 1960s. The southern boundary of the garden survives a shallow lynchet.

NTSMR 181668

Name Boot Scraper, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4985387865 **Type** BOOT SCRAPER

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A small metal boot scraper located on the left-hand side of the entrance doorway into the castle from the main lawn.

NTSMR 181669

Name Water Tank, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4998887882 **Type** WATER TANK

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

The ruinous remains of a rectangular sewage tank and filter beds located on the east side of the ornamental lake at Sizergh Castle. There are two plans of the sewage works at this location by W E R Thomas, dated October 1939. The structure is depicted on the OS 1969 mapping to the north-east of the pumping house.

NTSMR 181670

Name Tree Belt, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4976287781 **Type** TREE BELT

Sources Parchment Map of Sizergh 1771; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey

Description

A narrow belt of woodland located on the south carriage drive running away from Sizergh Castle. The area is depicted as a deliberate shelter belt planting on the west side of the drive on the late eighteenth century mapping. The area is currently wooded.

NTSMR 181671

Name Tree Avenue, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Modern

NGR SD4980287769 **Type** TREE AVENUE

Sources OA North Survey 2010

Description

A modern avenue of pyramidal topiaried yew trees planted in 1996 that are set either side of a path leading through the south garden. The pathway was originally a beech-lined formal avenue leading to the house that was first shown in the south garden on the 1827 estate map and leading out from the south of the castle from the ornate gateway to the main lawn. The beech avenue became unsafe and was removed in the 1940s. The avenue forms one of the main vistas of the castle and a carved stone seat has been placed at its southern end where the original exit from the south of the garden would have been.

NTSMR 181672

Name Vantage Point, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4994387932 **Type** VANTAGE POINT

Sources OS First Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

The area on the north end of the wild garden. The area was initially part of the 'bastion' prospect mound in the mid-nineteenth century. The bastion was removed but the north end of the garden still has good views of the parkland, garden and castle to the south. The area was depicted on the OS 1st Edition mapping as containing a planting of trees near the summit, these would have blocked the views to the east of the bastion.

NTSMR 181673

Name Outbuilding, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4989687896 **Type** OUTBUILDING

Sources Book of Sizergh 1784; Higham and Buckler engraving 1822; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

Fragmentary evidence of a single storey building located on the north side of the terrace garden at Sizergh Castle. The building was depicted in the 1822 engraving of the castle. It was demolished in the early twentieth century prior to the 1920 OS mapping. The only evidence is part on the south-east gable end wall that had been re-used in the newer building on the north end of the terrace. The corner of the gable has a curved profile at roof height and the end contains a small plinth that possibly once housed a decorative sphere.

NTSMR 181674

Name Fruit Growing Wall, Sizergh Castle, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4982687849 **Type** FRUIT GROWING WALL

Sources Parchment Map of Sizergh 1771; Book of Sizergh 1784; Higham and Buckler engraving 1822; Map of Sizergh 1827; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map; OA North Survey 2010

Description

A brick-lined 'hot' fruit growing wall demarcating the north-west side of the main lawn. It was putatively constructed in 1739. The limestone core is faced on the south side with brick to retain warmth and would have originally supported fruit trees on cordons. The wall has eight individual bays, is surmounted by limestone coping and has a pair of parallel limestone detail stones running along its length. There is a blocked window on the north end that was depicted on the 1822 engraving of the castle.

NTSMR 181675

Name Strickland Arms Public House, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD5003087267 **Type** PUBLIC HOUSE

Sources Lancaster Gazette 6th March 1841; OS First Edition 6" map; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map

Description

The Strickland Arms Public House, a nineteenth century roadside inn located on the south side of Sizergh Estate and adjacent to the historic course of the Kendal to Milnthorpe turnpike Road. The public house was presumably constructed and was, at least initially, owned and run by the estate. The building is not depicted on a map of the Sizergh Estate dated 1827 but is first referred to as the place of auction of timber from the estate in 1841.

NTSMR 181676

Name 1 and 2 Fellside Cottages, Sizergh **Period** Post Medieval

NGR SD4997487284 **Type** ESTATE COTTAGE

Sources Map of Sizergh 1827; OS First Edition 6" map; OS First Edition 25" map; OS Second Edition 25" map

Description

A pair of late 18th or early 19th century cottages is situated above and to the west of the Strickland Arms and south of Sizergh Castle. They form the centre of a row of four cottages. The cottages to the north and south (3 Fellside Cottage and Sizergh Cottage) have both been subject to Vernacular Building Surveys, but these two cottages haven't. The cottages are presumably of a similar plan to the recorded cottages. None of the cottages are depicted on a map of Sizergh Fell dated 1804, but are depicted on an estate plan of 1827.

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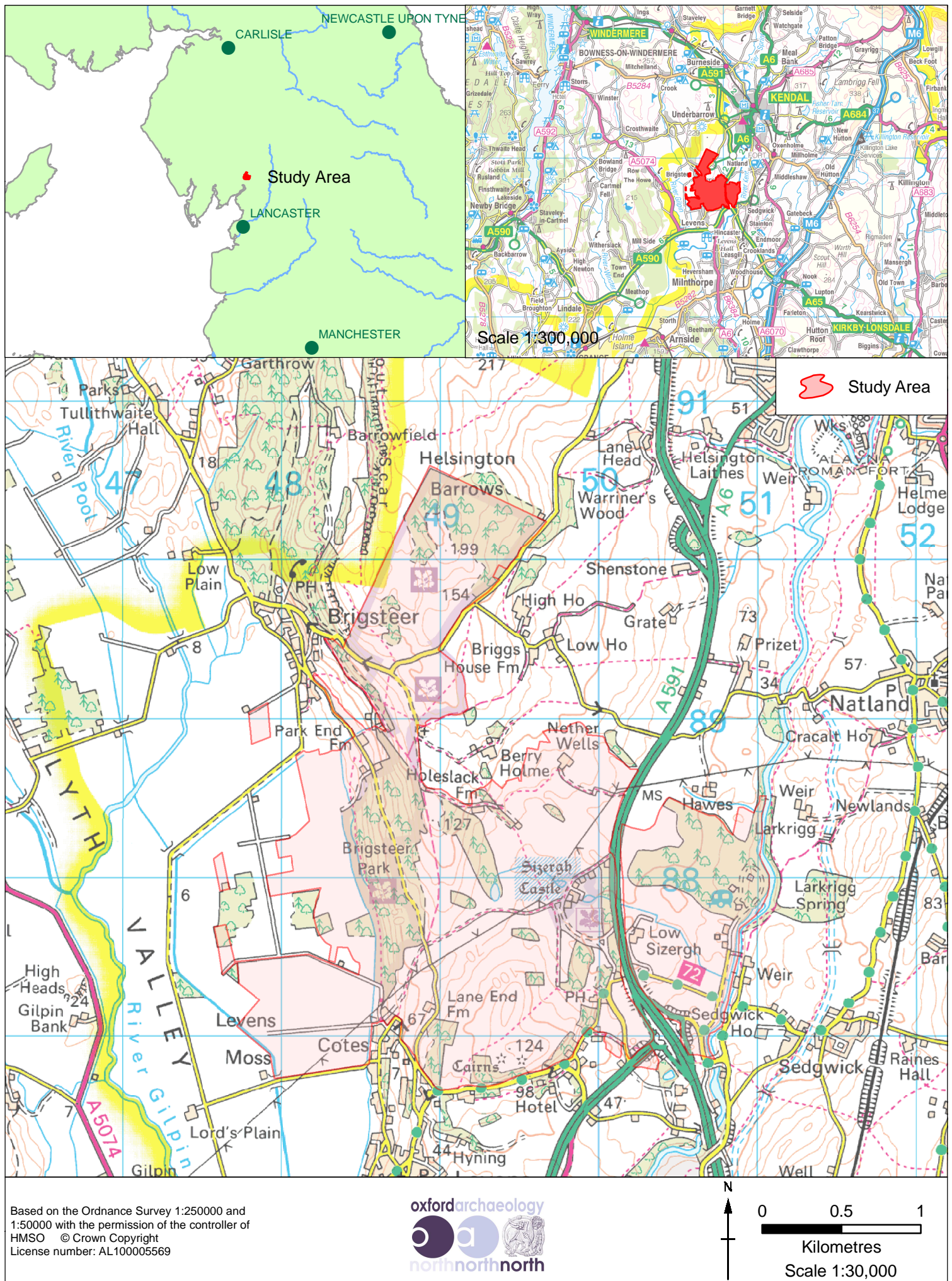


Figure 1: Location of Study Area

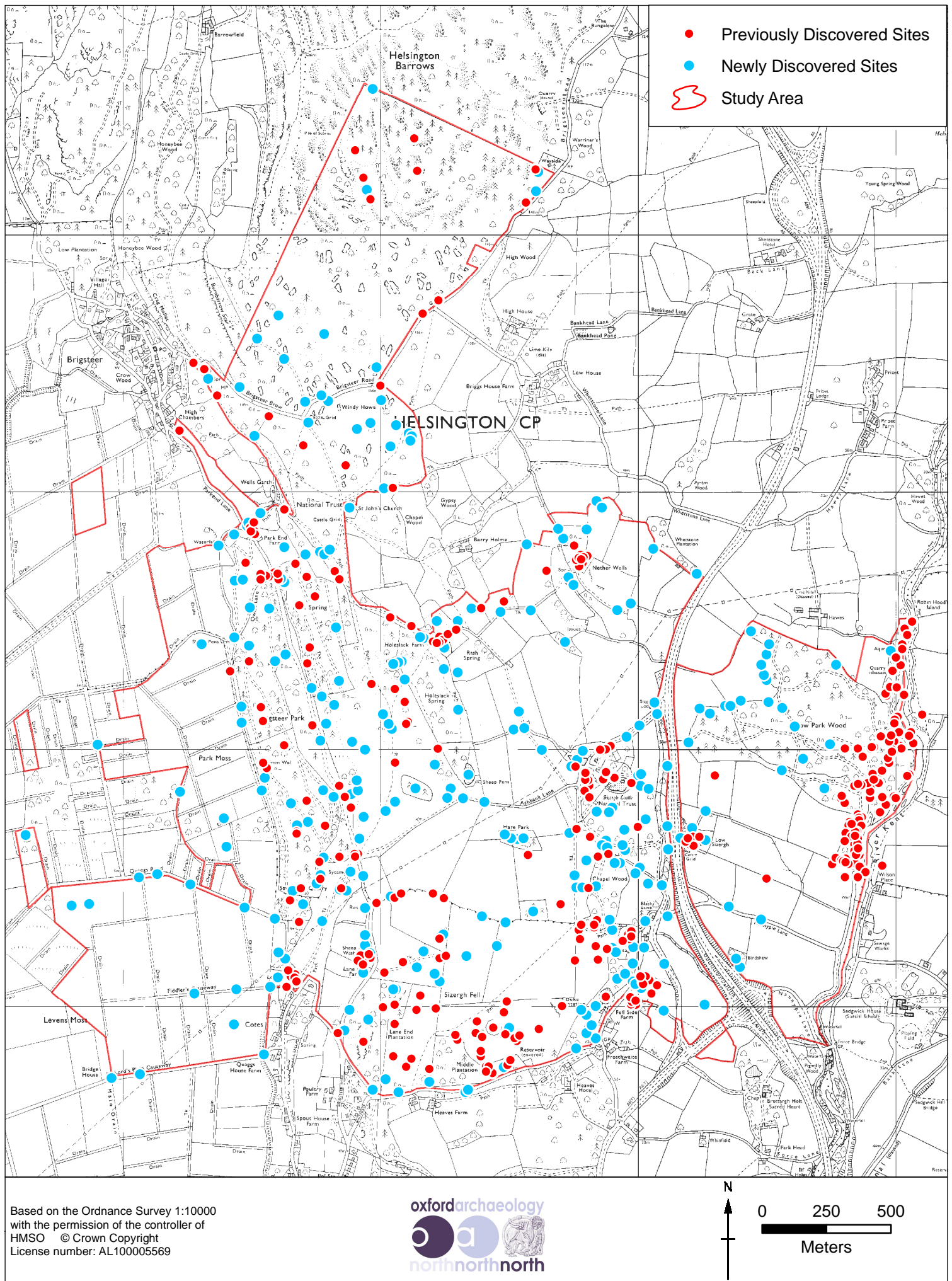
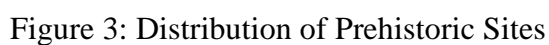


Figure 2: Distribution of Archaeological Sites in the Study Area



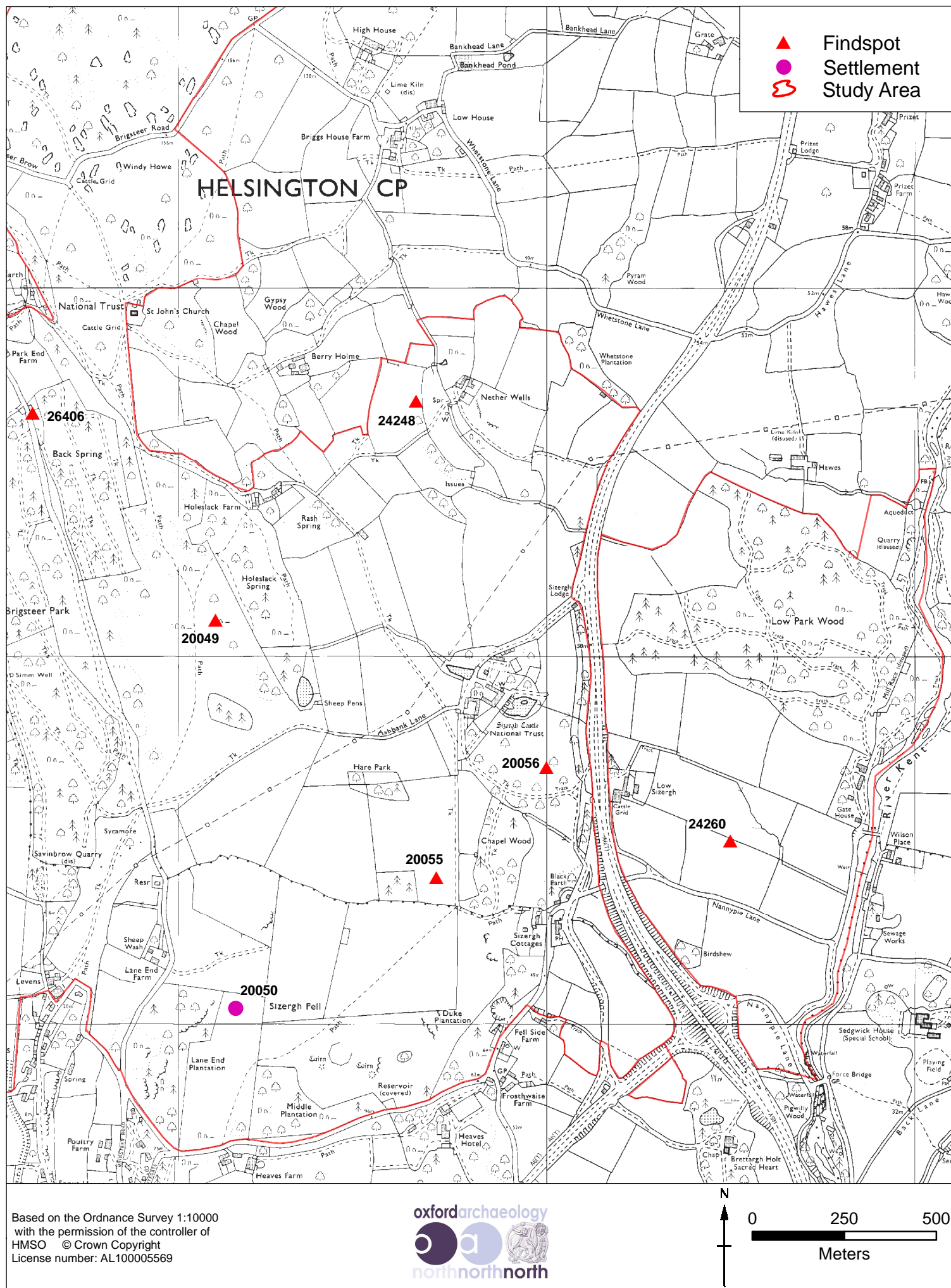
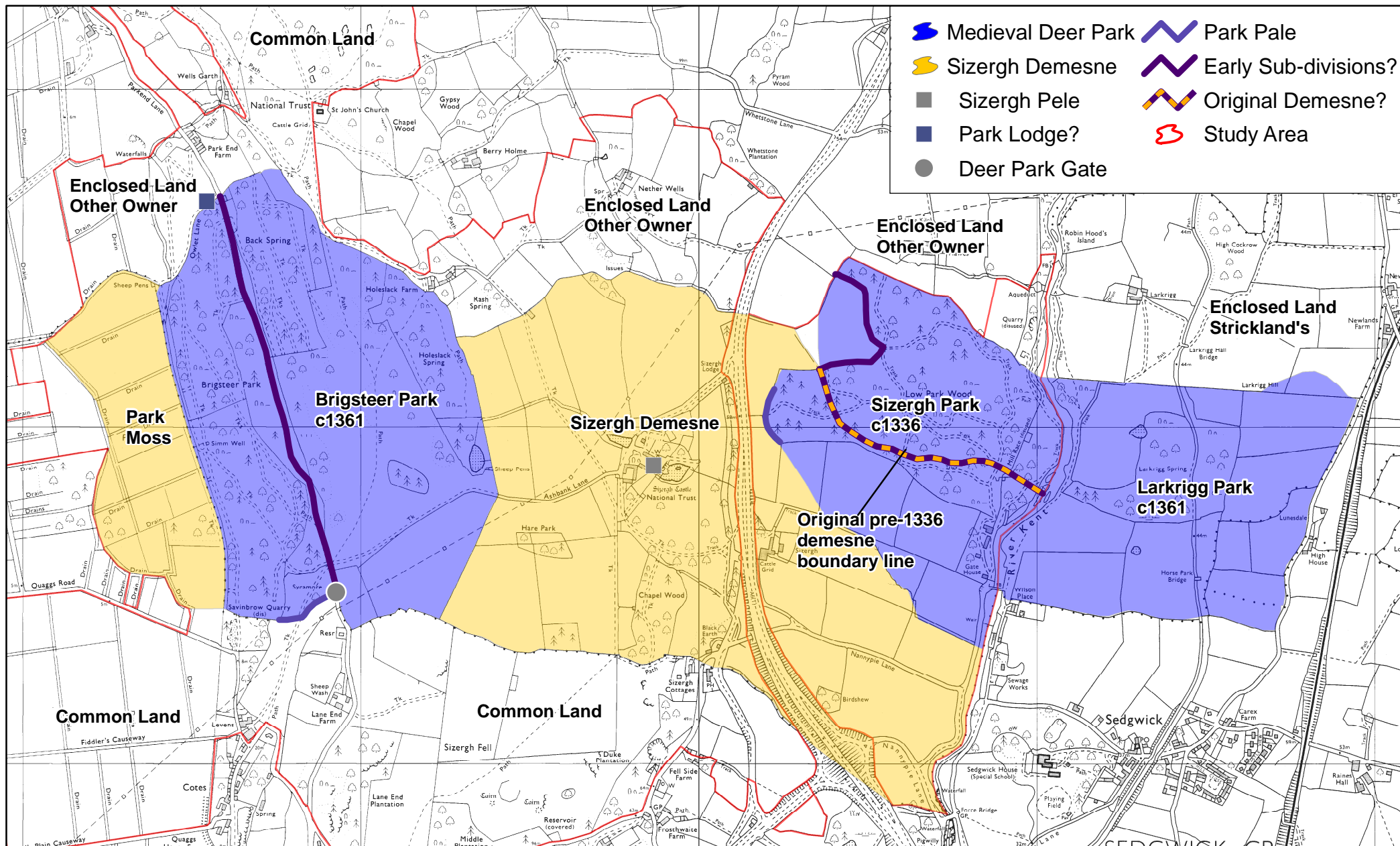


Figure 4: Distribution of Romano-British Sites



Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000
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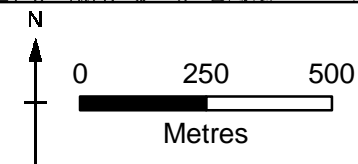


Figure 5: Medieval Deer Parks - Phase One



Figure 6: Medieval Deer Parks - Phase Two

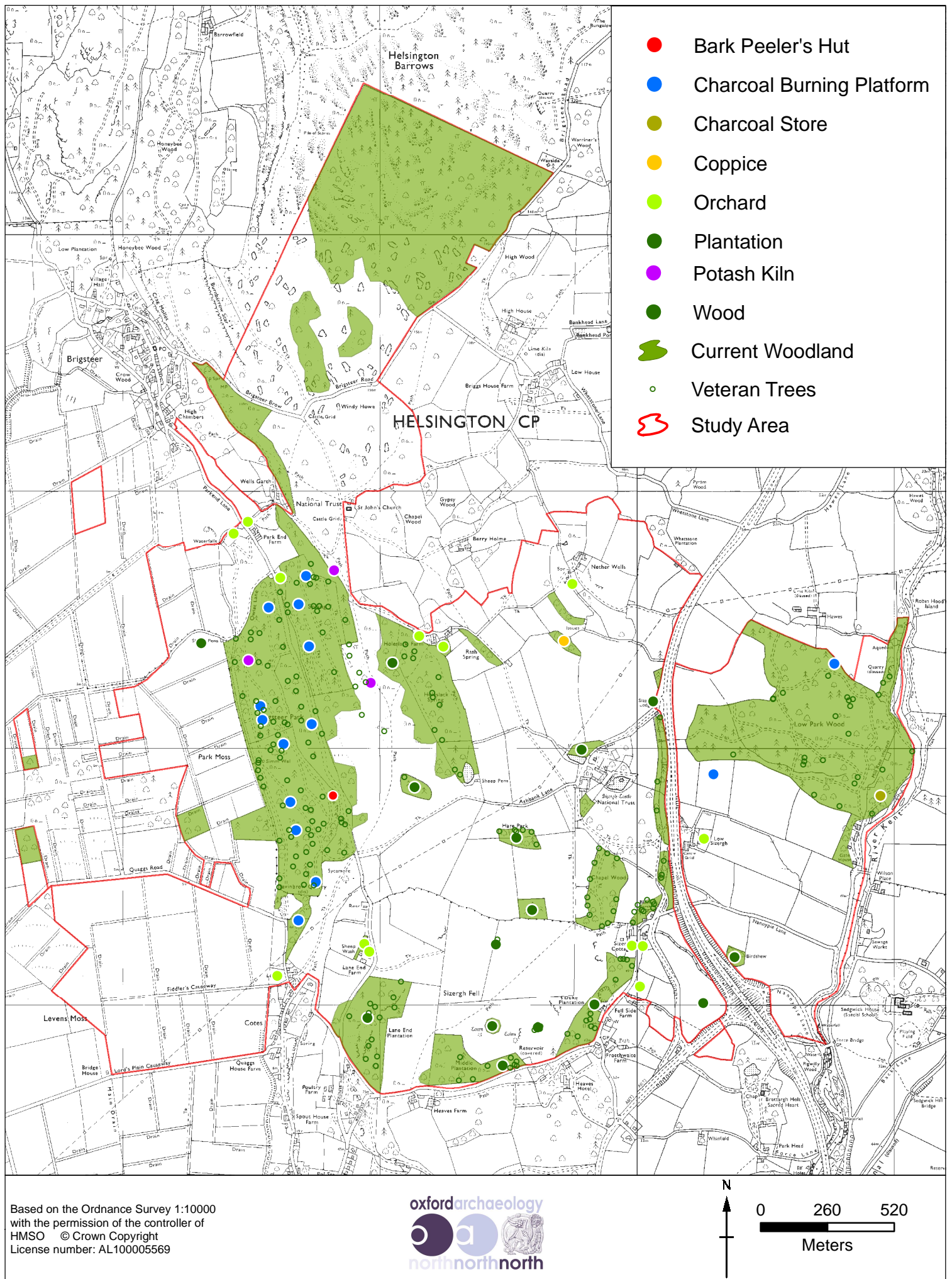


Figure 7: Distribution of Woodland Sites

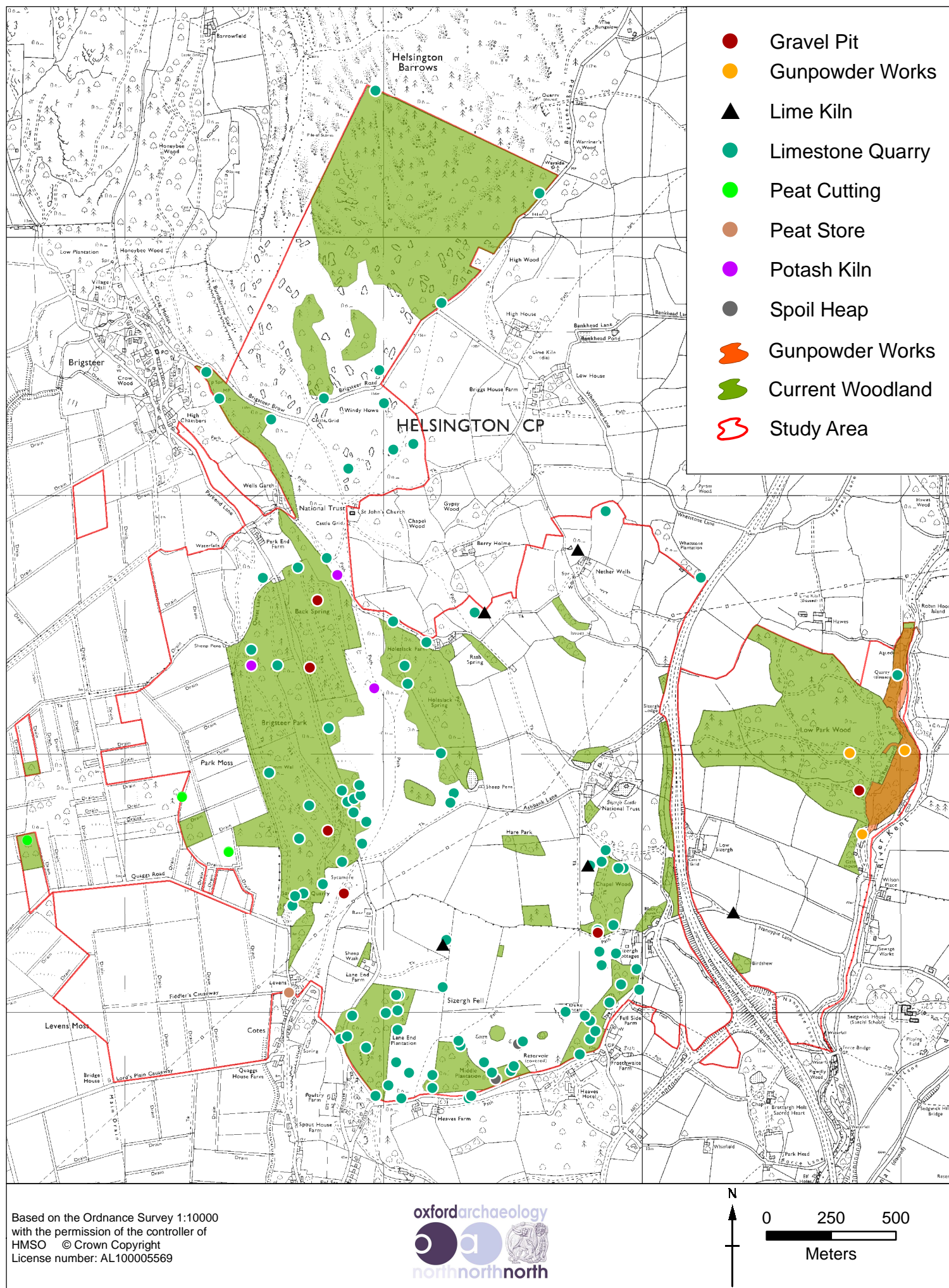
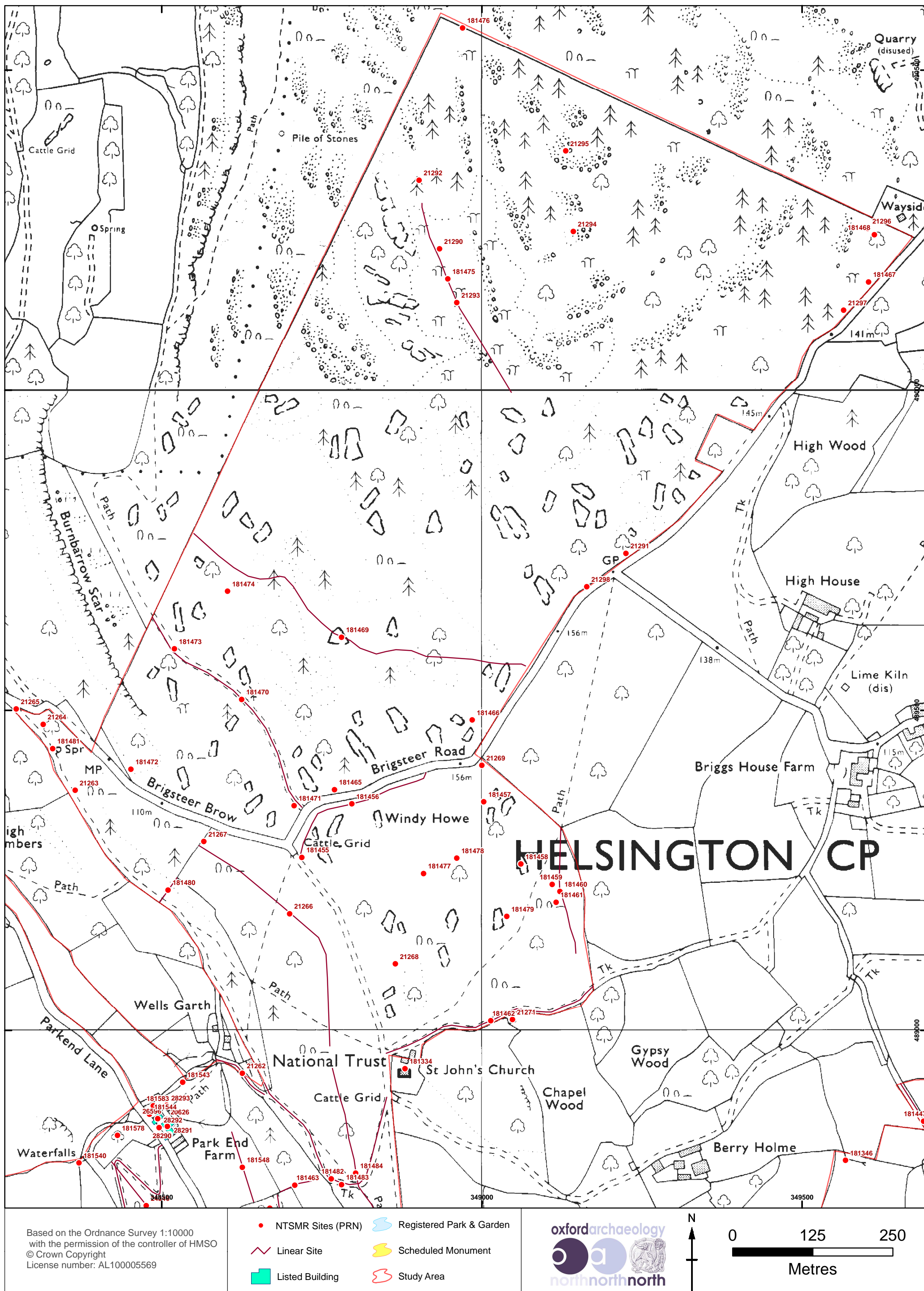
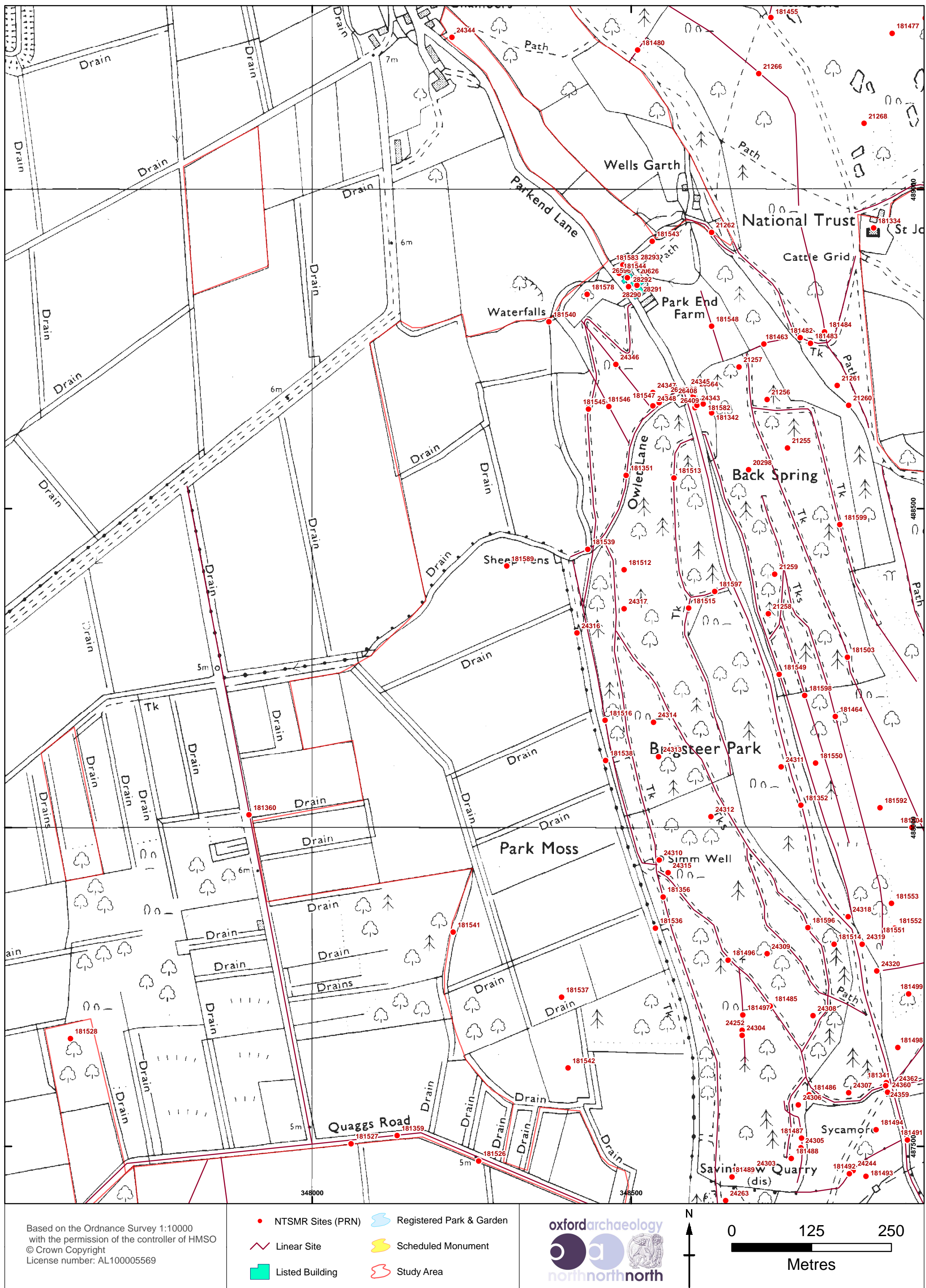
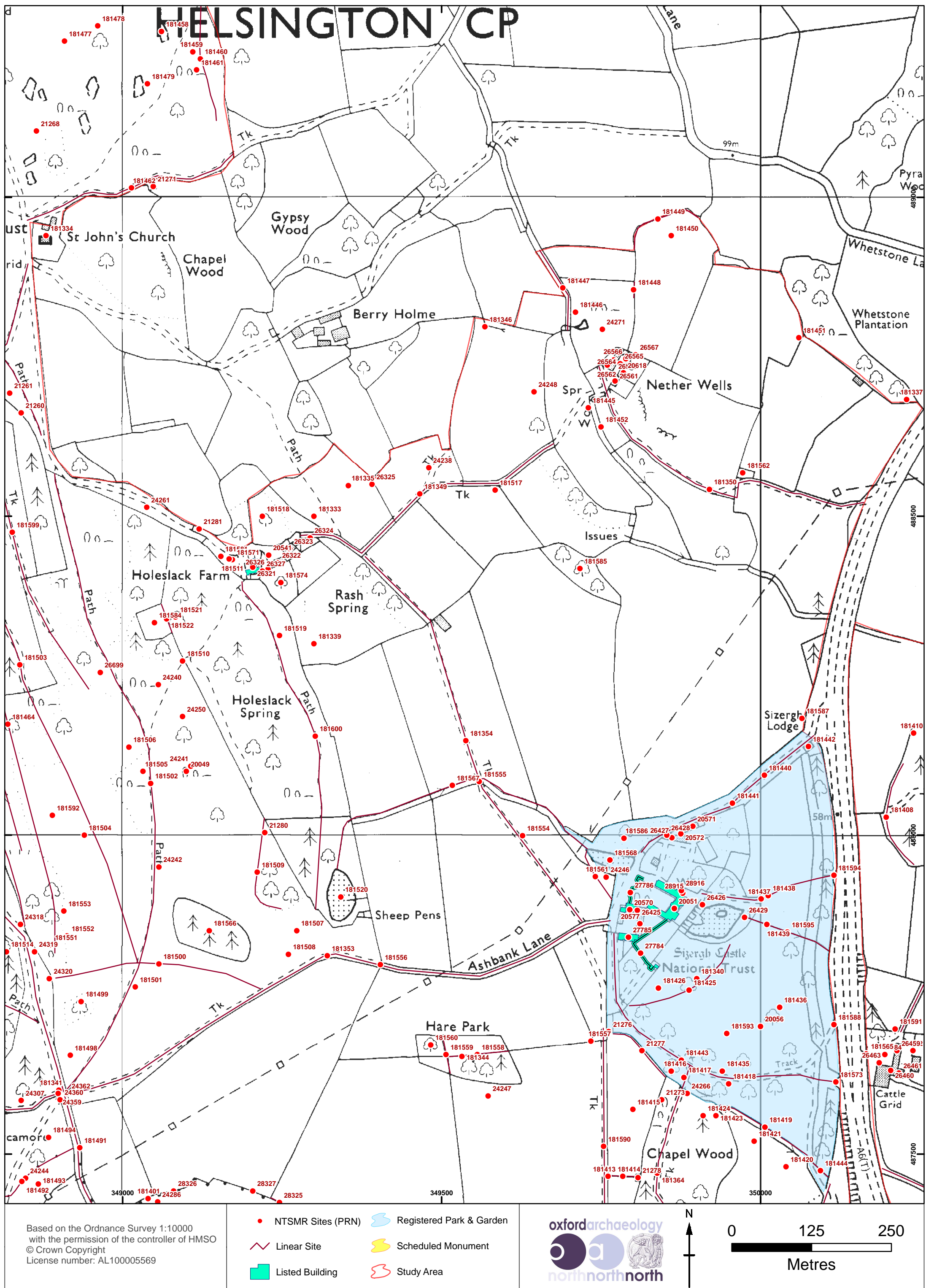
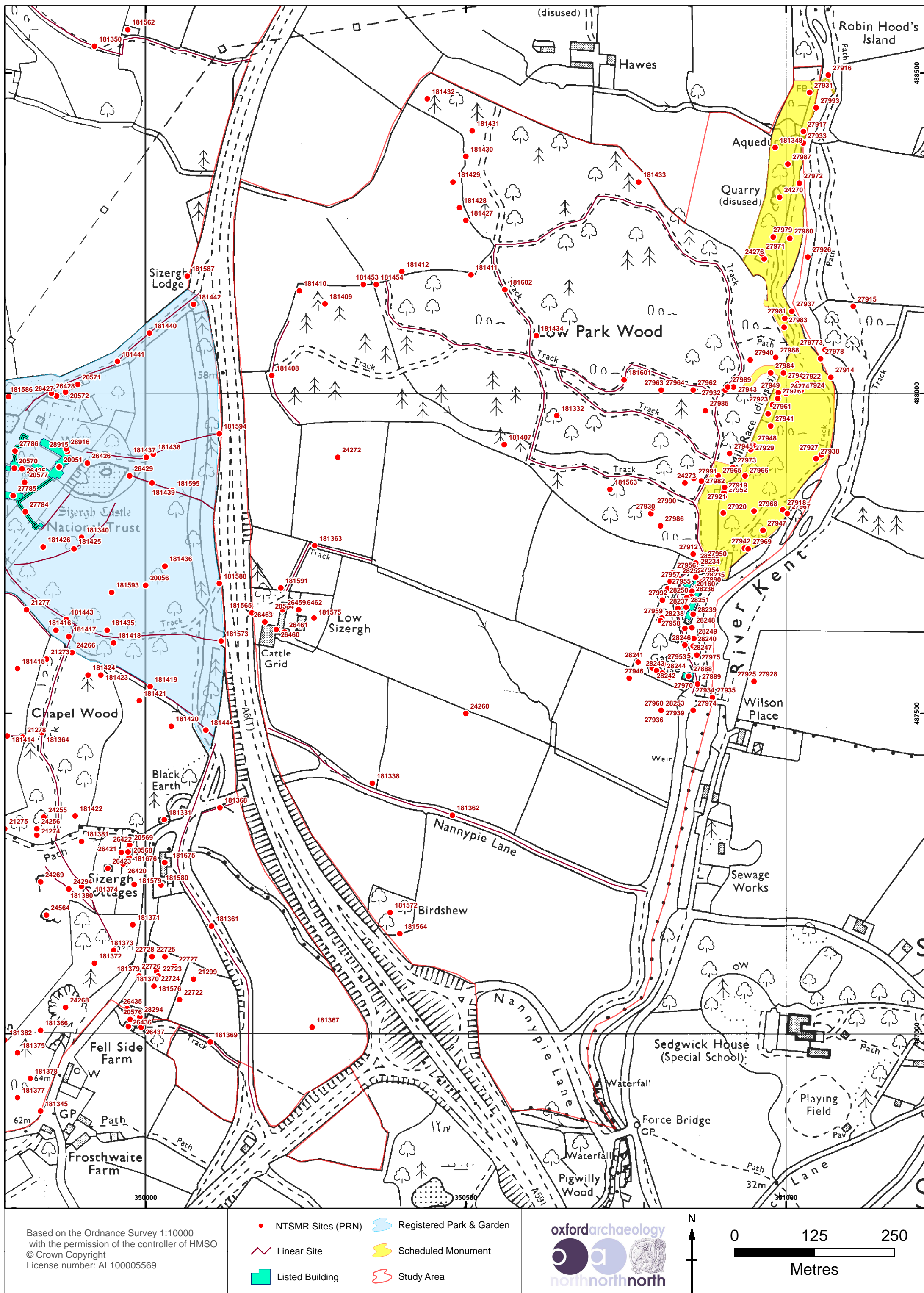


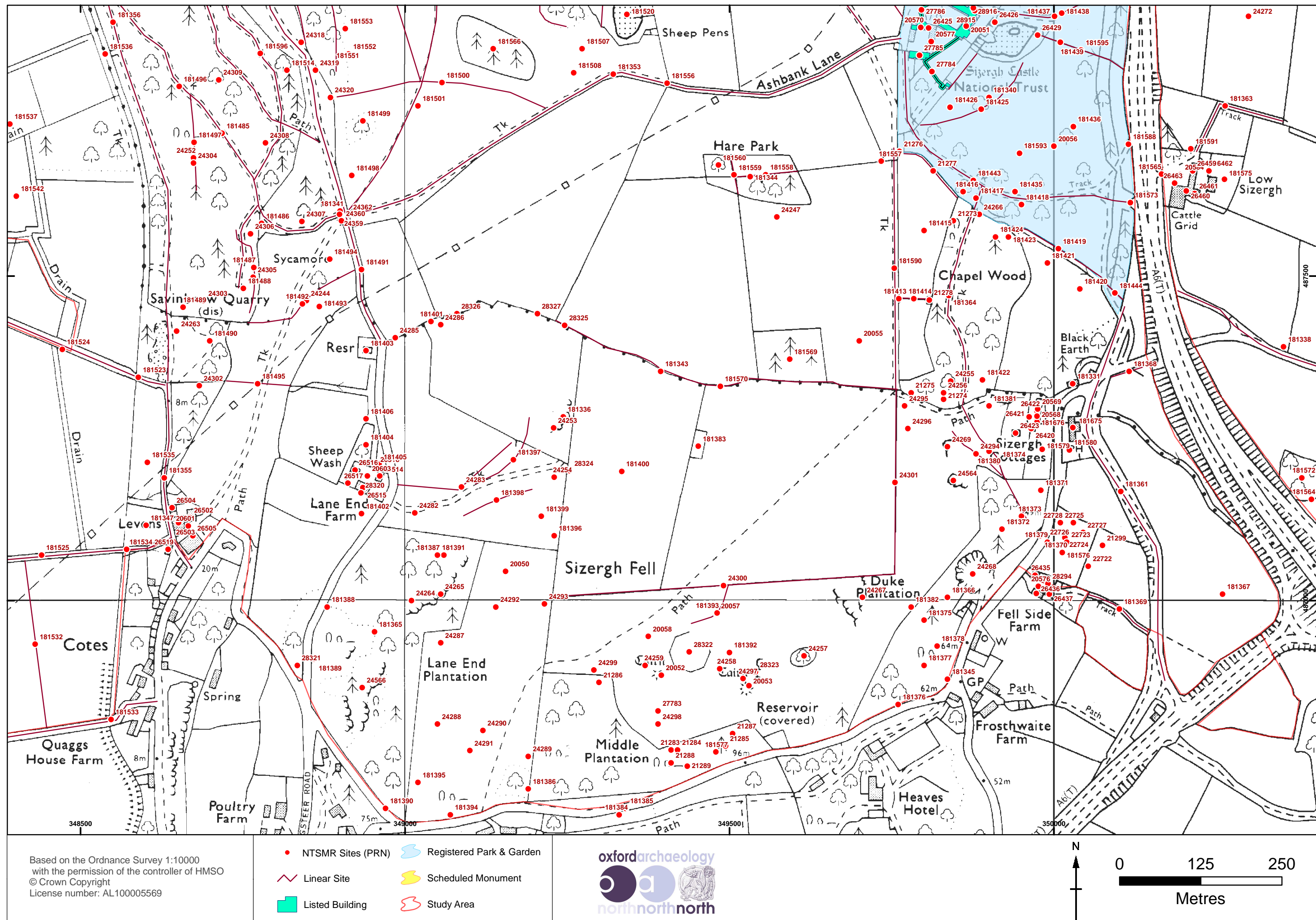
Figure 8: Distribution of Industrial Sites











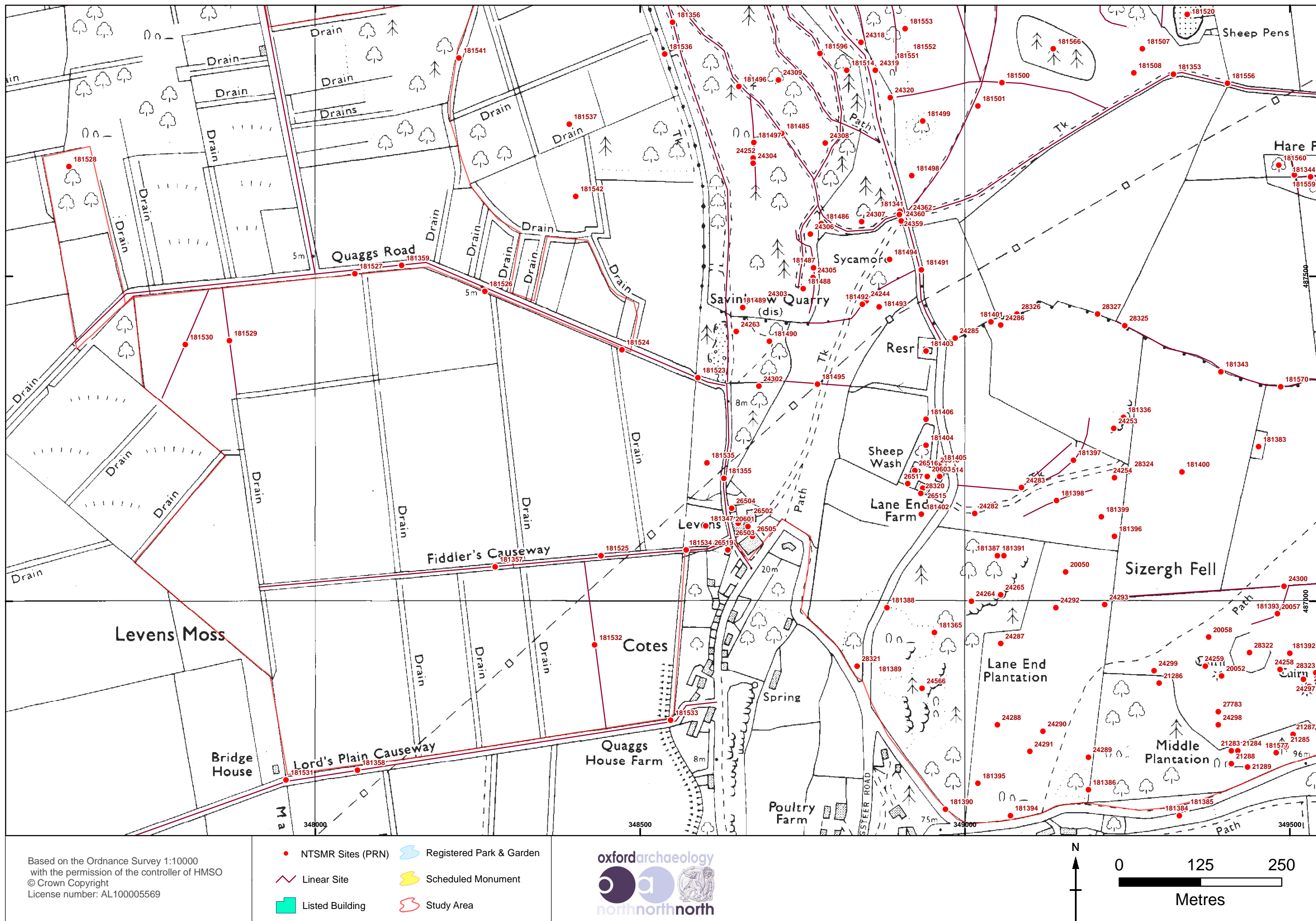
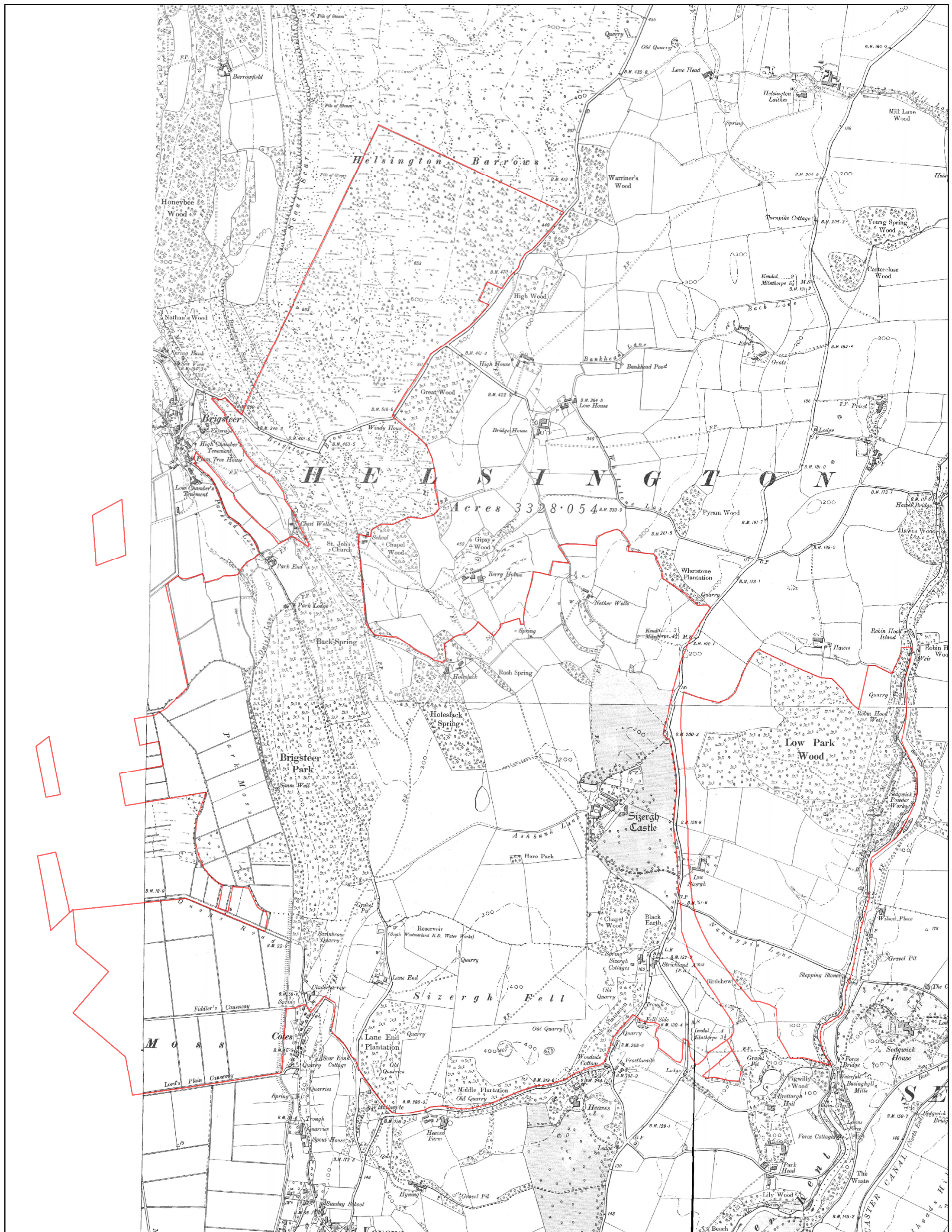


Figure 14: Location map of NTSMR Sites



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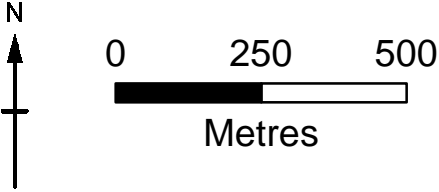
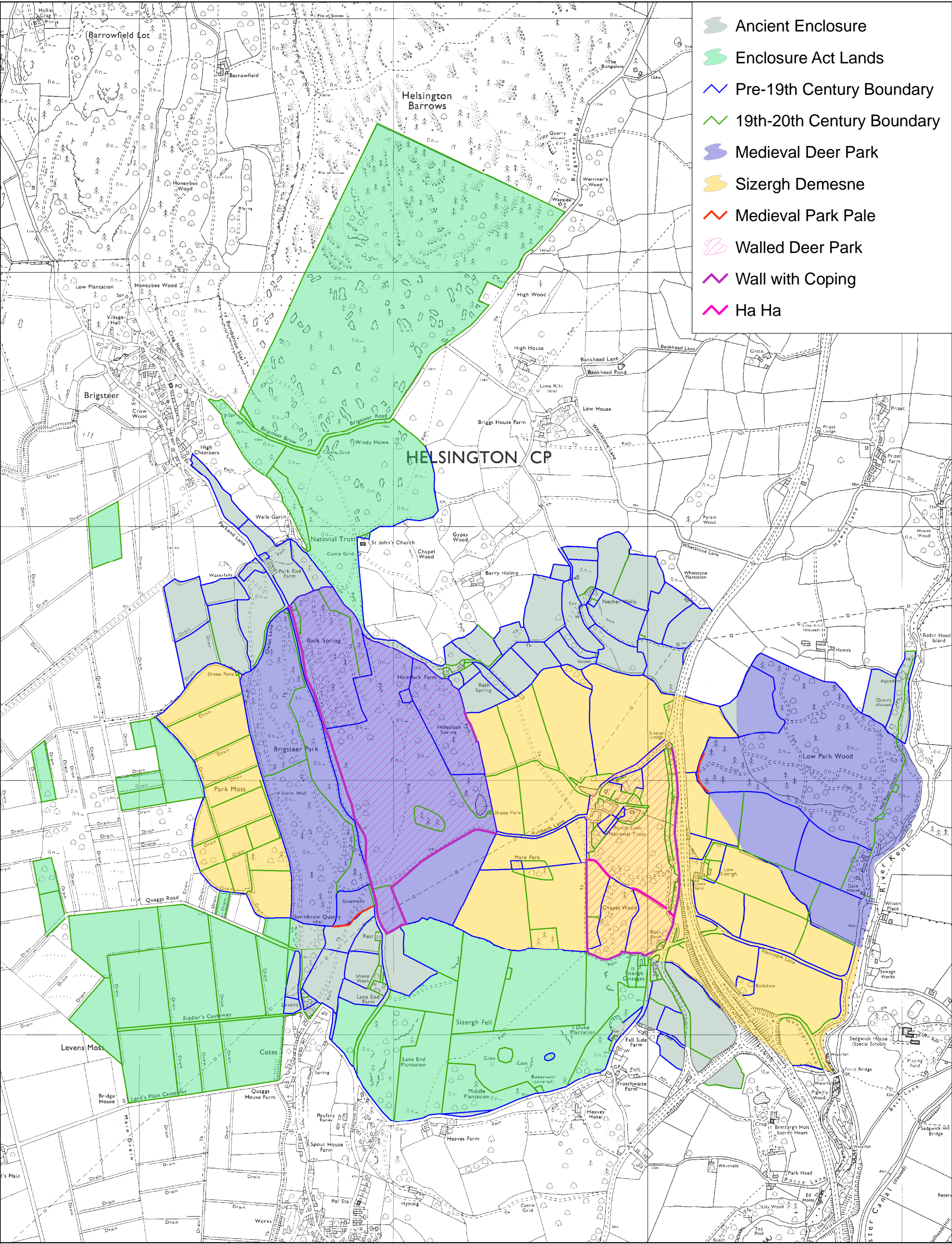


Figure 16: OS Second Edition 6 inch mapping, 1899



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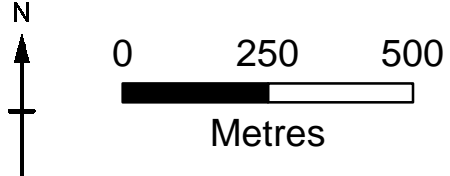


Figure 17: Phased Landscape History

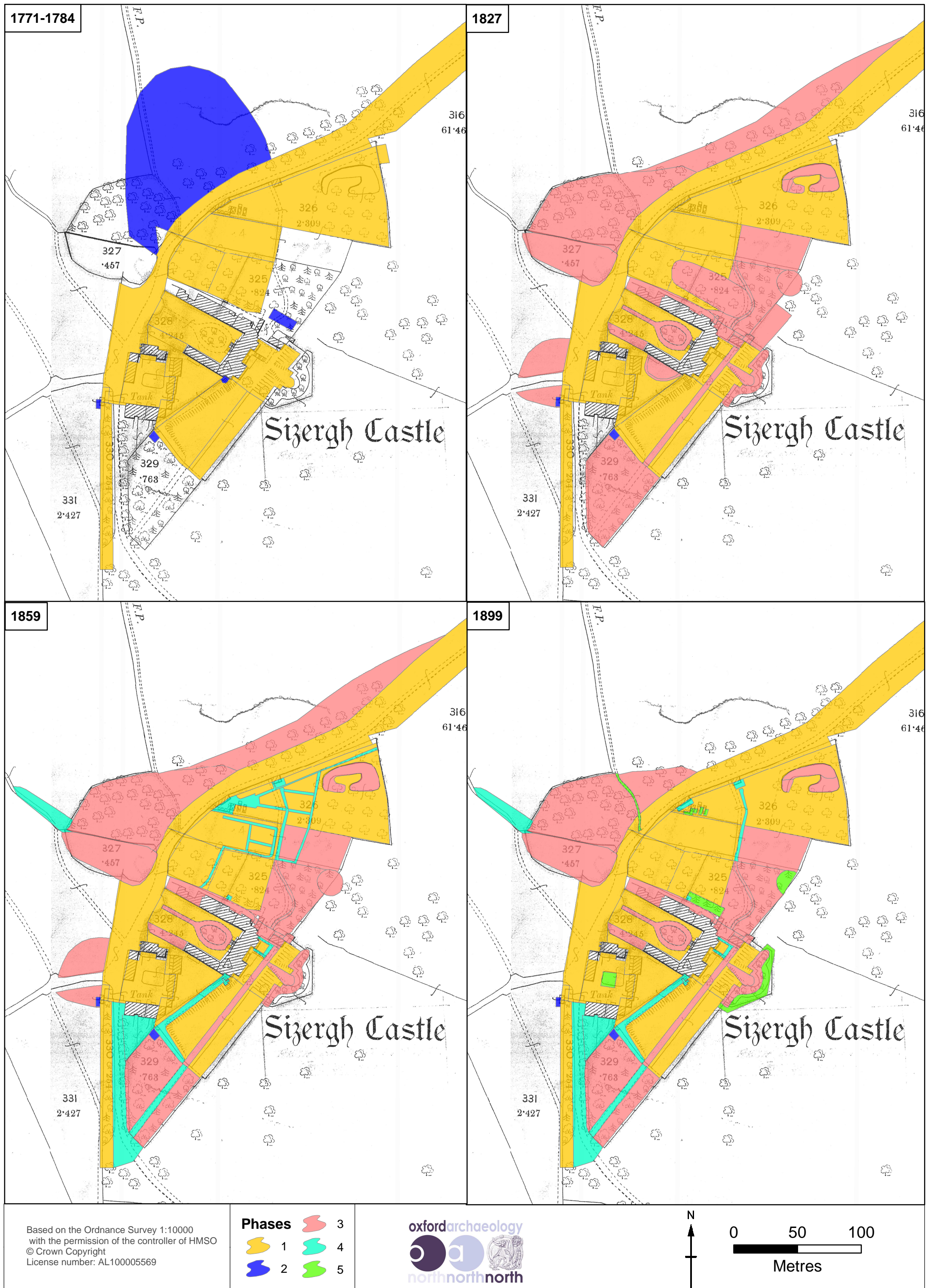


Figure 18: Garden Map Regression - Phases 1-5

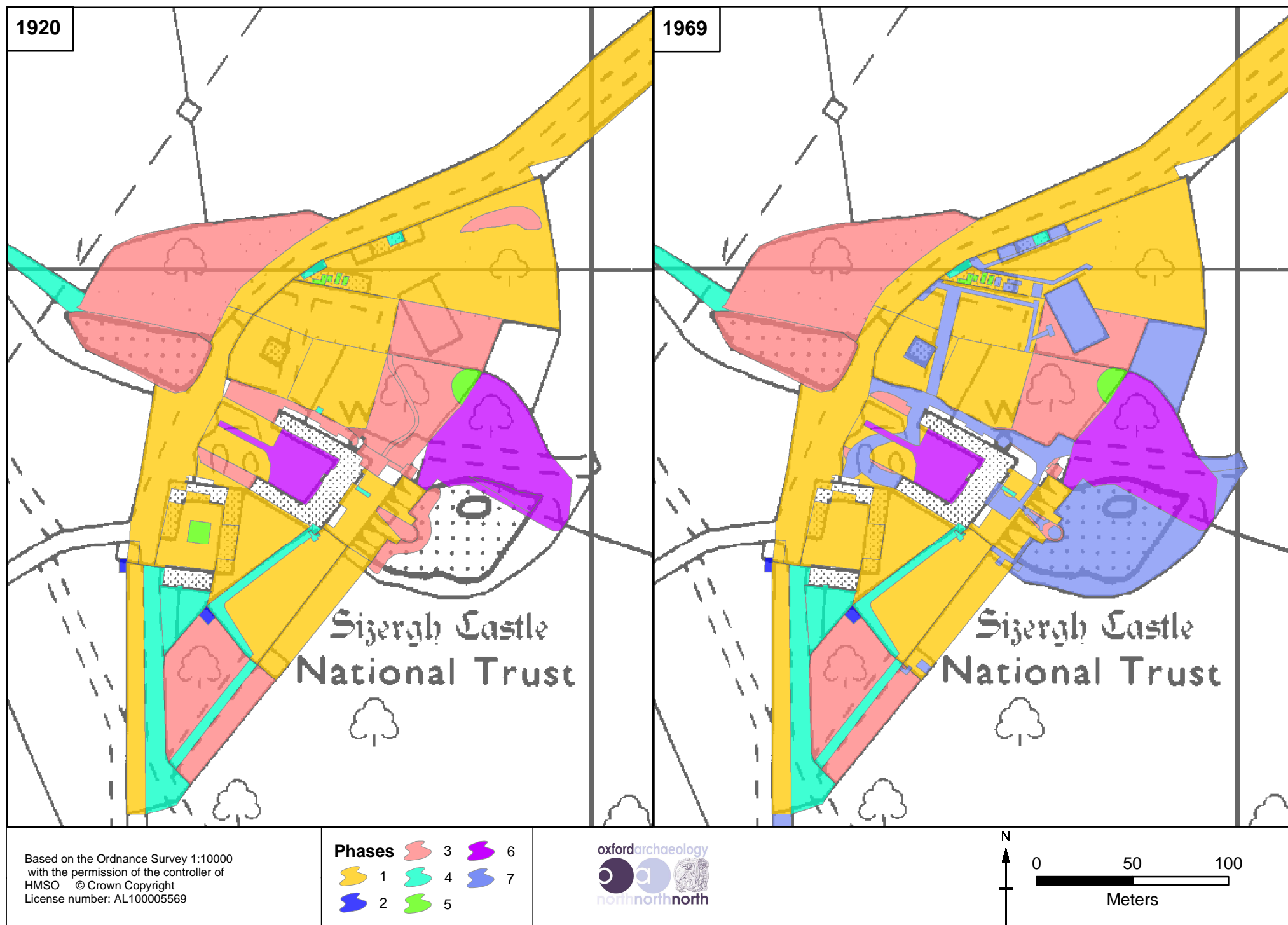


Figure 19: Garden Map Regression - Phases 6-7



Plate 2: Aerial view of Sizergh Fell (Evans and Edmonds 2003)

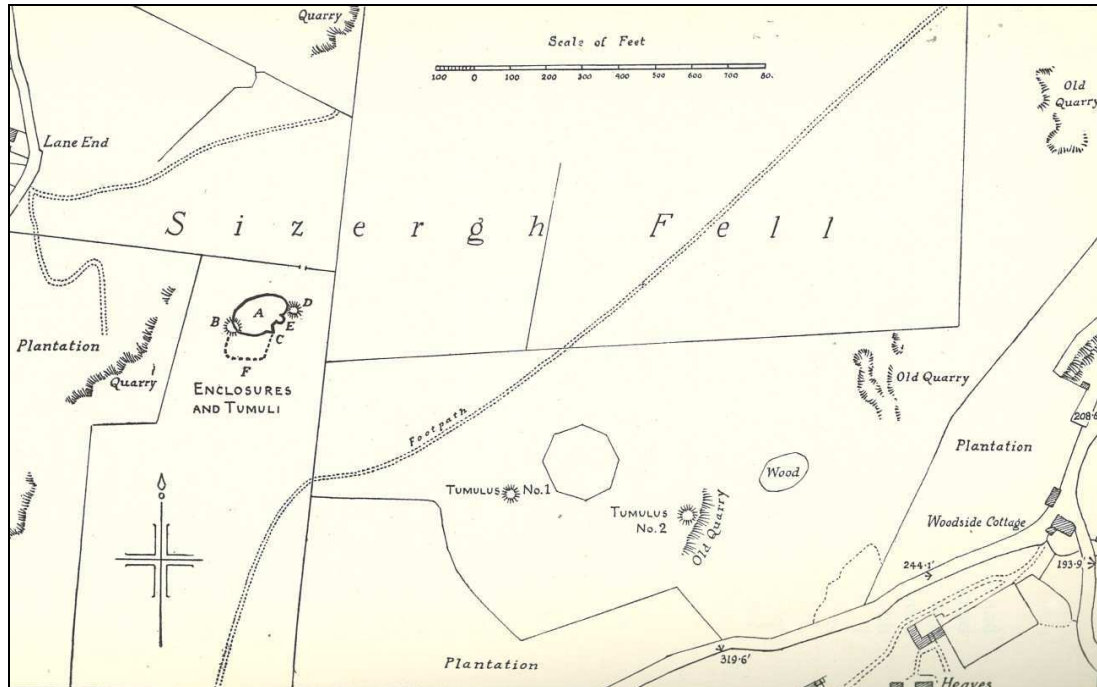


Plate 3: Sites on Sizergh Fell investigated by McKenny Hughes 1903-12

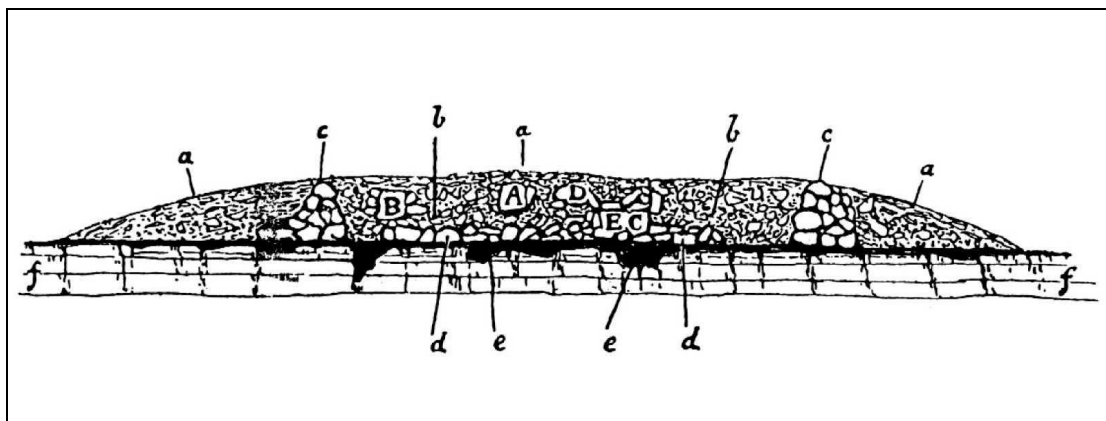


Plate 4: Excavated section through burial cairn NTSMR 20053 (McKenny Hughes 1904)

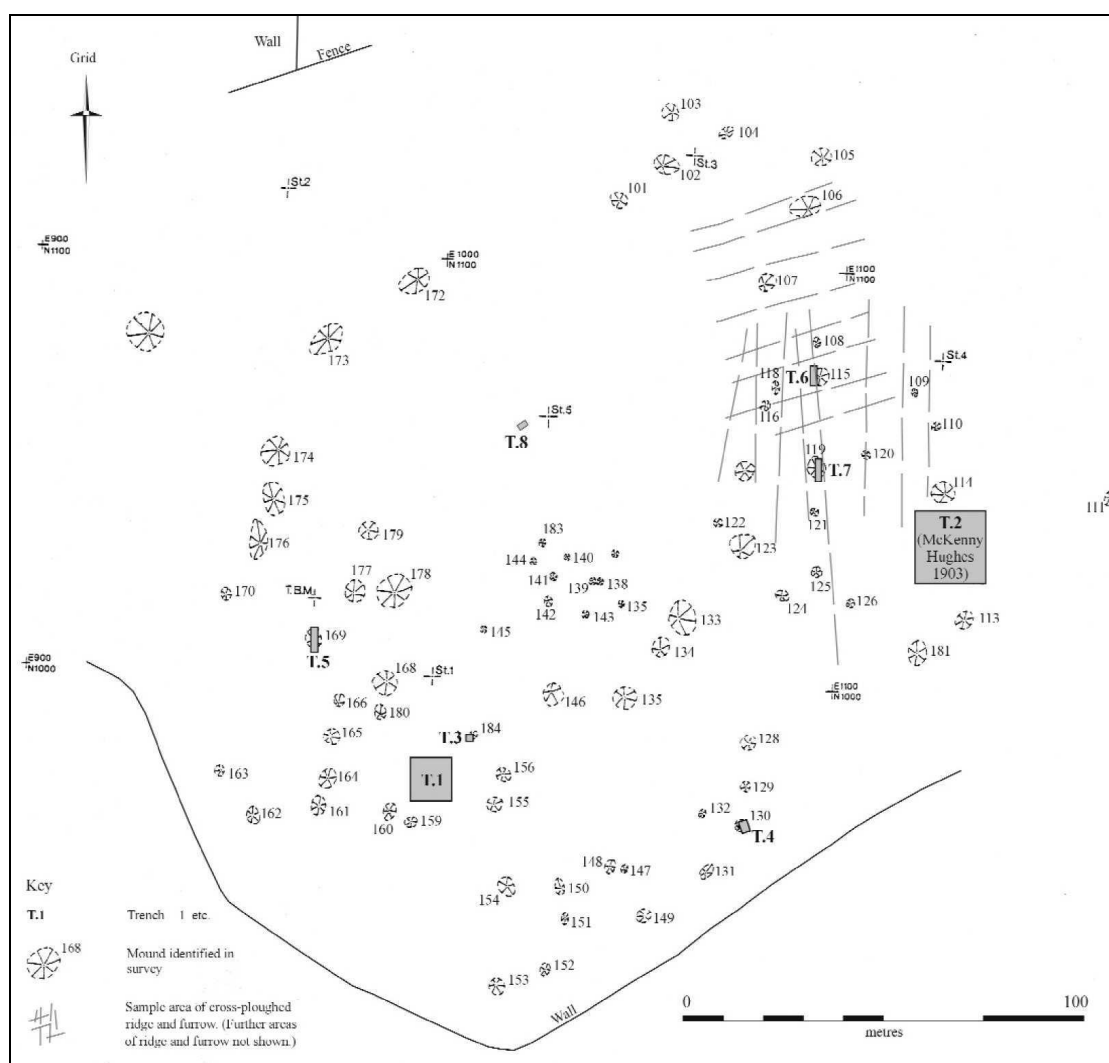


Plate 5: Surveyed features and evaluation trenches on Sizergh Fell (Evans and Edmonds 2003)

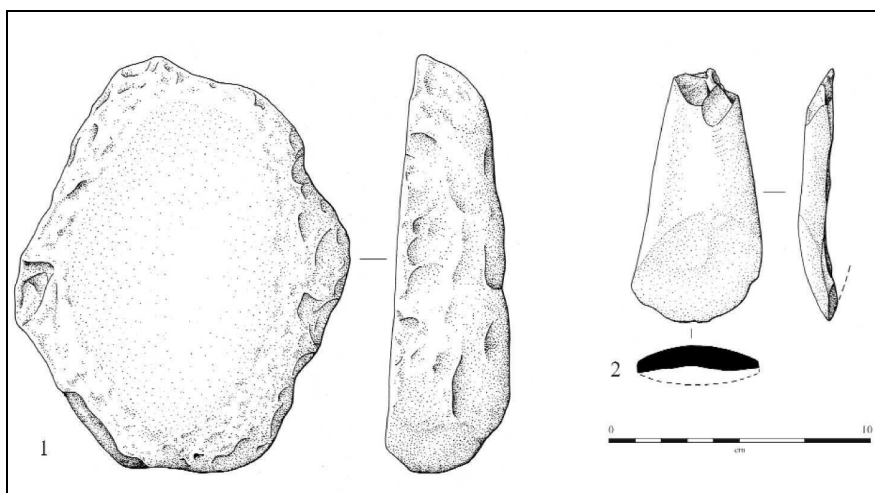


Plate 6: Polissoir and broken/burnt Stone Axe recovered from Evaluation Trench 1 (Evans and Edmonds 2003)

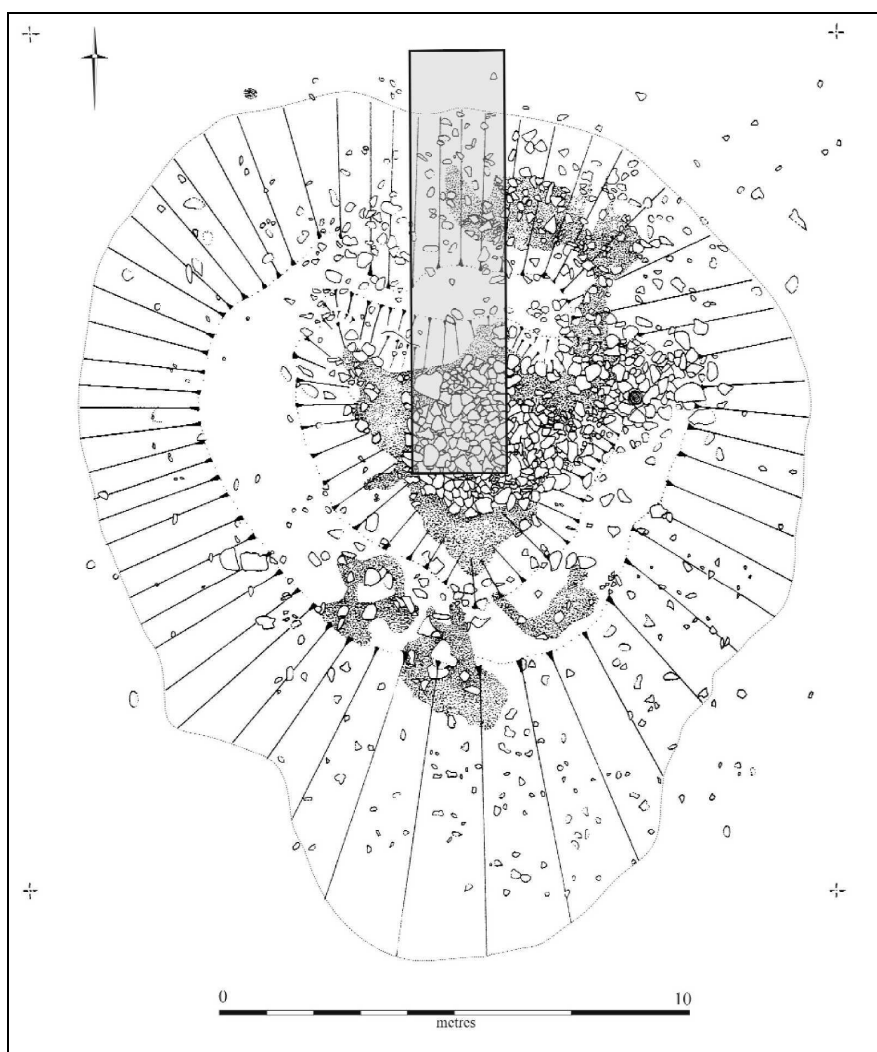


Plate 7: Evaluation Trench 2 through burial cairn NTSMR 20053 (Evans and Edmonds 2003)

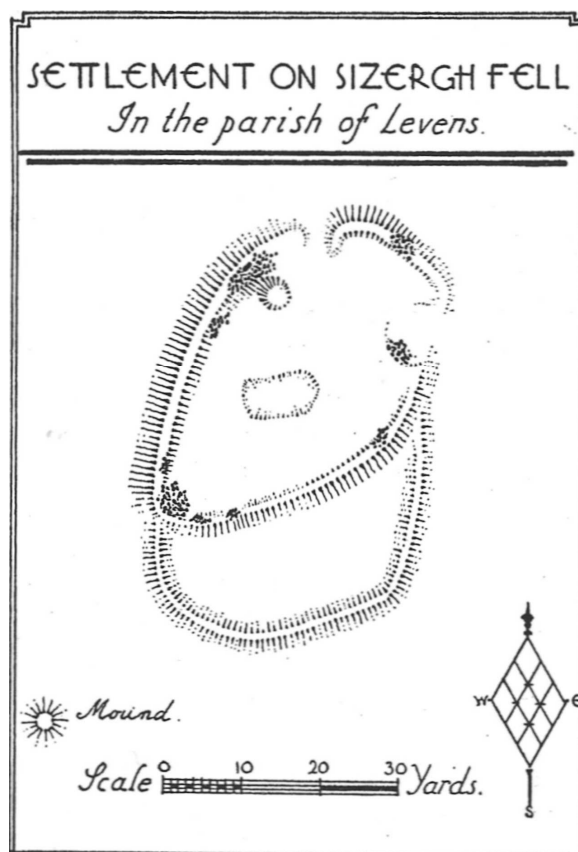


Plate 8: Topographic survey of enclosed settlement site on Sizergh Fell NTSMR 20050 (RCHME 1936, 157)

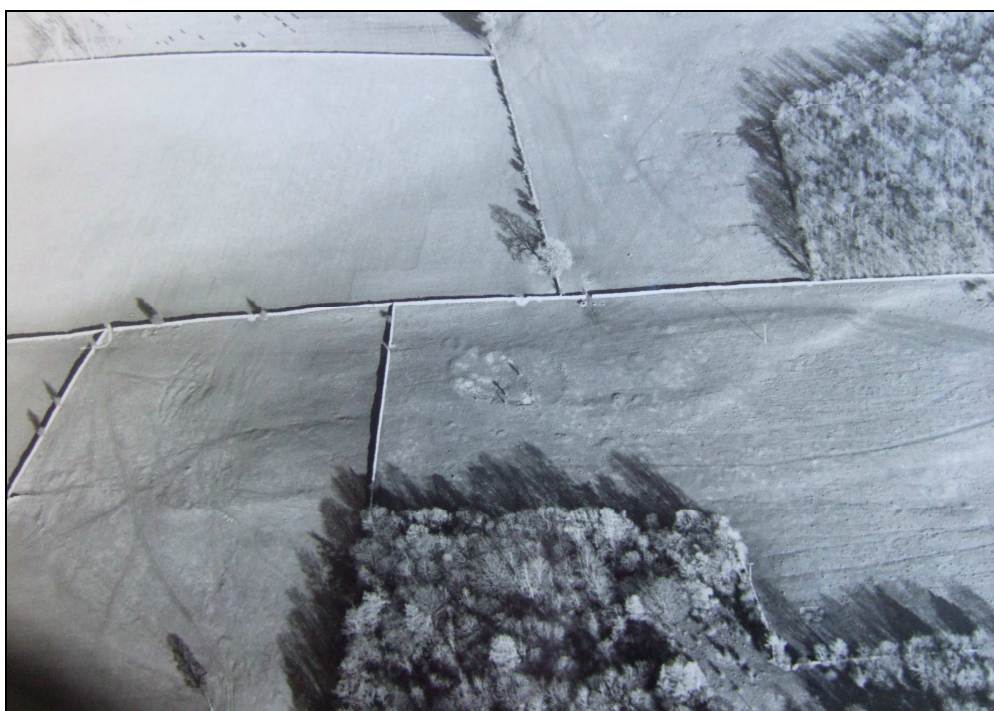


Plate 9: Aerial view of the enclosed settlement on Sizergh Fell NTSMR 20050 (CCC Run 3015 Shot 26, SMR No. 2490)



Plate 11: A plan of several estates in the townships of Helsington, Levens & Sedgwick belonging to Thomas Strickland Esqre, dated 1827



Plate 14: Sizergh Castle gate lodge, dated 1939 (NTSMR 181442)



Plate 18: *Westmorlandiae et Cumberlandiae Comitatus*, scale about 5 miles to 1 inch, by Saxton, dated 1576



Plate 19: *Westmorlandiae Comitatus*, scale about 3.5 miles to 1 inch, by Christopher Saxton, 1576, engraved by William Kip, 1607

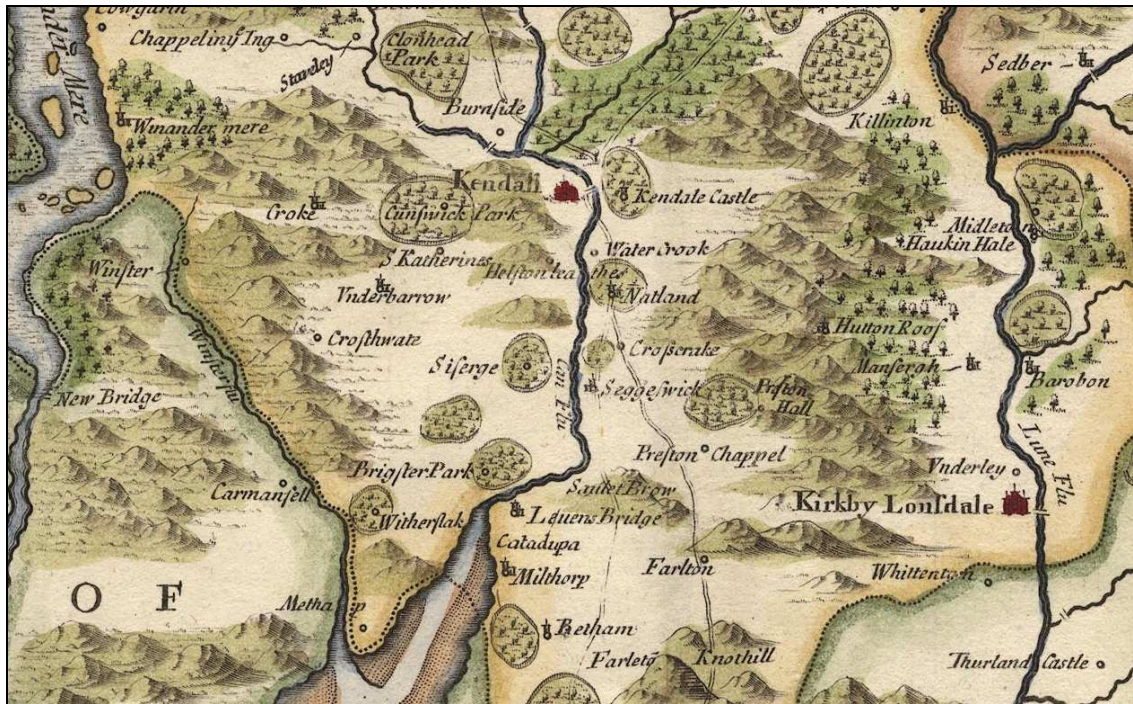


Plate 22: Westmorland, scale about 2.5 miles to 1 inch, by Morden, dated 1695



Plate 23: Westmoreland, scale about 8 miles to 1 inch, by Kitchin, dated 1753



Plate 24: A New Map of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland Divided into their Respective Wards, scale about 4 miles to 1 inch, by Bowen and Kitchin et al, dated 1760



Plate 25: County of Westmoreland. scale 1 inch to 1 mile, by Jefferys, dated 1770



Plate 26: Ruinous farmstead in the south end of Brigsteer Park Wood (NTSMR 24306)



Plate 27: Westmorland, Divided into its Wards, scale about 3.5 miles to 1 inch, by Kitchin, dated 1777



Plate 28: Sizergh Castle and Brigsteer Park from the Book of Sizergh, dated 1784

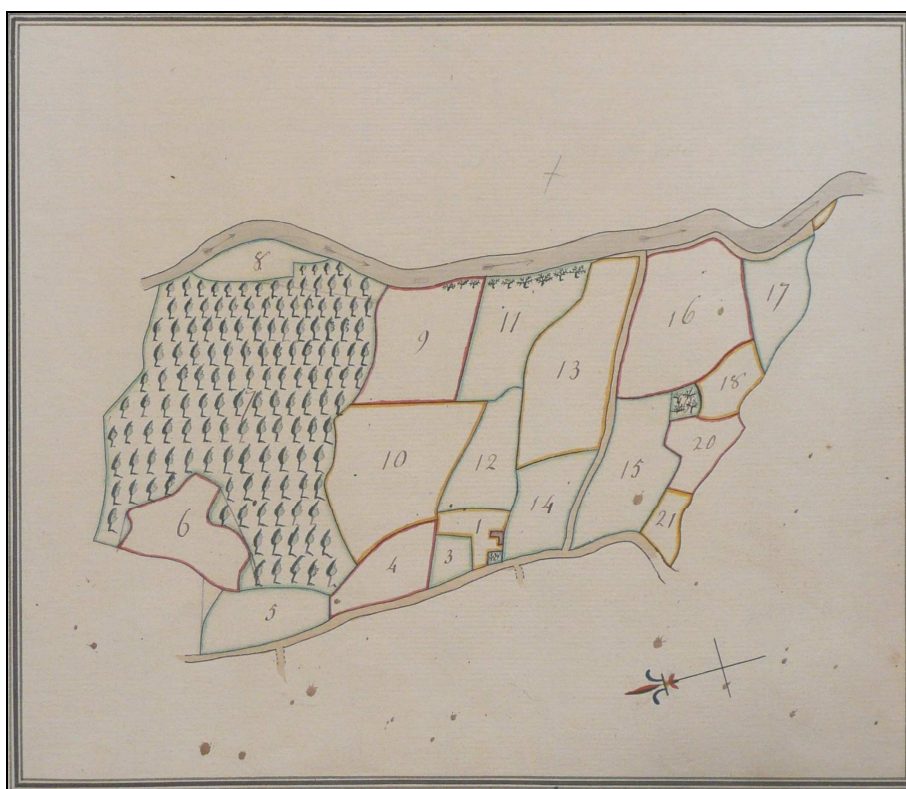


Plate 29: Low Park Wood and Low Sizergh Farm from the Book of Sizergh, dated 1784

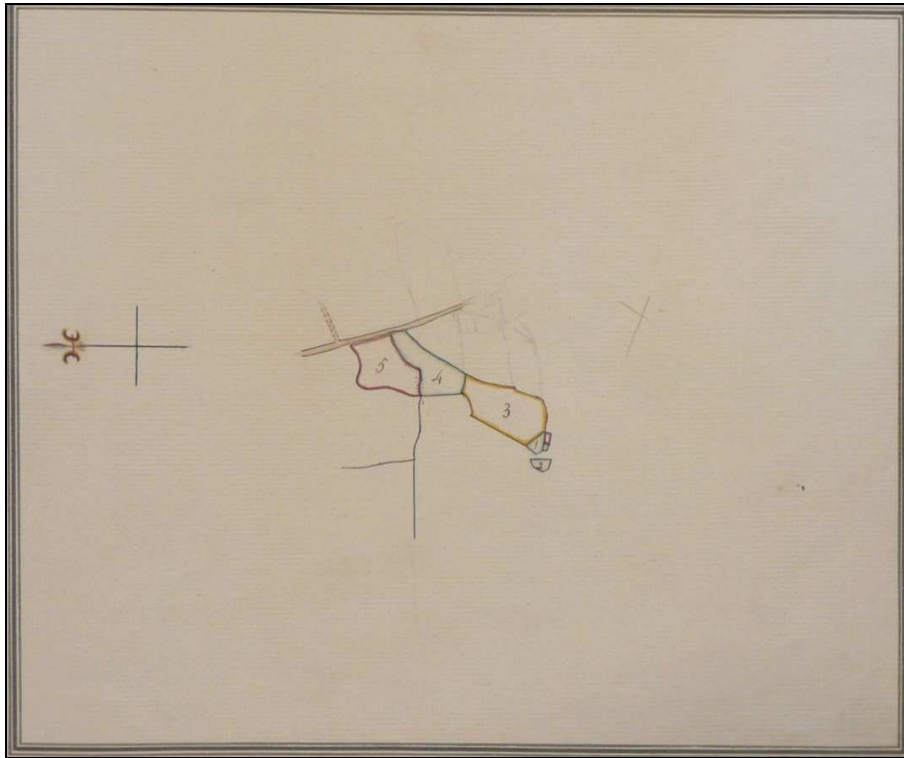


Plate 30: Cinderbarrow Farm from the Book ofSizergh, dated 1784

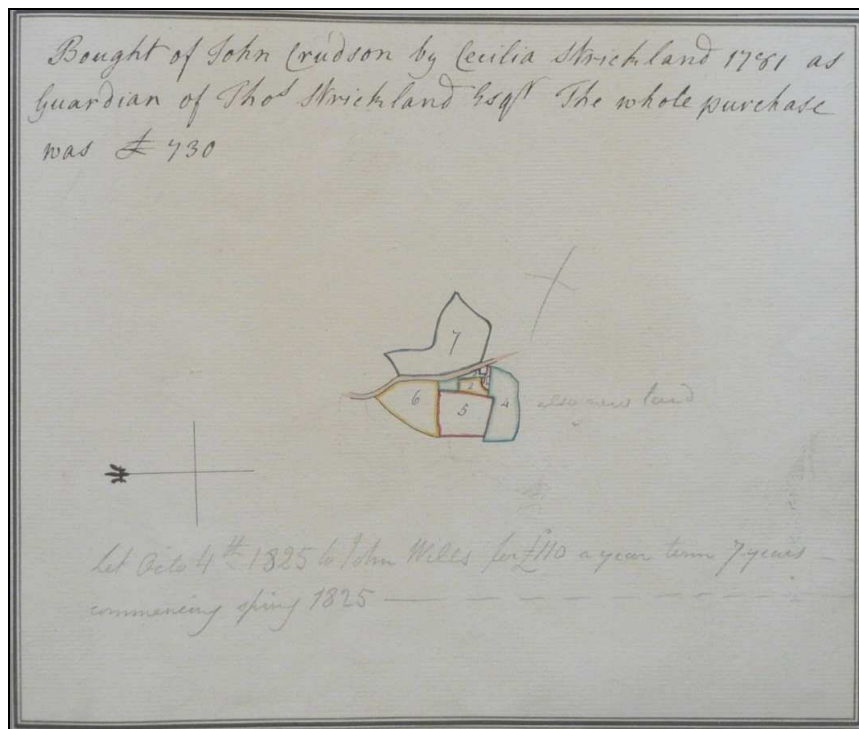


Plate 31: Lane End Farm from the Book ofSizergh, dated 1784

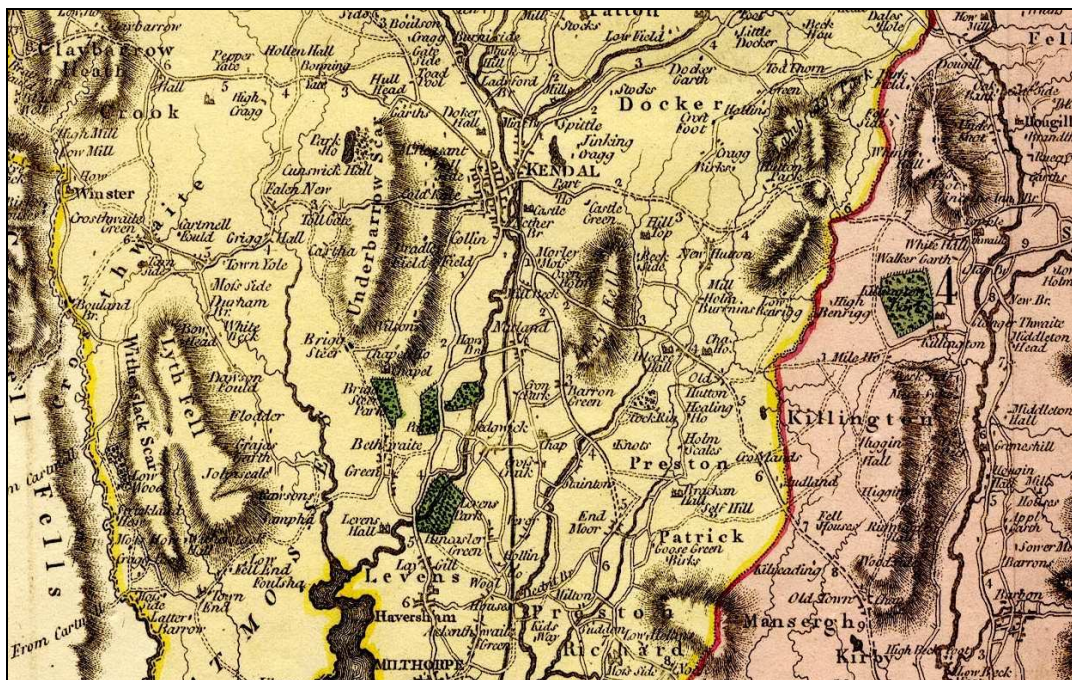


Plate 32: Westmoreland, scale about 5 miles to 1 inch, by Carey, dated 1787



Plate 34: Possible ornamental summer house at Holeslack Farm (NTSMR 26324)



Plate 35: Limekiln at Holeslack Farm (NTSMR 26325)



Plate 36: Interior of vaulted ice house at Holeslack Farm (NTSMR 26326)

To be sold in public Sale,
*At the Fox and Goose, in Kendal, on Friday the 17th
 Day of November, 1780, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening.*

HOLE-SLACK,

Pleasantly situated in *Helfington*, near *Kendal*:

EXCEEDINGLY well-built, and containing about twenty-
 six Acres of Land, (Customary Measure) well fenced and
 watered, with plenty of good Peatmofs, and a Peat-coat be-
 longing to the Estate: Holden of Sir *James Lowther*, Baronet,
 as part of the Marquess Fee, by Payment of the yearly custom-
 ary Rent of ten Shillings, and three Times that Rent for a Fine
 on change of the Tenant only; and now underlet at the yearly
 Rent of 35*£*.

Also at the same Time and Place will be SOLD,

ALL that very fertile Burgage held adjoining to the West Side
 of *Stricklandgate*, in *Kendal*, called **BAILIFF CLOSE**, with
 the Dwelling-houses thereunto belonging fronting *Strickland-*
gate afore said.

AND a front DWELLING-HOUSE situate on the East Side
 of *Stricklandgate*, in *Kendal*, with a large and convenient new-
 built back House, two Gardens and a Croft; now let to, and
 in the Possession of, Mr. *John Wilson*, and Mr. *Maskeu*, Hosier,
 at the yearly Rent of 24*£*. 10*s*.

The respective Farmers will shew the Premises; and further
 Particulars may be had of Mr. *Thomas Wilson*, of *Helfington*
Laitos, the Owner.

KENDAL: Printed by JAMES ASHBURNER.

Plate 37: Advertisement for the sale of Holeslack Farm, 1780

TO BE SOLD,

BY AUCTION,
 At Mr. MASKEW'S, the Coffee House, in Kendal,
On Saturday the 14th Day of August, 1802;
 AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING;
 All that freehold, messuage, or cottage Tenement
 Called
FELLSIDE,
 Situate in *Helfington*,
 About three Miles from Kendal;
 CONSISTING OF

A Dwelling House, and other out Houses; a
 Garden and Orchard adjoining; also one
 Peat-cot, and three valuable Allotments of Peat-
 mofs on Brigsteer Common.

The said Premises pay a free yearly Rent of one
 Shilling and a Penny; and also a Mofs Rent of
 Tenpence, to Lady Viscountess Andover, and are
 now in the Occupation of THOMAS AIREY, as
 Tenant or Farmer thereof, at the clear yearly
 Rent of seven Pounds.

THOMAS AIREY, the Farmer, will shew the said
 Premises, and further Particulars may be known
 by applying to Mr. ROBERT FELL, of Helm, in
 Undermilbeck, the Owner.

Printed by M. Braithwaite, Kendal.

Plate 41: Advertisement for the sale of Fellside Farm, dated 1802

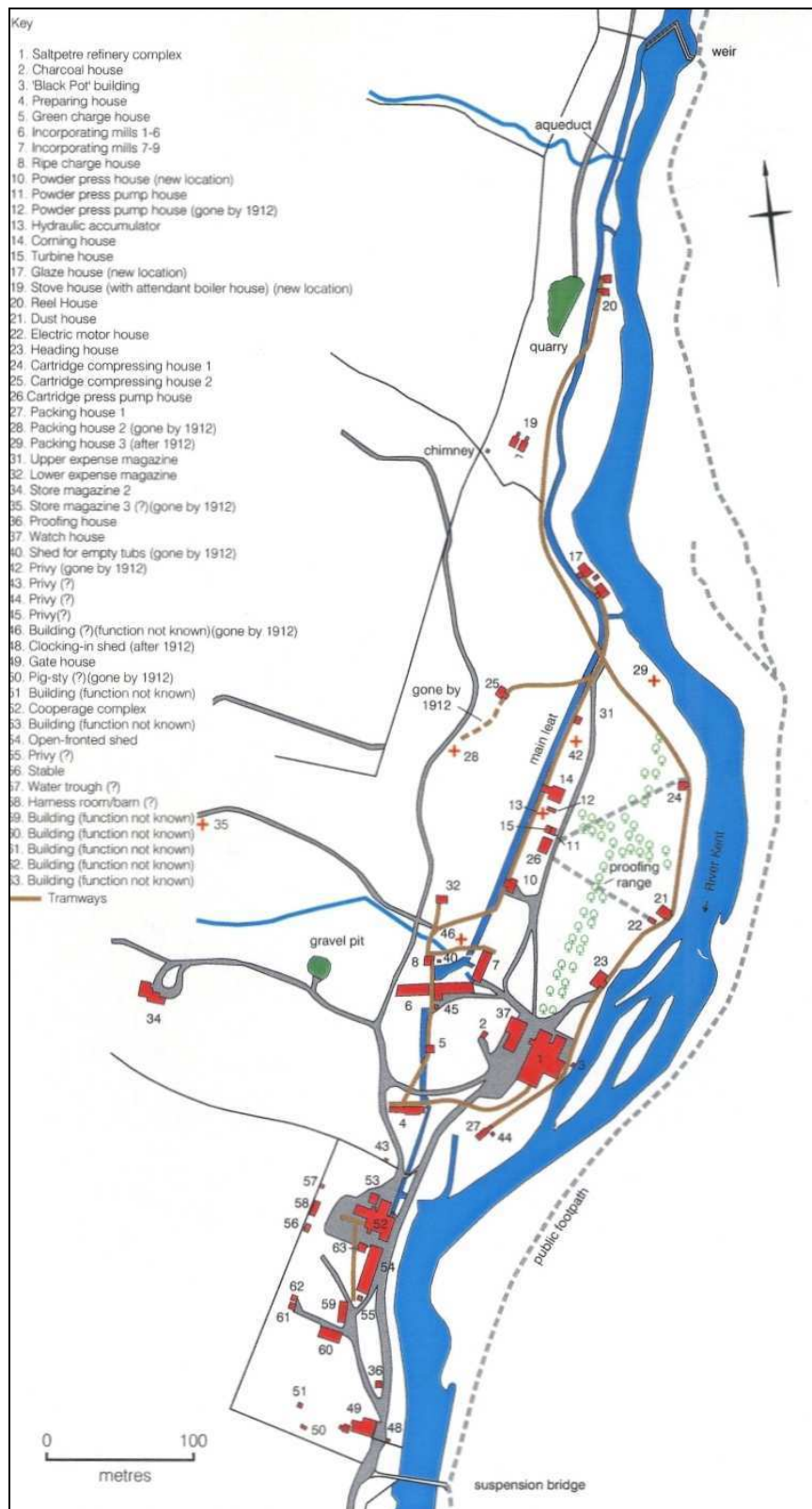


Plate 42: Plan of New Sedgewick Gunpowder Works, post 1903 (English Heritage 2003, Fig 61)

VALUABLE TIMBER FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At SIZERGH, near Kendal, on THURSDAY, 11th of March, 1841, the Sale to begin at Low Sizergh, precisely at One o'clock in the Afternoon,

SEVERAL HUNDREDS of FEET of TIMBER, now in Lots lying on the Low Sizergh and Sizergh Farms, Ash, Beech, Elm, Lime, Birch, Larch, &c. &c. Several of the four former sorts having from 50 to upwards of 100 feet Boal.

Also, about 40 Lots of OAK and ASH FIRE WOOD, in heaps.

Also, in the Evening, at Six o'Clock, WILL BE SOLD, at the STRICKLAND ARMS INN, the following Lots of very VALUABLE TIMBER.

On the Lakerig Estate, close to the Canal, is the greater part of the Timber now growing.

Lot 1—40 Ash Trees numbered from 1 to 40.


Lot 2—50 Very prime Ash Timber Trees, No. 41 to 90, in East Cockerow Wood, adjoining the Canal.

Lot 3—22 Ash Trees in Fence Rows, and 8 Cyphers, numbered from 91 to 112.

Lot 4—15 Trees, Ash and Beech, also 7 Cyphers, in Little Wood, near Robin Hood Island, numbered from 1 to 15.

Lot 5—24 Trees of Sorts, Ash, Sycamore, and Elm, marked from 1 to 24, also, 21 Cyphers, in the Wood close to Lakerig House.

Also, 72 very large Huntingdon Willow Trees, growing on the Low Lands, near Cinderbarrow, North of Beathwaite Green; these will be sold 10 in each Lot, to suit Purchasers; they are numbered from 1 to 72.

 Mr. THOMAS CUMMINGS, at Lakerig, will show the Wood on that Estate; the Carpenter, at Sizergh, will show the remainder, and for further particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM ELLISON.

Sizergh, Feb. 27th, 1841.

. One Thousand Feet of very superior Oak Timber, lying in the Wood near Low Sizergh, to dispose of. Apply as above.



Plate 44: Map of the Lakes of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, scale about 3.5 miles to 1 inch, by Mogg, dated 1822

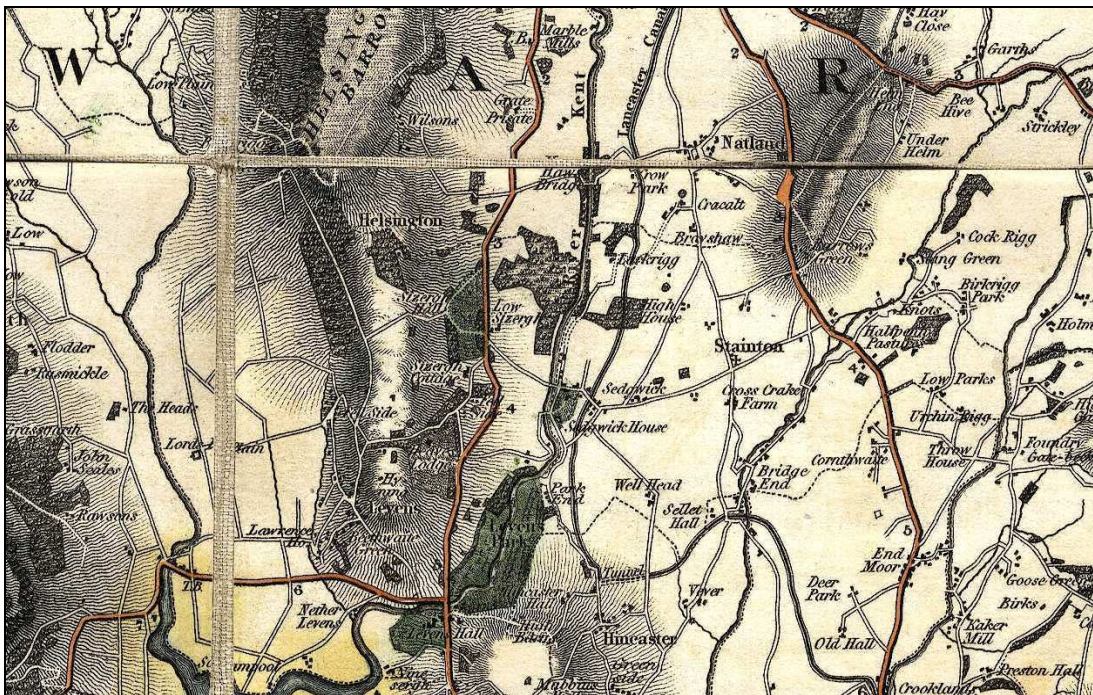


Plate 45: Map of the County of Westmorland, scale about 1 inch to 1 mile, by Greenwood and Greenwood, dated 1824

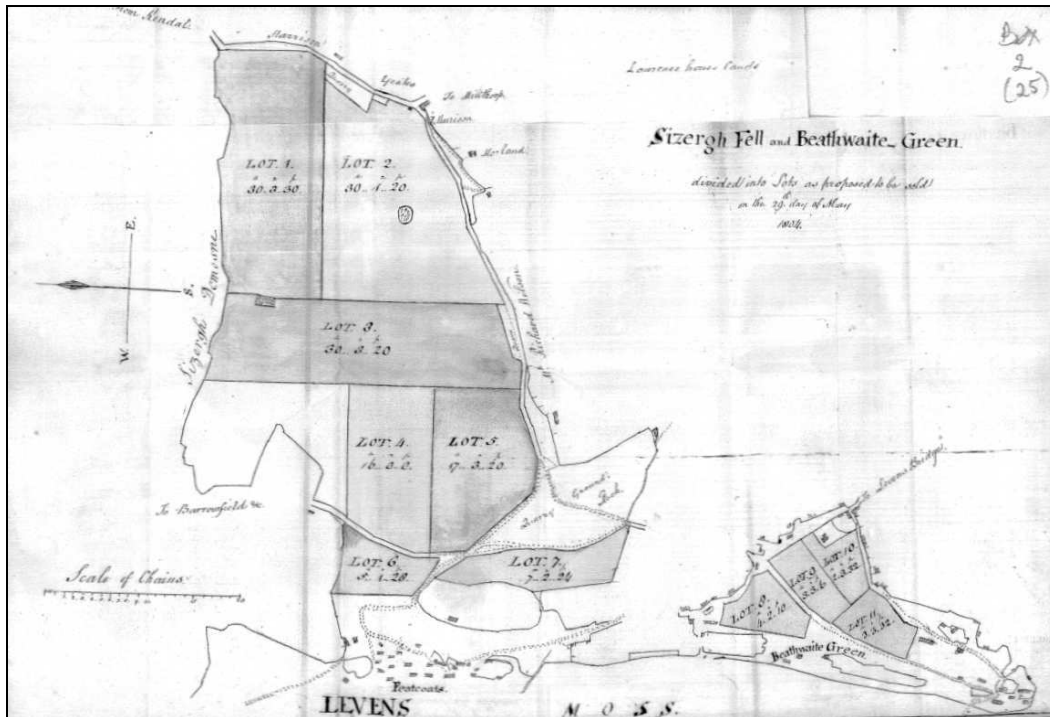


Plate 46: Map of Sizergh Fell and Beathwaite Green – Divided into lots as proposed to be sold on the 29th day of May 1804



Plate 47: Estate map of Holeslack in Helsington belonging to Mr Christopher Garnett. Surveyor Robt. Goad, dated 14 June 1811



Plate 48: Plan of Park End Farm in the Townships of Heslington, dated 1819

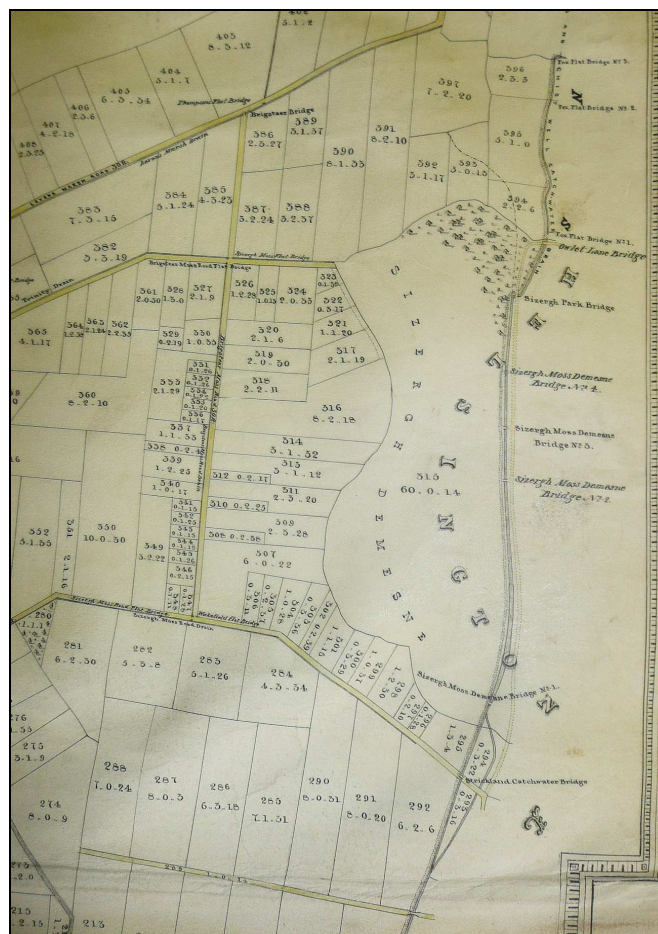


Plate 49: Helsington, Levens and Underbarrow Drainage Award, dated 1838

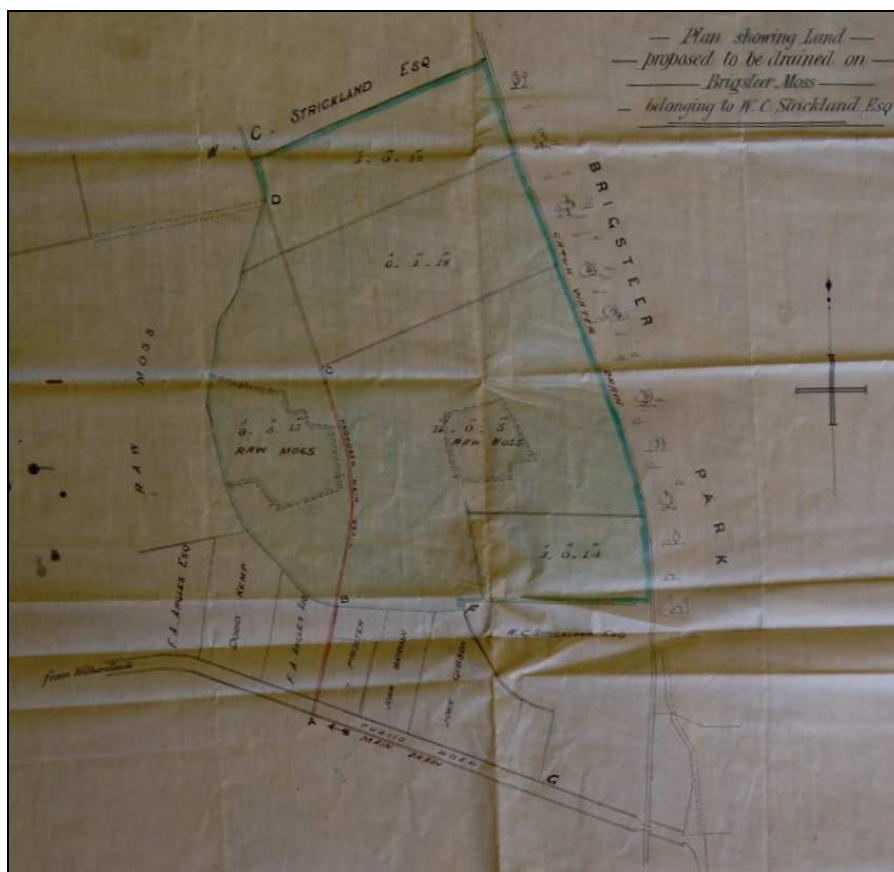


Plate 50: Plan showing land proposed to be drained on Brigsteer Moss, belonging to W C Strickland Esq, by Webster, Son & Banks, Kendal, dated December 1880



Plate 51: Aerial view of Sizergh Castle and Gardens (CCC, Run 3015, Shot 24, SMR No. 3990)

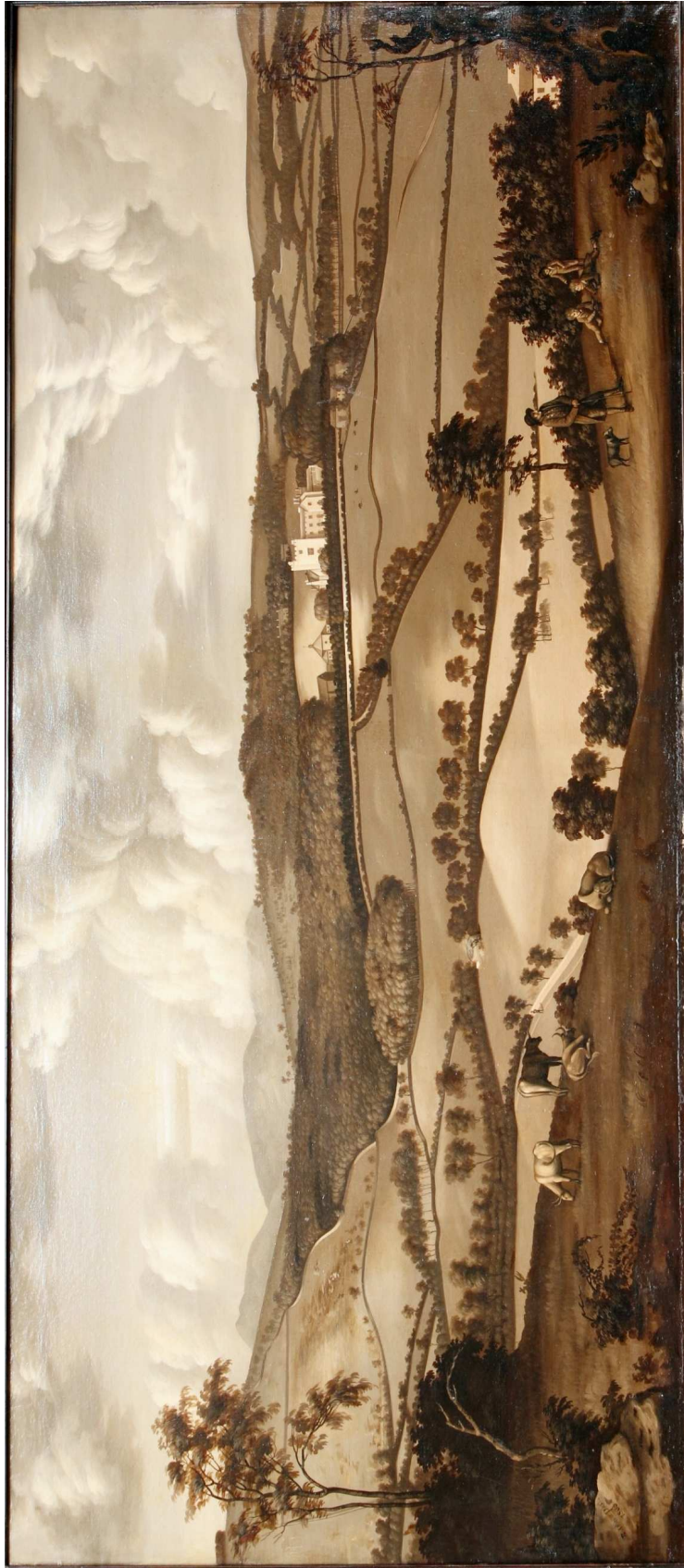


Plate 52: A landscape painting, view of the castle from the south-east, by P Atkinson, dated 1805



Plate 53: Burial Cairn on Sizergh Fell (NTSMR 20053)



Plate 54: Enclosed settlement on Sizergh Fell (NTSMR 20050)



Plate 55: Burial cairn east of Brigsteer Park Wood (NTSMR 181505)



Plate 56: Burnt mound adjacent to haka in Sizergh Park (NTSMR 181419)



Plate 57: Possible shell midden in Chapel Wood (NTSMR 24255)

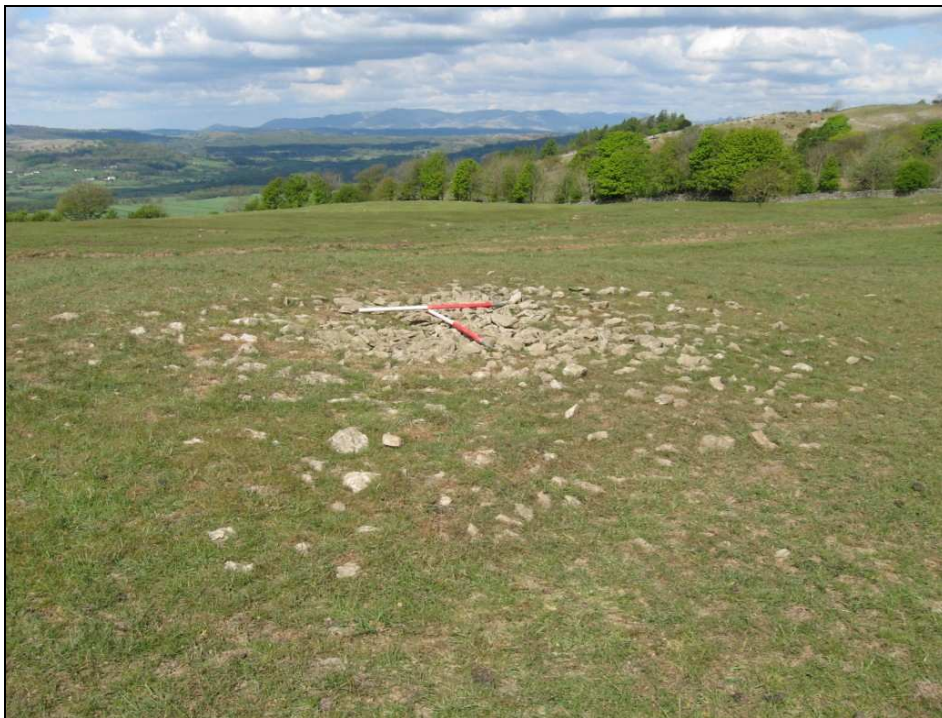


Plate 58: Possible burial cairn at Windy Howe (NTSMR 181478)



Plate 59: Possible park pale in east end of Low Park Wood (NTSMR 181408)



Plate 60: Possible park pale on south side of Brigsteer Park (NTSMR 181492)



Plate 61: Foundations of farmstead or park lodge north of Brigsteer Park (NTSMR 181547)



Plate 62: c1713 park wall and gateway at south end of Brigsteer Park (NTSMR 181491)



Plate 63: c1700s park wall with internal faced coping stones, west of Chapel Wood in Sizergh 'new' deer park



Plate 64: Field barn and/or deer shelter shed Sizergh Park (NTSMR 21278)



Plate 65: Central section of Ha-Ha adjacent to the south drive in Sizergh Park (NTSMR 181419)



Plate 66: Eastern section of Ha-Ha in Sizergh Park (NTSMR 181444)



Plate 67: Walled copse plantation on Sizergh Fell (NTSMR 24257)



Plate 68: Ornamental planting of ash trees on boundary at Ash Bank (NTSMR 181570)



Plate 69: Veteran ash tree planting on Ash Bank Lane, and adjacent to southern park wall in Brigsteer Park



Plate 70: Stone hut/shelter on Helsington Barrows (NTSMR 21290)



Plate 71: Dew pond at Helsington Barrows (NTSMR 181471)



Plate 72: Reservoir and drainage leat to east of Sizergh Castle (NTSMR 181520 and 181567)



Plate 73: Plan of Low Park Wood, showing falls of coppice, dated 1898



Plate 74: Bark peeler's hut in Brigsteer Park Wood (NTSMR 181514)



Plate 75: Orchard south of Nether Wells Farm (NTSMR 181452)



Plate 76: Example of large limestone quarries in Duke Plantation (NTSMR 181377)



Plate 77: View over Levens Moss



Plate 78: Area of peat cutting in Levens Moss (NTSMR 181528)



Plate 79: Sizergh Castle, engraved by Higham after Buckler, dated 1822



Plate 80: Sizergh Castle, lake and terraced garden looking west-south-west (c1899-1926)



Plate 81: Sizergh Castle, main lawn looking north-west (c1899-1926)



Plate 82: Sizergh Castle, main lawn and fruit growing wall looking north (c1899-1926)

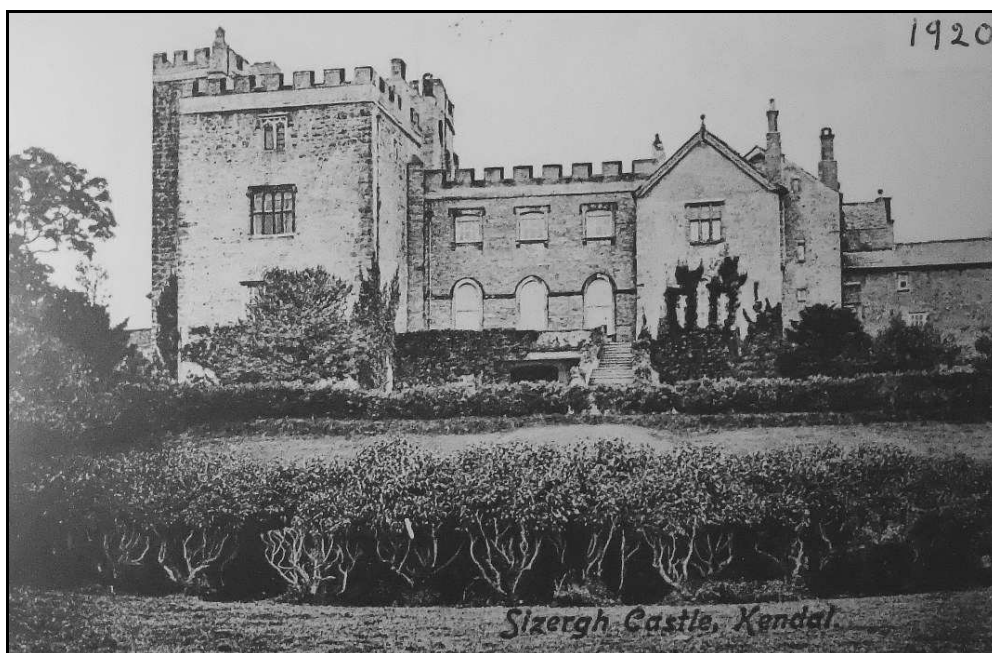


Plate 83: Sizergh Castle, infilled lake and terraced garden looking west (c1920)



Plate 84: Sizergh Castle, lake and terraced garden looking west (c1928)



Plate 85: Sizergh Castle and courtyard looking east (?late nineteenth century)



Plate 86: The kitchen gardens looking north-west (pre-1920)



Plate 87: The rock garden, looking west? (c1928)



Plate 88: The Dutch garden, prior to construction, looking south-west (c1926)



Plate 89: The Dutch garden, under construction, looking south-west (c1926-8)

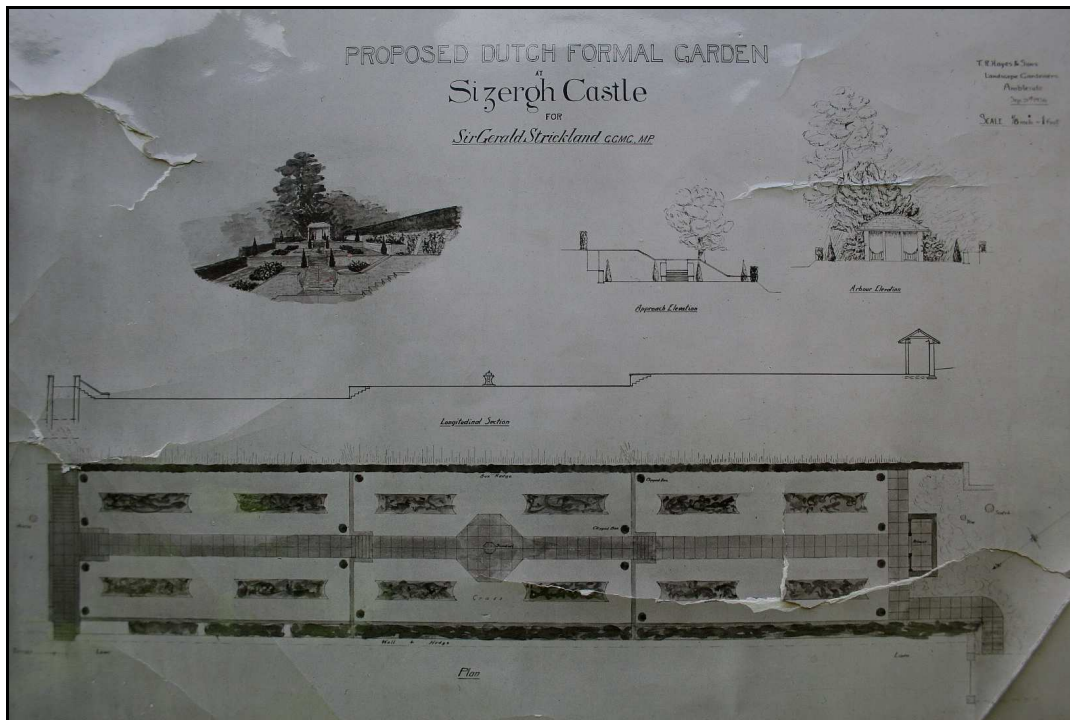


Plate 90: Plans for the Dutch garden, by T R Hayes & Sons, of Ambleside (c1926)



Plate 91: The Dutch garden looking south (c1928)



Plate 92: Ornamental fountain on the terrace garden, looking south-east (c1928)

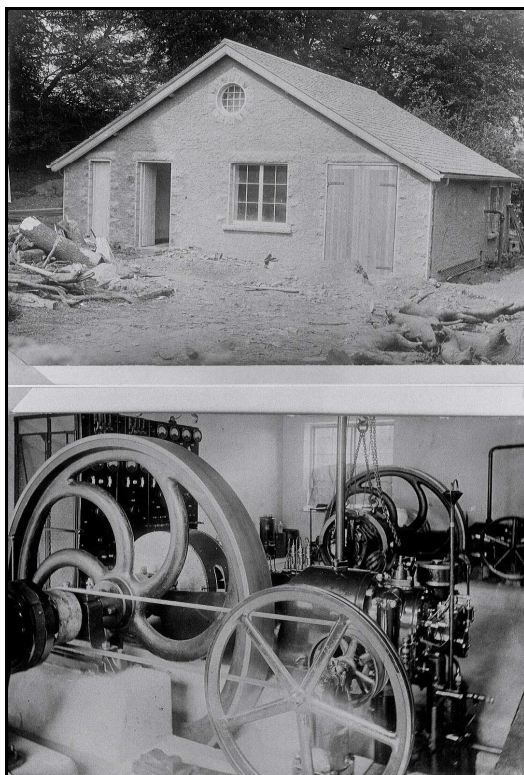


Plate 93: Domestic electric power house under construction (c1928-1937)

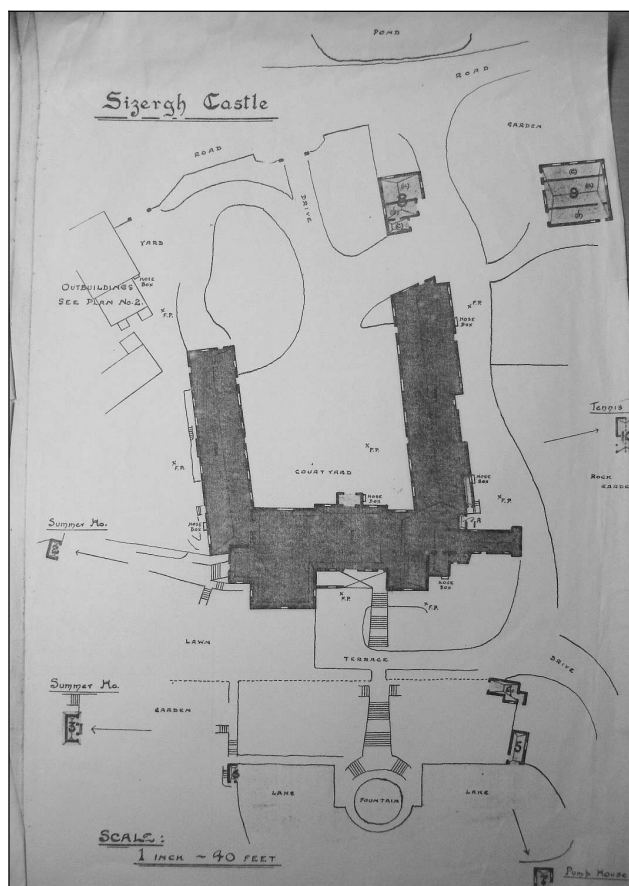


Plate 94: General plan of Sizergh Castle and Gardens (?1940-1950)

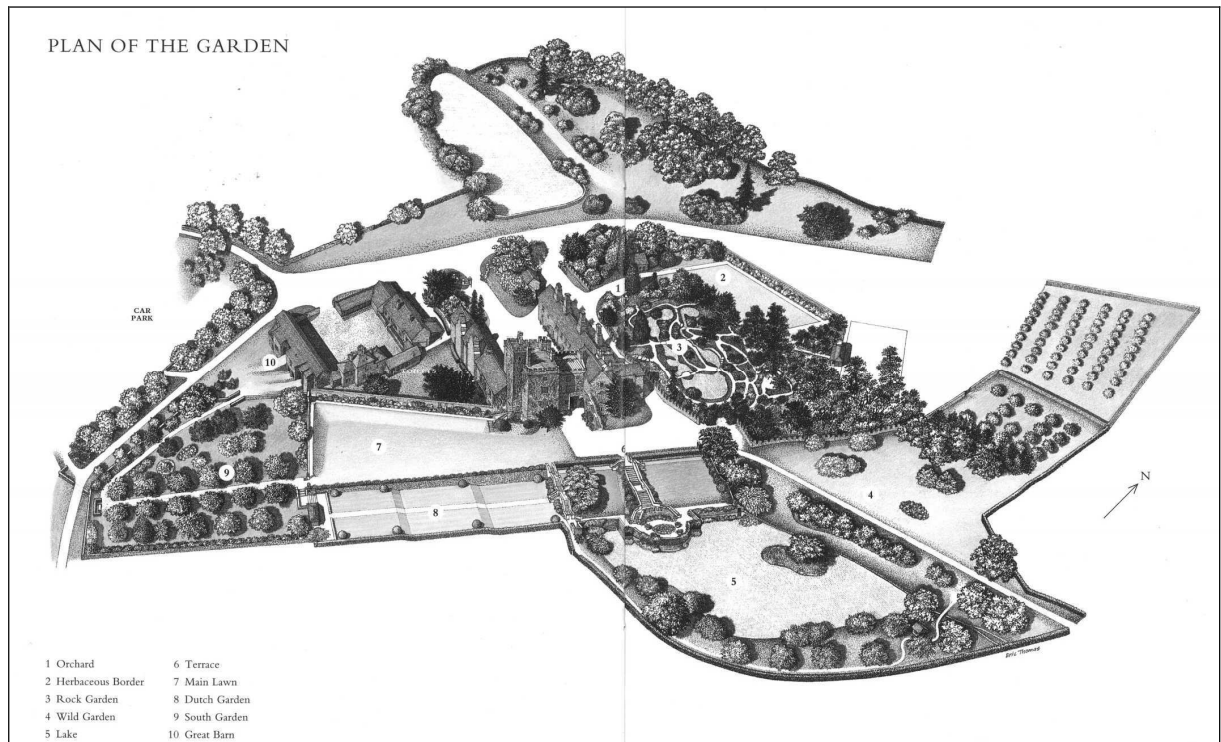


Plate 95: Modern plan of Sizergh Castle Gardens by Eric Thomas (The National Trust 2007)



Plate 96: The main lawn containing a fruit growing wall, garden seat and gateway, looking south-west (NTSMR 181663, 181674, 181642 and 181643)

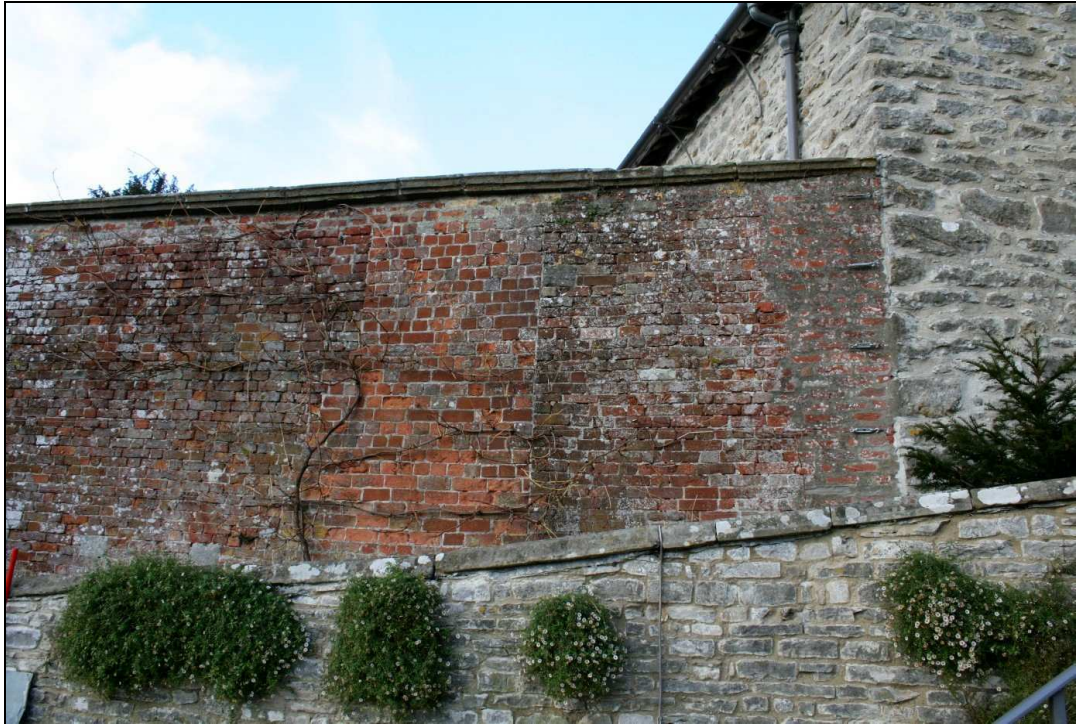


Plate 97: Blocked window within the fruit growing wall (NTSMR 181640)



Plate 98: Garden seat on the south end of the main lawn (NTSMR 181642)



Plate 99: Ornamental gateway on south end of the main lawn (NTSMR 181643)



Plate 100: Courtyard entrance gateway and wall (NTSMR 27786)



Plate 101: Gable-end of demolished building on north-east side of the terraced garden (NTSMR 181673)



Plate 102: Stone ornamental bench on the south end of the south garden (NTSMR 181647)



Plate 103: Ornamental stone seat and sundial adjacent to doorway into castle from the main lawn
(NTSMR 181633 and 181634)



Plate 104: Garden steps and later access ramp leading to doorway into castle from the main lawn
(NTSMR 181637 and 181639)



Plate 105: Ornamental lake and the terraced garden looking west (NTSMR 181621 and 181623)



Plate 106: Ornamental lake and the terraced garden looking east (NTSMR 181621 and 181623)



Plate 107: Rock garden looking west-south-west (NTSMR 181662)



Plate 108: Ornamental doorway between the herbaceous border and kitchen garden (NTSMR 181607)



Plate 109: The Dutch garden looking north-east from the garden seat (NTSMR 181646)



Plate 110: The south garden and tree avenue looking north-east from the stone bench (NTSMR 181666 and 181671)