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THIRLMERE ESTATE SURVEY

Cumbria

Archaeological Survey Report

Commissioned by:

Lake District National Park Survey
and North West Water Limited

THIRLMERE ESTATE
Cumbria

Archaeological Survey

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CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	4
Executive Summary.....	5
1. Introduction	6
2. Methodology.....	7
2.1 Desk Top Survey	7
2.2 Identification Survey Methodology.....	9
2.3 Detail Survey Methodology	10
2.4 Site Grading.....	10
3. Desk Top Survey Results	11
3.1 Physical Background	11
3.2 Historical Background.....	12
4. Identification Survey Results.....	17
4.1 Introduction	17
4.2 Shoulthwaite Gill Hillfort.....	17
4.3 Helvellyn Gill Enclosure	18
4.4 Shepherds huts/ Possible Shielings	18
4.5 Mining Remains	18
5. Detail Survey Results - Helvellyn Gill Enclosure	21
5.1 Helvellyn Gill Enclosure (Site 141)	21
5.2 Site 143	22
6. Discussion	24
6.1 Communications.....	24
6.2 Chronological Assessment	24
7. Recommendations for Further Work.....	26
7.1 Forestry.....	26
7.2 Sites Recommended for Further Work.....	26
8. Gazetteer of Sites	27
9. Bibliography.....	96
9.2 Aerial Photographs	96
9.3 Primary Sources.....	96
9.4 Secondary Sources.....	98
9.5 Sources located but not seen.....	103
Appendix 1	106
Detail Survey Monument Gazetteer: Helvellyn Gill Enclosure	
Appendix 2	111

Project Brief

Appendix 3	112
Project Design	

Appendix 4	118
Levels of Survey	

Illustrations	121
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Figure 1	Study Area Location Plan
Figure 2	Study Area - showing site distribution
Figure 3	Study Area - North
Figure 4	Study Area - South
Figure 5	Helvellyn Gill Enclosure Detail Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), at the request of the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) and North-west Water Ltd, undertook an identification, historical and archaeological survey of the Thirlmere Estate. The fieldwork took place over 15 days between 29th April and 17th May.

A desk top study assimilated the results of all archaeological work undertaken in the area to date and examined documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic evidence for archaeological monuments and landscapes within the estate. An identification survey was undertaken of the study area; this involved systematic field walking with sites located using a Global Positioning System technology (GPS). The digital results of the survey were combined, on a CAD system, with digital topographic detail supplied by LDNPA. A gazetteer of all archaeological sites was compiled.

In all 358 monuments ranging in date from the prehistoric period to the twentieth century were identified, the vast majority, however, were post-medieval in date. The flooding of the Thirlmere valley to form a reservoir obscured part of the former settlement pattern and the identification survey was only able to examine the peripheral and more marginal areas of the former agricultural and settlement landscape. This coupled with the dense woodland and the fact that Thirlmere historically was not a densely populated valley meant that the majority of sites located were of a marginal nature.

The prehistoric period was particularly poorly represented and only one definite prehistoric site was identified: Shoulthwaite Gill Hillfort. This is, however, a rare site type for North-West England and its excellent preservation makes it a very important site in regional terms. Sites from the medieval period were not particularly well represented; however, the survey did identify an agricultural enclosure at Haweswater Gill and some high moorland ruined structures/shielings which possibly date from this period. The vast majority of the sites dated from the post-medieval period and these ranged from sheepfolds and bields through to the mining sites on the east side of the valley.

A limited programme of more detailed survey was undertaken of the possible medieval enclosure at Helvellyn Gill which was identified in the course of the project. This was found to be a multi-phased agricultural system, which had its origins as a small, probably pastoral, enclosure; however, only part of this early enclosure survives as it has been subsequently robbed. A small bield was recorded butting against a wall, but apart from this there were no other structures identified.

The other site of importance identified during the survey was the extensive Whelpside (Helvellyn) Lead mining complex.

The survey has highlighted the archaeological potential of the area and identified the vast majority of accessible sites. This survey will serve to enhance the existing archaeological information contained in North-west Water Ltd's Thirlmere Estate Integrated Land Use and Management Plan and will allow the implementation of appropriate management strategies.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) has undertaken an identification survey (Level 1b: *Appendix 4*) of the Thirlmere Estate at the request of the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) and North-west Water Ltd according to a brief (*Appendix 2*) produced by LDNPA and a project design supplied by LUAU (*Appendix 3*). The fieldwork took place over a 15 day period between 29th April and 17th May 1996. The work was funded by North-West Water Ltd and LDNPA. The Thirlmere Estate comprises some 48.5 sqkm of predominantly upland landscape which is solely owned by North-west Water Ltd; the study area was reduced to 23 sq. km to exclude extreme terrain, dense forest and open water.
- 1.2 The prime purpose of the survey was to enhance the existing archaeological information contained within North-west Water Ltd's Thirlmere Estate Integrated Land Use and Management Plan, and to inform future management decisions with regard to conservation matters relating to the archaeological and historical content of the estate's landscape. The aims of the project are set out in the brief supplied by the LDNPA (*Appendix 2*).
- 1.3 The work programme was established in three stages. The primary stage was a desk-top study to investigate the documented history and archaeology of the estate. The second stage was the fieldwork programme which incorporated a systematic surface examination of the area, and the detailed recording of the identified antiquities, which were located by Global Positioning System (GPS) survey. Following on from the identification survey a more detailed survey (Level 2b: *Appendix 4*) was undertaken of the Helvellyn Gill Enclosure (Site **141** and **143**) at the request of the LDNPA.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK TOP SURVEY

2.1.1 ***Scope of the documentary research:*** In keeping with the LDNPA Project Brief (*Appendix 2*) of 29 March 1996, and the LUAU Project Design (*Appendix 3*) also of March 1996, the objectives of the documentary research aspect of the project were to access three types of information:

1. Documentary and cartographic material
2. Aerial photography
3. Physical environment

2.1.2 The documentary research, like the other elements of the project, was targeted at rapid identification of sites, or possible sites, of archaeological or historical importance, of all periods. The documentary research covered the entire 48.56km² (4856ha) of the estate, and included areas now underwater or afforested and inaccessible, such areas were excluded from the fieldwork, as noted in section 3.2 of LUAU's Project Design (*Appendix 3*). The documentary research was completed to an interim stage in advance of fieldwork, in order that information on the survival, location, extent, and condition of the sites identified could be confirmed or enhanced by the identification survey. In the excluded areas, the documentary research archive is likely to remain the only database record. In order to obtain the maximum level of information in the shortest period of time, the following five types of information source were identified:

2.1.3 ***Regional Archaeological Databases:*** The site database information held by LDNPA at the outset of the project was derived largely from the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (CSMR) but was found to contain errors and omissions by comparison with the current CSMR database, reflecting the continuing upgrading of the CSMR. LDNPA also held a small amount of information on possible shielings which was not in the CSMR. A computer print-out and supplementary information from files were obtained from the CSMR. An LUAU site record map was completed for each site, indicating both its CSMR number and its Thirlmere Estate Project number. With a few exceptions, sites within the same 1km grid square as part of the study area were included, on the basis that some might be associated with sites within the study area. Forty four sites were found to be on the CSMR already within the study area, and a further 13 in close proximity to the boundary.

2.1.4 ***Cartographic sources:*** A site record map was again completed for each site of potential interest, and the boundary site rule-of-thumb, mentioned above, was applied. The first and second editions (OS 1867, 1900-26) Ordnance Survey 6": 1 mile maps and, where published and available, the 1:2500 series of 1880-89 (surveyed in 1860-62) were studied. The earlier edition 6" series pre-dates the flooding of the valley, and shows the location of buildings, roads, field boundaries, and other features now wholly or partly underwater, in addition to upland features not shown on later editions. The water level of the lake was raised in two stages, and the 1900-1901 second edition 6" maps show some sites on the lake edge which

were later wholly submerged. Relatively few sites were found to be marked only on the 1:2500 scale maps.

- 2.1.5 The early published maps by Bowen (1731), Hodskinson and Donald (1774, reprinted 1802), and Greenwood (1823) mention place-names, but are at too small a scale to add new sites. Clarke's (1787, pl 9) map is at a large scale, and shows buildings, place-names, field boundaries, and the extent of tree cover (apparently accurately), with a useful supporting text (Clarke 1787, 117-19).
- 2.1.6 Field names are given in the tithe survey of 1840 (CRO(C) tithe), and the accompanying very large map being at 1": 4 chains (approximately 1:2500) scale. Field boundaries on the tithe and first edition 6": 1 mile maps were confirmed, and the c200 plot numbers were mapped at 6": 1 mile scale. An attempt was made to identify selected field names in the tithe apportionment (ordered by landowner, and then tenant) and the c50 page document was video-filmed for reference, but identification of all field names could not be achieved in the available timescale. The enclosure map (CRO(C)) of 1849 adds little to the information gained from the OS maps, since it covers largely barren moorland, with only a few tracks and boundaries. It is presumed that the enclosure of the valley occurred at a much earlier date. A map illustrating a boundary dispute on Seat Sandal relates to the south-east corner of the study area (CRO(C) SNWA/1/21).
- 2.1.7 ***Aerial photographs in the LDNPA collection:*** These were mostly vertical sorties taken between 1970 and 1988. No new sites were identified, largely because of the small scale, unsuitable topography, and tree cover. A handful of oblique colour photograph (slides), taken in 1995, were also studied, but were found to show mostly known sites, or sites on the periphery of the study area.
- 2.1.8 ***Other published and unpublished sources, particularly relating to the water industry:*** Secondary (ie derivative) and some primary sources (ie manuscripts, maps, published arbitration transcripts, Acts of Parliament and related material) for both the history and topography of the Thirlmere area, and of the reservoir and water industry engineering features were located, and where possible copied for the project archive. The search for such material was not intended to be exhaustive, but was nevertheless quite comprehensive. Material was found (by telephone contact) to be located predominantly in the Cumbria Record Office branches in Carlisle and (to a lesser extent) Kendal, and Manchester Central Library (Local Studies Unit). Some secondary sources, and a composite bound set (not photocopyable) of OS second edition 6": 1 mile maps were found in the Lake District Fell and Rock Club Library, within Lancaster University Library. The published bibliography by Hodgson (1968, 277), the indices to Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Old Series and recent transactions, and the catalogues and staff knowledge at CRO (Carlisle) and MCL, were the principal finding aids used. Wainwright's (1955; 1958) guides give useful walking routes around the fells, but on brief inspection do not appear to mention any sites not recognised from other sources. Green's (1819) guide is by far the most useful of the early itineraries, and gives a wealth of romantically phrased topographical detail, but again only for one or two new sites.
- 2.1.9 In addition to the bibliography of documentary material used, a list was compiled of (mostly primary) material which was located but, for reasons of time or access

restrictions, could not be studied during the project. Although telephone contact was made, and brief details of holdings obtained, it was not possible to access North-West Water's own large plan and photograph archive in Kendal in the time available. This archive may be assumed to hold the bulk of the extant sources that should be used for any future Monuments Protection Programme assessment of the water industry sites in the study area (English Heritage/Douet 1995), as well as the cartographic and illustrative sources that will undoubtedly contain information of archaeological value. Also, some CRO (Carlisle) documents were found to be 'access restricted', and the owner's (Lord Inglewood's) permission would have to be sought before these could be viewed.

- 2.1.10 The Archives Department strongrooms of Manchester Central Library was being re-housed at the time of the documentary research and the North-West Water material housed there was unavailable. A small amount of material is also known to be housed in Lancaster Public Library (Local Studies), especially newspaper reports on the reservoir and dam construction, and in the Armitt Library, Ambleside (Armitt Lib nd). It is likely that material is also to be found in Chetham's Library, Manchester.

2.2 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 2.2.1 A level 1b survey (*Appendix 4*) of the defined area (fig 2) of the Thirlmere estate was undertaken by two members of staff. A level 1b survey represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location, and extent of an archaeological site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which in this instance includes data on character, condition, and has been graded.
- 2.2.2 The archaeological sites were located by systematic ground reconnaissance, fieldwalking was undertaken at between 25m and 50m line intervals depending on the terrain. A set of 1:10,000 scale maps were laminated and taken into the field so as to pinpoint known sites. Because of the open and remote nature of much of the study area (being particularly remote from defined Ordnance Survey detail) it was considered that the most appropriate method of locational survey would be a Global Positioning System (GPS). This system uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid. The accuracy of the method is $\pm 1.0\text{m}$ but is adequate for general location of the sites. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system (FastCAD), and was then superimposed with digital Ordnance Survey data supplied under licence by LDNPA.
- 2.2.3 When a previously unknown site was identified, a written description was made and the location and extent of the site were recorded using GPS, which generates ten figure National Grid Reference. A photographic record was also undertaken of the more significant and photogenic sites. Given the scale of the mapping, the size of the project, and the nature of the many small upland sites, only sites greater than 50m in size had their extents defined, smaller sites were centrally located.

2.3 DETAIL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 2.3.1 A level 2b upland survey (*Appendix 4*) was undertaken by two experienced survey staff of the Helvellyn Gill Enclosure (Site **141**). A level 2b survey defines the extent of all surface archaeological features, in relation to the main topographic elements, and plots the extent of each archaeological site. It is a basic level of survey undertaken to locate a site and assess its archaeological significance and serves as the database behind proposals for the archaeological management of the landscape.
- 2.3.2 The control for the survey was established by the use of a Global Positioning System (GPS). All the internal survey control within the survey area was undertaken using a total station and was able to maintain an internal control accuracy of better than $\pm 0.05\text{m}$.
- 2.3.3 The archaeological detail and significant topographic detail were surveyed using a Zeiss ELTA 3 total station and data-logger. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system (FastCAD). The archaeological detail was drawn up in the field with respect to field plots of the survey data and these edits were then transferred onto the raw survey data within the CAD system. The archaeological digital data was subsequently superimposed onto base digital topographic data supplied by LDNPA. Where a superimposition between LUAU survey topographic detail and the OS surveyed detail occurred, it was found that the OS error was never worse than $\pm 2\text{m}$ and confirmed the accuracy of the survey methodology.

2.4 SITE GRADING

- 2.4.1 Recorded archaeological sites were graded according to their relative significance as follows:
- Grade 1. Archaeological and historical sites and features of the highest importance. This normally includes all Scheduled Ancient Monuments, grade 1 listed structures and other sites considered to be of national significance.
- Grade 2. Archaeological sites and features of regional significance.
- Grade 3. Archaeological and historical sites and features of local significance.
- Grade 4. Non-extant, or not authentic, archaeological and historical sites and features.

3. DESK TOP SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The solid geology of the Thirlmere Estate is comprised largely of igneous rocks, specifically tuffs and pyroxene andesitic lavas, with intercalations of fine-grained acid intrusive rhyolite and basalt, dating from the Llandeilo division of the Ordovician, and belonging to the Borrowdale Volcanic Group (BVG) (Geol Surv 1863; Ward 1876, 13-19; Inst Geol Sci 1980). The BVG was previously called Green Slates and Porphyries by Sedgwick (1836; 1842). Marr (1916, 19-22 and fig 5) assigns most of the rocks both east and west of Thirlmere to the Ullswater and Eycott group, the second oldest sub-division group in the BVG. In the north part of the valley, beyond the lake, are rocks of the Falcon Crag group, the oldest BVG group, and to the south-west intrusive garnet rocks. Marr states that the Ullswater/Eycott and Falcon Crag rocks are difficult to separate in the field but, on laboratory inspection, the Ullswater/Eycott rocks are more basic andesites, with 51-53% silica, compared with the 59-61% silica of the intermediate andesites of the Falcon Crag group.
- 3.1.2 There are a number of lead and copper veins. Ward (1876) notes that the Old Vein, Blue Rock, and a third unnamed vein, of the Helvellyn Lodes had been worked. The galena of the Old Vein is in places argentiferous. The workings are part of the Brown Cove Mine (NY 33951555; CSMR 12017), which is just outside the study area, but Ward (1876, 54) considers that the veins unite at the east end of Browncove Crag, though no workings have been recorded in this area. Two copper veins, both of which have been worked, are found above Thirlspot (Site **159**; CSMR 1237), and in Birkside Gill (Site **129**; CSMR 12147), which had been 'worked 30 years since' (ie c1846) (Ward 1876, 58).
- 3.1.3 The principal result of glacial action in the valley has been erosion, rather than accumulation or deposition. Ward (1876, 80-1) describes the extent and direction of glacial striations (calling it 'scratching') throughout the valley. Moraine mounds occur frequently (Ward 1876, 88-9; Marr 1916, 177-88) and Ward notes perched and transported (ie erratic) blocks south-west of Dollywagon Pike, south of Raise, north of Raise 'where the miners' path crosses the watershed line', and in Stanah Gill, west of Stybarrow Dodd, most of these being just outside the study area. A boulder of the Armboth and Helvellyn dyke is found above Thirlspot, at a height of 1000ft (c305m), and there are many perched blocks and scattered boulders south-west of Harrop Tarn, across the Wythburn and Armboth Fells, and in the Shoulthwaite Valley.
- 3.1.4 The soils (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1983) around the lake shore belong to the Malvern Association [611a] (Jarvis *et al* 1984, 235-7), comprising brown podzolic soils, while those on the upper slopes comprise humic rankers of shallow acid peat, belonging to the Bangor Association [311e] (Jarvis *et al* 1984 101-4). Winter Hill Association [1011b] (Jarvis *et al* 1984, 312-13) deep, wet organic soils occur on the peat covered flat ridge tops on High Seat and Raise, to the west and east respectively.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 ***Prehistoric and Roman finds and sites:*** A polished stone axe from somewhere in Wythburn (Site **358**; CSMR 1246) is now in Keswick Museum. A chipped axe was found somewhere in the parish of St John Castlerigg and Wythburn (Site **303**; CSMR 1245) is now in Manchester Museum, but the exact findspot is unknown. A bronze axe was found at Shoulthwaite (Site **326**). Two bronze penannular armlets were found in 1902 at Rough Crag (Site **286**; CSMR 1244)
- 3.2.2 Shoulthwaite Gill bivallate hillfort (Site **58**; SMR 5497) is a Scheduled Monument, of possibly Iron Age date.
- 3.2.3 There have been finds of Roman pottery on Castlerigg Fell (NY 290201; CSMR 4234), which is just outside the study area.
- 3.2.4 ***Possible Early Medieval site:*** Dunmail Raise marked the boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland, prior to the formation of Cumbria in 1974. Dunmail Raise Cairn (a Scheduled Monument; Site **219**; CSMR 1239), but ‘rebuilt by the Manchester navvies’ (Collingwood 1949, 158), is thought by earlier writers (e.g. Clarke 1787, 118-19; Baines 1834, 110) to be the burial site of Dunmail, King of Cumberland who, it was claimed, was killed in battle by Edmund the Saxon and Malcolm, King of the Scots. However, Domhnall, son of Owain, was king of Cumbria, and was defeated in AD 945 or 946 by Edmund I (939-46), and the battle could have taken place near this spot. But Domhnall was not killed, and lived in Strathclyde, dying on a pilgrimage to Rome thirty years later (Collingwood 1949, 158). In any case it is unlikely that a 10th or 11th century christian king of Cumbria would be buried in such a fashion, although this does not rule out a commemorative function for the cairn.
- 3.2.5 ***Shielings:*** Wilson (1885, 62; CSMR 4671) is the only earlier writer to mention shielings on Armboth Fell, especially ‘on the top of Cockrigg Bank adjoining’, though he does not identify them as such. Ten possible shielings were identified by Peter Fleming of Cumbria Amenity Trust Mining History Society (CATMHS) in November 1994, including three on Cockrigg Crag (Sites **50, 53 and 56**). It is uncertain whether these included or were in addition to Wilson’s examples. Wilson gives the following description: ‘... rude structures, built of stone, in the form of a parallelogram. The side walls are generally nine or ten yards in length, those across the end three-and-a-half or four yards. There is an aperture in the side wall of each which seems to have been the entrance. The height of the walls varies from two or three feet, some of the enclosed spaces having two or three divisions inside’. He refutes peat storage and sheepfolds as likely uses, and opts for ‘probably at one time used as human habitations’.
- 3.2.6 ***Medieval and Post-medieval Mines:*** Very little seems to have been written about the three known mines in the study area, Thirlspot copper mine (Site **159**; CSMR 1237), Birkside Gill copper mine (Site **129**; CSMR 12147), and Whelpside lead mine (Site **100**; CSMR 1238). The ‘Helvellyn Mine’ described by Postlethwaite (1913, 126) appears to be the Whelpside mine, since he describes it as being ‘on the west side of Helvellyn, near the head of Lake Thirlmere’. He also mentions the ‘self-acting inclined tramway 600 yards in length’ (Site **100**; CSMR 12148), which is still shown by the OS. The mine closed when Manchester Corporation bought the land in 1880, but it is not clear from which edition of Postlethwaite’s book his

- comment that ‘the mine was taken up about fifty years ago’ dates. This could give a start date between c1827 and c1863; the mine is shown by the OS in 1867. Rollinson (1978, 54) gives the impression that the Thirlspot mine was previously worked by the Company of the Mines Royal, who took over the important Goldscope Mine at Keswick in 1565 (VCH 2, 343-4), with expertise brought from Germany, but Donald (1994) makes no mention of their involvement there.
- 3.2.7 As mentioned in *Section 3.1* Ward (1876, 58) mentions that the Birkside Gill mine had been ‘worked 30 years since’ (ie c1846).
- 3.2.8 **Bields:** ‘Bields’ are very numerous in the study area. Dickson (1879, 21) defines a bield as ‘a place of shelter, a fox den, a shelter of loose stones to protect sheep from storms on the fells’. A ‘fox trap of goose bield type built against a boulder’ in Smaithwaite Banks (Site **339**; CSMR 6662) was already entred on the SMR, but is not shown on cartographic sources. Hay (1943) describes a similar trap in Ennerdale, a deep pit with overhanging sides over which a plank with a tethered goose or hen was balanced at night to lure a fox. The Otter Bield (Site **329**) shown on the 1867 OS (now submerged) east of Round Mount (Site **64**), appears to be a natural topographical feature, described by Green (1819, 442) as ‘the grand overhanging rocks ... called Otter Bield’.
- 3.2.9 **Roads:** Mapped roads are discussed below (*Section 3.2.15*). Green (1819, 461) mentions a ‘peat road under High Crag’ (ie High Fell) on his route from the summit of Helvellyn towards Wythburn. The road is ‘over the Middle Tongue ... with Whelpside Gill upon the right, and Forest Syke [= Comb Gill] upon the left.’ This is therefore at around NY 3350 1400. Rollinson (1978, 55) mentions 53 men being employed on peat cutting on Skiddaw forest, Withop Moss, and Flashow Common on the Helvellyn range in 1571.
- 3.2.10 **The Pre-reservoir Landscape and Land tenure:** Harwood (1895, 43-61) and NWW (1994c) are the only authorities out of those describing the Water Scheme to devote space to the pre-existing topography or history of the area. A selection of eighteenth and nineteenth century descriptive surveys and tours have been used to prepare the following summary of the pre-reservoir topography and history.
- 3.2.11 The lake lies in the former township of St John’s Castlerigg and Wythburn, in the former very large parish of Crosthwaite, which includes Keswick and Borrowdale. The township of Wythburn included the manors of Wythburn (of which the hamlet of Armboth was also a part), and Legburthwaite, the north part of the lake shore (Lysons 1816, 83-4).
- 3.2.12 Prior to the construction of the dam, at the north end of the valley, Thirlmere (Clarke 1787, 117 uses the spelling *Thyrillmere*) consisted of two lakes, Leathes Water to the north and Wythburn Water to the south, joined by a stream at an isthmus near Dalehead and crossed by the rustic Wath Bridge, described by Mansergh (1878, 21) as ‘a narrow stream over which a footpath is carried by three rude bridges’, and by a ford immediately to the south of it (OS 1867 Sh 70; Site **313**; CSMR 12023). Wilson (1885, 53-4) describes the bridge in more detail: ‘... wooden bridges with their extremities resting on stone abutments. The three divisions are connected by a wall of rubble masonry, covered on the top by flat stones. ... The length of the wall from end to end is nearly one hundred and twenty

yards. ... There are but few bridges remaining built on the same principle. ... This style of bridge building is said to belong to the Celts ...'. There are line illustrations of the bridge by John Smith (1791, in K Smith 1973), and Thomas Allom (Allom *et al* 1835, opp 117), and Lefebure (1970) publishes a good photograph from the George Fisher Collection. An important large painting of Leathes Water as a whole, by Glover (1816), is mentioned by Green (1819, 444) and although not seen would be worth locating.

- 3.2.13 Nicholson and Burn (1777, 2, 79) gives the name of the (combined) lake as Brackmeer, and of the valley as Buredale, after the River Bure (now called St John's Beck) which issues from its north end (Marsh and Garbutt 1994, 25). Wilson (1885, 53) confirms that the 'ancient' name of the lake was Brackmere or Bracken Water.
- 3.2.14 Both lakes, and much of the surrounding land, were owned by the Leathes (previously Laythes) family (Thompson 1960), of Dalehead Hall (photo, Harwood 1895, 56) on the east shore. The family originally lived at Laythes in the parish of Aikton (Armstrong 1950, 119) and moved to Dalehead in 1577, during the reign of Elizabeth I (Armstrong 1950, 317; NWW nd). At the time of the Manchester Corporation initiation of their Thirlmere Scheme the owner was Thomas Leathes Stanger Leathes, Lord of the Manor of Legburthwaite. He was steadfastly opposed to the sale to Manchester Corporation and had made it impossible for the Corporation to survey the land they wished to purchase without some subterfuge. However, he died in 1876, and his son, who had emigrated to Australia, agreed to sell (Hoyle and Sankey 1994, 16).
- 3.2.15 Access across the two lakes, where they joined, was possible by a road leading south-east from Dalehead, across the bridge, to Armboth, the home of the Jackson family since at least 1601. It is thought to have been part of the setting for Sir Hall Cain's novel 'The shadow of a crime' (Collingwood 1949, 154; Darrall 1974). In the 1870s Armboth and four other farms, together with woodlands and 'stints' (grazing rights on common land) on Armboth Fell - called Deergarth by Clarke (1787, 117) - were owned by Countess Mary Ossalinsky (nee Jackson), whose claim for compensation was disputed by Manchester Corporation (MCL Ossalinsky Arbitration, 2). Sight of the supporting documents and maps in MCL would make the printed arbitration text more comprehensible, and throw light on the working of stints around Thirlmere. At Deergarth, possibly where the old road crossed Launchy Gill, was the Steading Stone (now submerged) where manorial courts were held (Collingwood, 1949, 155; Darrall 1974). The farms were Nether Place (Site **310**; submerged), Hollin Brow (Site **172**; site partly above water), Steel End (Site **212**; standing building), and Brotto (Site 334; standing building; name changed), north of Thirlspot on the east bank of the lake. On Armboth Fell, near to Launchy Gill, is the Web Stone, beside which people marketed yarn during the plague of 1645, when markets were forbidden in the towns and villages (Wilson 1885, 64; Collingwood 1949, 156).
- 3.2.16 The Manor of Wythburn was owned by the Braithwaite family until c1650, when it was sold to George Fletcher (Whellan 1860, 348), ancestor of Sir Harry Fletcher Vane of Hutton Hall, who readily agreed to sell to Manchester Corporation (Harwood 1895, 59), as did most of the smaller landowners, mostly in Wythburn, south of the lake, where most land would be submerged. Wythburn Church, which

- dates from at least 1554, is one of the few buildings remaining in the modern parish, though its churchyard was closed in 1937. John Richardson (1817-86), the Cumberland dialect poet, is buried there (Collingwood 1949, 155).
- 3.2.17 In Wythburn, Pinfold How (Site **271**), (Low) Nag's Head, and Waterhead (Site **274**) are all now underwater, according to Darrall. The Cherry Tree inn and Wythburn Post Office (Site **269**), the scene of the 'merry night' in Wordsworth's *Waggoner*, still stands, now disused or ruined (Collingwood 1949, 157; Darrall 1974). Further west, the hamlet called The City (Site **259**), and the farm May Green (Site **260**) are also underwater, while Bank (Site **258**) and Stenock (Site **197**) are shown as ruins or vacant sites above the water line on current maps. The site of an isolated barn (Site **245**), midway between West Head (Site **204**) and Wythburn Church may also be above water.
- 3.2.18 The pre-reservoir road along the north shore (Site **248**) is now very largely underwater, except for a short stretch (centred at NY 3150 1660) shown as 'track' on the current OS 1:10,000 map, west of Highpark Wood. South of this, Clarke's Leap (Site **357**) was a rock where 'a henpecked dalesman' (Collingwood 1949, 156) called Clarke leapt to his death, whilst being encouraged to commit suicide by his wife. The tale is told by Clarke ((no relation) 1787, 117) and more romantically by Marsh and Garbutt (1994, 20-1). The 'Rock of Names' at Black Rock (Doc 154) bearing the initials of William, Dorothy, and John Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Sarah Hutchinson, and Mary Hutchinson (later Mrs Wordsworth) was moved in fragments during the construction of the aqueduct, but its present location is not indicated by the OS (Wilson 1885, 57; Collingwood 1949, 156; Darrall 1974; Marsh and Garbutt 1994, 20).
- 3.2.19 ***The Thirlmere Water Scheme:*** The principal sources for the construction history and descriptive detail of the water industry features are Sir J J Harwood's (1895) account, supplemented by Hill's (1896) account, which is better illustrated with technical drawings, and the earlier Mansergh (1878) 'promotional' lecture. Wilson's (1894) and Manchester Corporation Waterworks (MCW 1877; 1930) descriptions appear to be derived from the above sources. The recent popular accounts by MCW (1974), published at the time of their demise, Hoyle and Sankey's (1994) centenary volume, and North-West Water's (1987; 1994a-g) information maps and press releases complete the list, but it should be remembered that most of this literature deals substantially with the 100 miles of aqueduct from Thirlmere to Manchester, rather than solely with the reservoir, dam and associated valve houses (Site **181-3**), the straining well (Site **355**), and the short stretch of aqueduct within the study area (Site **356**).
- 3.2.20 Manchester's water consumption had increased from 8 million gallons per day in 1856 to 17 million in 1875 (Hill 1896, 4), and a number of schemes were mooted to solve the problem. The Thirlmere Scheme was the idea of Alderman Grave, chairman of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Committee. He advised John Bateman, consulting engineer to the Committee, to consider its feasibility. Bateman's own suggestion (June 1875) had been to develop Ullswater and Haweswater as sources, possibly in partnership with Liverpool, but the Committee blocked any idea of a shared project. The Waterworks Committee recommended in June 1877 that a private Act of Parliament be obtained. Despite considerable local opposition by landowners at Thirlmere and along the route of the aqueduct, which

was orchestrated by the Thirlmere Defence Association (1877a and b), evidence was heard by a specially enlarged Parliamentary Committee between 22 Feb and 8 April 1878. The Manchester Corporation Waterworks Act received Royal Assent on 23 May 1879. The first contract was let in December 1885, to Thomas Vernon & Co, for 7 miles 174 yards of tunnel, the straining well, and works at the entrance to the aqueduct at Wythburn. The contract for the embankment dam, and related works including diversion of roads, was let to Morrison & Mason on 15 March 1890. The works were opened, and water supply, began on 13 Oct 1894 (Harwood 1985, 144-5; Hill 1896, 4-5; Hoyle and Sankey 1994, 15-20).

- 3.2.21 Harwood (1895, 164) mentions there having been three navvy camps, at Legburthwaite, Armboth, and Wythburn, comprising 32 large and nine smaller huts. He includes a photograph of 'inspectors' cottages and workmen's huts, Bridge End'. The exact location is not clear, but could be High Bridge End farm (NY 31501950) at Legburthwaite, which is just outside the study area, or Low Bridge End farm further north at NY 3175 2050.
- 3.2.22 Bateman (1884) wrote a detailed history of Manchester's waterworks, but this only mentions the Thirlmere Scheme briefly, as construction had not yet begun.

4. IDENTIFICATION SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 A total of 219 sites were located during the field survey ranging from bields and folds through to a major lead mining complex (Site **100**) and a multivallate hillfort (Site **58**) (Figs 2, 3 and 4). The majority of sites were related to sheep farming from the post medieval period, and included bields, shelter walls, folds and shepherds huts. Due to the fact that areas of dense forest cover and/or steep high terrain prevented field walking, a significant proportion of the estate was left unsurveyed, as defined within the project design (*Appendix 3*), therefore the recorded sites represent only part of the total archaeological resource; however, it is certain that the majority of sites have been recorded as the remaining areas are unlikely to contain significant numbers of extant archaeological monuments. The following sites or groups of monuments are the most significant remains recorded in Thirlmere and warrant further discussion, a complete description of all sites mentioned can be found under their relevant gazetteer entries (*Section 8*). A more detailed description of sites 141 and 143 (Helvellyn Gill) is described in *Section 5*.

4.2 **Shoulthwaite Gill Hillfort** Site Number: **58**

- 4.2.1 The hillfort lies on a small natural outcrop overlooking the remote valley of Shoulthwaite Gill and is distant from the major access routes through the area. The site measures roughly 140m by 90m by 15m high overall and lies on an area of flat land dominated by a large steep rocky outcrop, known as Castle Crag. The land on the north and west is extremely steep forming an excellent defensive barrier. The other sides are protected by two large ramparts built on flat ground; they stand to around 6-7m in height, have a base width of roughly 12-15m, and are approximately 35-40m long. The site has a small entrance on the east side which leads round to a steep slope up to the summit of the knoll. The site is relatively small; the area within the ramparts is mainly occupied by a large natural outcrop, upon which are the remains of small structures. These possible structures are very ill-defined; they were obscured by vegetation at the time of the survey and their precise form was not established in the course of the rapid identification survey.
- 4.2.2 The small size coupled with its remote location, and the lack of a permanent water supply, may suggest that it was not occupied on a permanent basis but would have served as a temporary refuge point in times of crisis. The site does however overlook the valley leading from the north-west end of the Thirlmere valley through to Keswick, and hence would have some strategic value. The lack of surviving features associated with the site may in part be attributable to the dense forest around it. Directly east of the site is a flat area of land which was possibly suitable for agriculture or occupation, although examination did not reveal any features because of dense vegetation. This type of site is extremely rare in the Lake District and its excellent preservation, and lack of later interference, means the site warrants the highest grading, which is reflected in its scheduled status.

Grading 1

4.3 **Helvellyn Gill Enclosure** Site Numbers: **141** and **143**

- 4.3.1 The Helvellyn Gill Enclosure lies over a small hummock on an area of relatively flat land just north of Highpark Wood. The site comprises an extant early field system and was considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant more detailed recording by level 2 survey. The site is described in greater detail in *Section 5* which deals exclusively with this survey.

4.4 **Shepherds Huts/Possible Shielings.** Site Numbers: **14, 18, 22, 23, 24, 42, 51, 53, 55, 56, 81, 82, 92, 96, 98, 105, 110** and possibly **9, 13, 15, 21, 25, 50, 54, 84** and **97**.

- 4.4.1 These structures are characterised by the following features, a rectangular shape, mostly single celled, though often with one entrance and up to two or three cells. They are of drystone construction and are located on high upland terrain, sometimes near a water source. Most of the sites are about 9m to 10m long and 3m to 4m wide although there is considerable variation beyond these limits. The reason for considering these as a separate group is the sheer number of this type of site. This site type represents over 12% of the total number of sites found, which is a high proportion by comparison with surveys of other Lake District valleys (eg. Haweswater). The function of these structures seems to be for shelter and temporary accommodation for shepherds when the sheep are on the high ground. Some or indeed many of the huts could potentially be shielings; however, on structural grounds alone it is extremely difficult to demonstrate transhumance. More reliable functional evidence can be provided by place name evidence; many subsequent settlements have 'scale' attributes demonstrating an origin from a transhumant settlement. However, shielings that are subsequently abandoned and forgotten will not necessarily leave behind a place name record of their former existence. Consequently there are potentially many decayed huts on the marginal fells which may have had a transhumant origin but for which this can not be reliably proven. The huts in better condition will reflect post-medieval use and are therefore, more likely to be shepherds huts but the reverse argument that decayed huts are more likely to be shielings does not necessarily apply. Any early shielings would have a high grading, but post-medieval shepherds huts would have a lower one, consequently the grading is split. Further investigation of individual sites, to establish date and perhaps use, would be necessary to refine the grading further.

Grading 2/3

4.5 **Mining Remains** Site Numbers: **100, 129, 130, 159** and possibly **131**.

- 4.5.1 All the mines located during the survey lay on the east side of the Thirlmere valley and were exploiting the mineral deposits contained within the Helvellyn Massif (*Section 3.1*). None of the underground features of any of the three identified complexes were examined because of health and safety considerations and consequently the extent of the subterranean mining is unknown. However, all surface features were examined and their extents recorded. Three main areas of mining activity were identified and are described below.

- 4.5.2 **Thirlspot Mine (Site 159):** This is a disused copper mine above the Thirlspot Inn and is the smallest of the three mining areas. It consists of a small spoil tip (c20m across) and some possible surface workings cut into a gill bed. The site had no associated structures and would seem to have been a large exploratory extractive site, which probably was only worked for a limited period of time. The small scale of operation would indicate that it was only of local significance.

Grading: 3

- 4.5.3 **Birkside Gill Mine (Sites 129, 130 and 131):** The central core of this mine is located just above the present extent of the forestry near Holmesdale Green Bridge. The main area consists of a large spoil tip with one level and one shaft located adjacent to a gill. The level has a small structure built in front of its entrance; it has been partially blocked, although access is still possible. Above this level are possibly the remains of a small shaft/level but the identification of these are very tentative. The main shaft lies further up stream and consists of a large rock cut slot descending down to a level, its depth seems to be approximately 10m. This shaft is now covered with heavy duty metal grating although access is still possible with some determination. Judging by the size of the spoil tips, the site was probably not an extensive mine, certainly not in comparison with Whelpside Mine; however, the depth of the rock cut levels and the existence of two possible levels (sites **130 and 131**) do indicate that it was exploited to some degree. The lack of extensive surface features indicates a relatively small scale operation and it is probable that the processing was undertaken away from the site. Although seemingly relatively small scale, the lack of knowledge of the underground remains means that the true extent of the site cannot be determined. Although it is small by comparison with other mining complexes in the Lake District e.g. Greenburn and Coniston, it reflects a significant and regionally important industry and is graded accordingly.

Grading 2

- 4.5.4 **Whelpside (Helvellyn) Mine (Site 100):** This is the largest mining complex identified during the survey and it contains numerous mining remains, many of which are in an excellent state of preservation. Postlethwaite (1913), gives an accurate description of the mines history: The mine was opened by a venture capital company around 1820-40 and a major investment of £ 20,000 was made, the mine continued operations for 13 years but eventually closed. It was revived, but after the acquisition of the land by the Manchester water Company in 1880 the mine ceased operation permanently. The initial openings were on a large scale; up to five levels were opened in the first instance and a large c600m long inclined tramway was constructed. The archaeological evidence supports this historical description as the inclined tramway is still surviving in superb condition. Six/seven levels were identified during the survey and the area around the crushing floors (NY 3243,1476) at the west end of the site showed at least two phases of construction and planning; it is possible that these relate to the reopening of the mine complex after the initial work. The site as a whole contains numerous important archaeological features including the inclined tramway, crushing and dressing floors, numerous large spoil heaps and the remains of structures; one of these is a wheel pit and others seem to be for site offices. The size of the site, the range of industrial monuments present and the excellent state of preservation of the mining landscape means that this site is of national importance and should be put forward for scheduling under the Monument Protection Programme.

Grading 1

5. DETAIL SURVEY RESULTS

HELVELLYN GILL ENCLOSURE

SITES 141 AND 143

5.1 HELVELLYN GILL ENCLOSURE (SITE 141)

- 5.1.1 The site was considered to be of sufficient archaeological importance to warrant more detailed recording by level 2b survey. The Helvellyn Gill Enclosure lies over a small hummock on an area of relatively flat land just north of Highpark Wood and adjacent to Helvellyn Gill. The main feature of the site is an irregularly shaped field-plot, which is entirely contained within a later field system; the boundaries of the later system were established by the time of the 1st edition 1:2500 OS map (1880). The enclosure is defined by a now ruined drystone wall and there is evidence for different phases of walling, suggesting that the site has been in use for a considerable period and may have medieval origins (Fig. 5).
- 5.1.2 The latest phase of field system comprises the modern field walls, which are a product of parliamentary enclosure and were established by the time of the 1st edition 1:2500 OS map (1880), where they are shown enclosing unimproved land. Wall 141/20 truncates part of the early enclosure and is clearly a much later component. Wall 141/17 is also a later feature; it extends between the east wall of the modern field system and the north-east corner of the early enclosure. It is now substantially decayed but has a constructional form that is typical of parliamentary enclosure walls and is certainly similar to the other modern walls in this area. Wall 141/4 is an integral component of the early enclosure, but is in a markedly better condition than the other early walls; it displays a butt join against the modern wall 20. Along with wall 141/17 it formed an internal wall of the modern field system and was clearly re-used at this time; it was maintained and in places built up as part of this phase of use. The butt join of wall 141/4 against wall 141/20 was clearly a product of this latest phase of improvement. The 1st edition OS map (1880) does not show the wall 141/4-141/17 element of the modern field system, and it evidently had gone out of use by that date.
- 5.1.3 The main phase of early activity, represented on the site is the irregular field enclosure, defined by dry-stone walls (141/4, 7, 18 and 1) which incorporated large boulders as foundation, with much smaller stones forming the upper courses. None of the stone was worked. The west side of the enclosure is poorly defined, in part because the area has been disturbed by stream erosion. A large, broad bank (141/5), extends approximately between the two observed ends of the main enclosure and possibly reflects a discontinuous west boundary. The bank has been considerably eroded by stream action which has generated the irregularities of its plan and profile. Mound 6 is in between the end of wall 141/4 and bank 141/5 and may be a component of the enclosure boundary, albeit very disturbed. The entrance to the enclosure is on the north side at NY 317216987. Adjacent to this entrance, and butting against the internal face of the enclosure wall, is a small rectangular structure (size: 5.2m x 2.5m), which survives as an indistinct earthwork. There is evidence of internal terracing within the structure and it may have served as a bield or similar structure. Apart from this there is no evidence of any domestic accommodation associated with the enclosure or in its environs; the nearest

settlement shown on Clarkes Map (1787) is at Thirlspot (annotated as Trefpett on map).

- 5.1.4 The enclosure is quite small and has been partially cleared, the clearance material being deposited in small cairns within the enclosure. The cairns are located on the poorer quality land, notably small promontories (cairn 141/16), or along the large break of slope that extends through the site (cairns 141/9 and 141/10). The cairns are made up of some medium and large stones, but there is also a considerable amount of small stone. Such concentrations of small stones are relatively rare within a prehistoric context, where the cairns are often a product of a pastoral economy. By contrast cairns that are a product of cultivation typically comprise smaller stone material which have been brought up by the plough. The cairns are associated with areas of ridge and furrow, both above and below the break of slope. The ridge and furrow above the break of slope had a separation of 4m, and only survives in a localised part of the area; there are some outcrop obstructions and earthfast boulders which have been avoided by the ridge and furrow. The top of the break of slope has, in places, a very sharp artificial edge, particularly near to cairn 141/10; the exaggerated edge is probably a product of terracing or lynchet formation at the edge of the ridge and furrow area. Below (to the west) of the break of slope is a further area of ridge and furrow; however, this has been expanded and enlarged by subsequent drainage. Drains have been excavated in the bottom of furrows and some of the drainage lines cut ancient features, demonstrating their relative modernity. There is some undisturbed ridge and furrow on the west side of this area, which indicates that the width of the furrows is between 3m and 4m. Although the enclosure has undoubtedly been used for cultivation the nature of the rather broken, undulating terrain and the amount of natural scree and outcrop do not favour cultivation and it was not necessarily used exclusively for arable agriculture.
- 5.1.5 The earliest phase of the site are walls 141/15 and 141/19. Wall 141/15 extends from the terminus of curved wall section 19 and is a decayed and severely robbed section of wall running along the break of slope. Wall 19 has a semi-circular shape and is butted onto by wall sections 141/7 and 141/18; a possible stub of walling extends from the north-east terminus of the wall section. Wall sections 141/15 and 141/19 are the extant elements of a small enclosure that extended south-east from wall section 141/19. The size and shape of this enclosure would have been more appropriate for a pastoral than an arable function.
- 5.1.6 Wall section 141/14 may also be early; it has been extensively robbed and is overlain by wall 141/4; however, wall 141/4 has been repaired and consolidated as part of the latest phase of the site and the robbing and this relationship may only indicate that wall 141/14 pre-dates the later consolidation of wall 141/4.

5.2 Site 143

- 5.2.1 The site is a large prominent mound lying just west of the main enclosure; it has well defined edges and is clearly artificial. There are stones protruding throughout and a hollow in the middle with one block of stone protruding from the top. It has no direct relationship with the enclosure, apart from an evident spatial association and it can not be established, from the surface evidence, if it was contemporary

with the enclosure system. The possibility that it was a funerary monument can not be excluded.

- 5.2.2 **Grading:** Due to the probable early date, the distinct character of the site and its high level of preservation the site is awarded the highest level of grading.

Grading 1

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 COMMUNICATIONS

- 6.1.1 Thirlmere is one of the main natural communication routes extending north from the centre of the Lake District and would have been an important access route in both the prehistoric and medieval periods. The Dunmail Raise cairn at the south extent of the study area is a possible commemorative marker perhaps for a dark age battle or a Cumbrian King (*Section 3.2.4*). It is located at the watershed between two major valleys and is on the line of a natural boundary. Since at least the 12th century it has marked the border between Cumberland and Westmorland and at one time may have marked the border between England and Scotland, or Cumberland and Strathclyde.

6.2 CHRONOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

- 6.2.1 **Prehistoric:** The survey produced very little evidence for prehistoric activity; there were a few axe find spots (Sites **303** and **358**), a possible round cairn and an Iron Age hillfort (58). While it is possible that prehistoric settlement remains have been drowned by the damming of the Thirlmere lake, the likelihood is that any early remains had already been destroyed by subsequent (medieval and post-medieval) farming activity in the valley bottom, the area of best agricultural land.
- 6.2.2 The survey did not identify any of the cairnfields, settlements and prehistoric landscapes that are so prevalent in other parts of the Lake District. There is also a notable contrast with the recent valley surveys of Haweswater and Ennerdale, which both revealed significant numbers of prehistoric landscapes. To an extent this reflects a pattern observed from elsewhere in the Lake District, namely that the major concentrations of extant prehistoric settlements and landscapes are around the periphery of the Lakeland massif, particularly on the West and South-West Fells. In the more mountainous terrains, which are remote from the main centres of prehistoric settlement (coastal plain and the Eden valley) the density and complexity of settlements decreases. Hence the cairnfields across the Blawith and Torver Common fells (LUAU 1994 and 1995), were small, scattered and contrasted dramatically with those of the nearby South-West fells. In such areas as the Langdale Valleys there is an even more significant dearth of prehistoric settlement and landscapes (with the notable exception of the axe factories which relate to a particular geological source rather than to settlement patterns). The evidence would suggest that the prehistoric, or more specifically bronze age, settlement extended out from the environs of established settlement areas. It is possible therefore to suggest that the interior of the Lake District during this period was an unsettled wilderness.
- 6.2.3 The existence of the hillfort within the study area does not necessarily denote Iron Age settlement within the immediate locality. Hillforts in this region are typically located on prominent, defensible hills and usually do not have associations with areas of contemporary settlement. The few exceptions to this generalisation often have a very different and to an extent less-well defended character, these are typified by Castlesteads near Lowther, which is multivallate but is located on the

slope of a relatively gentle sloping hill. At Lowther there is potential for Iron-Age settlement, and it is probable that the selection of Cstlesteads was determined for the most part by its proximity to contemporary settlement. By contrast the Shoulthwaite hillfort depends on very good natural defences, which clearly determined its siting and was possibly remote from the nearest settlement area.

- 6.2.4 **Medieval:** From the surface evidence the earliest medieval exploitation of the area was of a sporadic and potentially transhumant nature. Across the fells are a considerable number of small, usually single celled rectangular huts. They are usually well-decayed and do not relate to modern field systems. Their form, isolation and character are not dissimilar from documented shielings and it is tempting to suggest a similar interpretation. However, they could also be shepherds huts and in the absence of place-name evidence it is difficult to discriminate on fabric evidence alone between the two interpretations. The density of these structures is, for the most part, higher than that identified from surveys of other Lake District valleys (eg. Haweswater, Eskdale and Langdale) which may suggest a slightly diverse pattern of farming practice during the medieval period. There is relatively little evidence for the more established medieval farming settlements and field systems (with the notable exception of Helvellyn Gill Enclosure), which either suggests that the evidence for early settlement has been destroyed by subsequent ploughing or that the development of settled communities was less intensive and of a later date by comparison with other Lakeland valleys. Even by the time of the flooding of the valley the agricultural community was of a relatively low density.
- 6.2.5 **Industrial Extraction:** Although farming activity was non-intensive there is considerable surface and documentary evidence for a substantial copper and lead extraction and processing industry. The Whelpside and Birkside mining areas have been substantially worked by adits, mines and hushing and there is evidence for large scale lead processing at the base of the Whelpside complex. The mines date to the nineteenth century, though in part may have originated in the sixteenth century; they reflect a relatively brief but intensive period of industrial activity, which is likely to have dramatically altered the character of the valley community.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

7.1 FORESTRY

- 7.1.1 A significant proportion of the forestry within the Thirlmere Estate was surveyed during the 1996 season; however, there was a considerable area of exclusion (Fig 2) within the study area that could not be examined because of excessively dense tree and surface vegetation which restricted access and obscured the forest floor. There is a clear need to examine those parts of the exclusion areas that do not lie on extreme slopes, but only after they have been cleared or thinned. There is also a particular need to examine such areas prior to any clear felling, as this poses a significant threat to the archaeological resource, partly because of surface damage by vehicles and the dragging of trees, but also because it becomes impossible to identify archaeological monuments beneath the branch and vegetation brash that is produced during this process. If any monuments survive the clear felling and can not be subsequently identified they will be subject to further risk during replanting.
- 7.1.2 Those areas of Thirlmere's forest that have not been examined have a lower potential for archaeological landscapes. It is, however, recommended that survey work be continued within these woodland areas on an intermittent basis in conjunction with thinning. Areas designated for imminent clear felling should be examined as a priority.

7.2 SITES RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER WORK

- 7.2.1 The following sites are recommended for further work due to the important nature of the archaeological resource and the need to supplement the current descriptions and interpretations to enable the production of more specific management plans. Details of the different levels of survey can be found in *Appendix 4*.
- Site **58** (NY 29999,18831) Shoulthwaite Gill Hillfort. This site and its immediate environs are recommended for a level 4 survey to enable the production of a ground plan of the features and to determine whether the possible platforms identified on the central outcrop are natural or archaeological features.
 - Site **100** (NY 33345,14878) Whelpside Lead Mine. It was not possible to provide an appropriate level of detailed description or graphic recording, as part of the identification survey and this shortfall should be rectified by the initiation of a level 2b survey. This would enable a more accurate record and interpretation to be produced and enable a specific management plan to be drawn up for the site.

8. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site Number: 1

Site Name: Swithin Crag

Site Type: Outgangs

NGR: NY 3158314167

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A series of two outgangs, the first running upslope for c100m and the second running for c90m down towards the road. The drystone walls stand to 1.7m in height and are 0.8m thick. There are two modern concrete structures associated with the site which seem to be water management features. The site predates the main road, built in the nineteenth century, and is probably associated with the settlement that now lies under Thirlmere lake. The building is shown on the OS 1st edition maps (1867) and 2nd edition maps (1900) but not on modern 1:10,000 maps.

Site Number: 2

Site Name: Brown Rigg

Site Type: Field Boundary/Bield

NGR: NY 3158714212

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A heavily degraded but roughly straight 19m long feature consisting of a natural break of slope with protruding natural outcropping which has been enhanced by placing small to medium stones on it. It stands to 0.05m in height with a rubble spread width of 1m. The feature is aligned roughly north/south and could be the remains of a small enclosure or field boundary but its heavily degraded condition makes its interpretation difficult.

Site Number: 3

Site Name: Brown Rigg

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 3154414270

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small well-made drystone bield built against a large boulder. The site is 7m in length, stands to 1.7m high with a wall width of 0.7m. The site is oriented east/west and overlooks the lake.

Site Number: 4

Site Name: Brown Rigg

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 3142714294

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A run down 7m long bield which is built around boulders. The 7m long section of wall stands to 0.5m in height with a width of 0.8m and is virtually destroyed.

Site Number: 5

Site Name: Brown Rigg

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 3137514324

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large crescent shaped bield measuring 18m across with a 25m long drystone wall standing to 1.3m in height. The site is situated half way down the slope and has a another small, poorly constructed sub-circular bield (4m by 5m and 0.5m in height) to the south of it.

Site Number: 6**Site Name:** Brown Rigg**Site Type:** Wall**NGR:** NY 3138414359**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A 20m long curvilinear length of drystone wall standing up to 0.7m in height which runs downslope through an area of boulders. It is not linked to any other surrounding field boundaries and is severely tumbled and in a very poor state of repair. This could be the remains of an old field boundary.

Site Number: 7**Site Name:** Brown Rigg**Site Type:** Sheepfold**NGR:** NY 3113814653**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A sub-rectangular two-celled drystone sheepfold measuring 16m by 9m with walls standing to 1.2m in height. There is an entrance on the south side and the enclosure is cut into a slope on a flat area of ground at the top of a steep slope. The upslope walling was revetted but is now partially collapsed.

Site Number: 8**Site Name:** Brown Rigg**Site Type:** Sheepfold**NGR:** NY 3107414599**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey, Documentary**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

An 8m by 6m sub-rectangular, well-built drystone sheepfold with quoined corners. The walls stand to 1.6m in height and are 0.9m in width. The north wall has now been removed creating a three-sided open field. The square enclosure is shown on modern 1:10,000 maps but not on earlier editions.

Site Number: 9**Site Name:** Brown Rigg**Site Type:** Wall**NGR:** 30988 14616**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey, Documentary**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2/3

A 30m long section of well-built 'arc' shaped drystone walling running north/south. The walls survive up to 1.2m high and are 0.7m thick. Adjacent to the wall are the remains of a structure which is roughly 6m in length and comprises the decayed footings of one side and a corner with no discernible entrance. This lies on a flat area of ground and is possibly an old sheepfold or field but is now too ruined to enable a reliable interpretation. It is shown as a field shown on the modern 1:10,000 OS maps but not on earlier editions.

Site Number: 10**Site Name:** Brown Rigg**Site Type:** Bield**NGR:** NY 3090414669**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A large field, or possible sheepfold, with two components possibly reflecting two phases of construction. The first component is a sub-circular drystone enclosure measuring 7m by 5m and standing to 1m in height. The second component butts against the wall of the first enclosure and is another curve of drystone wall decayed down to footings which encloses an area of 10m by 7m.

Site Number: 11**Site Name:** Brown Rigg

Site Type: Sheepfold/Bield
NGR: NY 3079114618
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A highly decayed sub-rectangular two-sided drystone structure built up against a small natural outcrop. It runs east/west, measuring 15m by 8m with walls standing to 0.7m in height, and it has a hogg hole in one corner.

Site Number: 12

Site Name: Brown Rigg
Site Type: Bield
NGR: NY 3071014549
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small crudely built rectangular bield measuring 7m by 4m which is built into the side of a small knoll. It has walls that stand to 0.9m in height and an entrance to the south.

Site Number: 13

Site Name: Brown Rigg
Site Type: Hut/Sheepfold
NGR: NY 3071114535
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A well-built but now tumbled 15m by 8m drystone structure with walls which stand to 0.7m in height. They were originally 0.8m wide but now have a spread of 1.5m due to collapse. The site is sub-rectangular with curved corners, lies in a small sheltered natural hollow, and is probably the remains of either a small sheepfold or hut.

Site Number: 14

Site Name: Brown Rigg
Site Type: Structure
NGR: NY 3066214647
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: SMR, Identification Survey, Documentary

SMR Number: 6673 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A totally ruined rectangular drystone structure with walls standing to 0.6m high and spread to over 1.5m in width. The structure is possibly an old hut or sheepfold but its extremely ruinous nature makes interpretation difficult.

Site Number: 15

Site Name: Brown Rigg
Site Type: Structure
NGR: NY 3050014389
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2

A very heavily tumbled 10m by 5m sub-rectangular drystone structure with walls standing 0.4m high and 0.7m wide, the entrance probably lay in the north-east corner.

Site Number: 16

Site Name: Brown Rigg
Site Type: Trackway
NGR: NY 3036714473
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A length of revetted trackway, 1m wide, slightly cut in to the slope which runs downhill into a hollowed area with a possible continuation running upslope. The revetment on the north-east downslope side is 0.6m in height and of drystone construction.

Site Number: **17**

Site Name: Brown Rigg

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 30551 15486

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The remains of a small 4m long drystone bield composed of a single stretch of wall 0.3m high and 0.75m wide cut into the slope which overlooks Launchy Gill.

Site Number: **18**

Site Name: Brown Rigg

Site Type: Hut/Shieling

NGR: NY 30825 15086

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2

A 15m by 6m rectangular structure with tumbled walls standing to 0.4m in height which is probably a hut. The entrance is on the east side and there are two small aperture-like cells on the west side which measure 2m by 1m and are built into the west wall. The site runs roughly north/south and lies in a area where there is evidence of possible peat cutting.

Site Number: **19**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 30958 15055

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: N/A

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3/2

A well-built 'L'-shaped drystone bield running north/south and measuring 9m by 6m and 1.3m in height with what seems to be a foundation break running through the middle of it. Underlying this there seems to be the remains of an earlier structure which runs east/west. This comprises the remains of a corner or end of a large rectangular structure at the west side of the bield standing to a maximum height of 0.2m which runs out from the bield for 3m by 4m.

Site Number: **20**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Shieling/Hut

NGR: NY 30921 15017

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2

A rectilinear drystone structure decayed down to footings which is located relatively close to a gill. It is rectangular measuring 4m by 9m with walls standing to 0.1m in height. It has a possible internal division wall which may make the structure two-celled although it is also possible that it is single-celled. The site has an entrance to the north and lies just above an area of marshy ground.

Site Number: **21**

Site Type: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Structure

NGR: NY 31072 14998

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A rectangular two-celled drystone structure, probably a hut, in a poor state of repair which is situated at the base of a crag with lots of surrounding scree. It measures 10m by 4m in total with each cell measuring roughly 5m by 4m and has heavily tumbled walls standing to 0.7m in height and with a width of between 1m and 1.3m due to the ruinous condition. The structure is aligned east/west, lies next to a stream and has a track leading away to the east.

Site Number: 22**Site Name:** Brink Rigg**Site Type:** Structure**NGR:** NY 3115214928**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2

A small 9m by 4m rectilinear drystone structure in the immediate vicinity of structures 23 and 24, therefore forming a small group. The drystone walling is fairly crude and stands to 0.7m in height but the large amount of tumble around indicates that it was formerly a lot higher. There is no definite entrance but it probably lay in the north-east corner of the structure. Small square enclosure shown on modern 1:10,000 OS maps but not on earlier editions.

Site Number: 23**Site Name:** Hawes Gill**Site Type:** Structure**NGR:** NY 3116214933**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2

This 12m by 5m rectangular drystone structure lies to the east of site 22 and appears to have been rebuilt in recent years. The walls stand to 1m in height at some places but are mostly down to footings and the ruinous nature makes it difficult to distinguish the location of the entrance. However, it possibly either on the west side or on the south corner.

Site Number: 24**Site Name:** Brink Rigg**Site Type:** Structure**NGR:** NY 3115214928**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2

A small 12m by 5m two-celled rectangular drystone structure with a small cairn, or possibly the remains of a small well, just outside of it. Each cell measures roughly 6m by 5m and between the two is a wall standing to 1.7m in height but the rest of the structure stands to a maximum height of 1m with most of the walls down to footings. The drystone walling is well-built, utilising large stones with some quoining at the corners and there is an entrance on the north of the west cell but no obvious entrance to the east cell. This site is grouped with the two other structures (sites 22 and 23) and all three lie in a natural sheltered hollow and are probably huts.

Site Number: 25**Site Name:** Brown Rigg**Site Type:** Structure**NGR:** NY 3099814667**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2/3

A very crudely made 9m by 4m rectangular drystone structure built at the base of a crag with walls standing to a maximum height of 1.1m internally but down to footings externally, the entrance was possible in the north wall. Square enclosure shown on modern 1:10,000 OS maps but not on earlier editions.

Site Number: 26**Site Name:** Hawes Gill**Site Type:** Bield**NGR:** 31046 14685**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A section of reasonably well constructed drystone walling, which is 3m in length and stands to a maximum height of 0.7m at the downslope end. It lies at the base of a crag next a natural hollow and is probably a small shelter or bield.

Site Number: **27**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Wall

NGR: NY 3113614749

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A 13m long and 0.6m high well constructed length of drystone walling running east/west across a gully, the site is possibly a small shelter wall or bield.

Site Number: **28**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Platform

NGR: NY 3143314538

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A 9m by 12m rectangular platform built into the junction of two field walls. On the upslope side is a large revetted wall standing to 1.3m in height which is 2.5m high on the downslope side. There is a length of drystone wall beneath the platform which curves around over the crags and defines an associated, irregularly shaped enclosure.

Site Number: **29**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 3144014435

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The remains of a 20m by 10m sub-rectangular/irregular drystone enclosure on a slightly flat area of rocky ground on a steep slope. The walls stand to 0.7m externally and 0.3m internally and are built utilising large boulders, but the west wall is now missing. The site is relatively old as three very large larch trees are growing within it.

Site Number: **30**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 3144614419

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A 9m by 8m medium sized 'T'-shaped drystone bield with walls standing to 1.2m in height.

Site Number: **31**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3144814416

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A 7m by 7m by 1m high sub-triangular pile of small to large medium stones piled up against a boulder with three other smaller piles in the general vicinity. They seem to reflect localised clearance to improve the ground in and around the various bields in the area.

Site Number: **32**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Wall

NGR: NY 3145114412

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small 7m long by 1m high length of drystone walling built on a boulder which is probably a small shelter wall connected with the other shelters and bields in the area.

Site Number: **33**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Wall

NGR: NY 31473 14424

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A 17m by 6m well constructed 'L'-shaped shelter wall built against a boulder. The walls are well-built and stand to 1m in height with a couple of small sections extending out at right angles from each end.

Site Number: **34**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Wall

NGR: NY 31467 14409

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A 7m long and 1.3m high curvilinear section of well-built drystone wall located amongst some boulders forming a sheltered area between two trees. This site is part of a group (comprising sites **26** to **34**) of shelters located on an area of rough ground possibly along the droving routes from the highland areas.

Site Number: **35**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Wall

NGR: NY 31492 14404

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small section of drystone walling, 1m wide at the base and 0.6m wide at the top, which is built onto a 1.3m high crag and runs 2m from the crag to form a conventional type of small shelter.

Site Number: **36**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 31553 14315

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A 12m by 10m drystone sheepfold which is shaped like an elongated circle and incorporated into the field boundaries with walls up to 1.5m in height and 1m thick. The 3m wide entrance lies in the south side which is now very degraded and 3m wide. The site walls have a number of large boulders incorporated into them and the site is situated on a fairly steep slope.

Site Number: **37**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 31529 14319

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A well-built 4m long and 1.2m high drystone arc-shaped bield with 0.8m thick walls built around two medium-sized boulders.

Site Number: **38**

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Clearance

NGR: NY 31581 14468

Period: Post-Medieval?

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

This site consists of a collection of eight piles of stones, which are on average 2m in diameter and 1m high, that appear to be associated with each other and cover an area of 20m by 15m. The stone size varies considerably from large boulders down to bits of shale and it is probable that the material is a product of clearance.

Site Number: 39

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Bields

NGR: NY 3158214478

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small 4m diameter semi-circular drystone bield with crudely built and partially collapsed walls that incorporate large stones and are 0.8m thick. Just outside this bield is another smaller bield of 1m diameter standing to 1.8m in height. They are both built on a fairly steep slope and are only 15m away from site 38.

Site Number: 40

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Clearance Cairn

NGR: NY 3160514527

Period: Post-Medieval?

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large low cairn measuring 8m in length, 4m in width and 1m in height with a stone size that varies from small stones to medium boulders. It is situated on a steep slope and to the west of it is an area of cleared land.

Site Number: 41

Site Name: Hawes Gill

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 3161314569

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A 15m long, very badly decayed, bield with a cleared and level interior, lying east of a boundary wall. The southern end is curved and runs north/south, forming a small shelter.

Site Number: 42

Site Name: Armboth Fell

Site Type: Structure

NGR: NY 2990616752

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

This site appears to be the remains of a small structure measuring c12m by 5m although only two short wall stubs and their associated rubble remain. The site lies to the north of a boundary which it seems to post-date, and is probably the remains of a small fold, or hut/shelter. A sheepfold is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) but not on later editions.

Site Number: 43

Site Name: Bell Crag

Site Type: Sheepfold/Stone processing area

NGR: NY 2982814424

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: SMR, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: 12255 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2

An exceptionally well-built two-celled sheepfold; the larger cell measures 15m by 10m, the smaller 5m by 3m. It also has four small, 0.3m deep, rectangular shelves set into the walls. The whole structure is built with large

rectangular blocks combined with thin pieces of shale. The two cells were originally separated by a cross-passage to the west of the smaller cell, but were later joined by the construction of two very well-built wall stubs, (the northern one has a hog hole). The site lies on a spoil heap, on a flattened piece of ground quite near to quarry 44. This site was also possibly used as a form of processing centre prior to its use as a sheepfold. It is shown on the OS 2nd edition map (1900) as 'Quarry Dis', but is not shown on the OS 1st edition (1867) map.

Site Number: 44

Site Name: Bell Crag

Site Type: Quarry

NGR: NY 2980614396

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A deep, water-filled quarry, 20m by 15m, cut into the side of Bell Crag. There is a stack of slag to the north comprising thin pieces of shale, and a hollow-way runs north-eastwards to a sheepfold (site 43).

Site Number: 45

Site Name: Bell Crag

Site Type: Hut

NGR: NY 2978414407

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2

A small, very well-constructed hut, 3m by 3m. The rear wall, standing to 2.8m in height, is constructed around a large boulder. There is an entrance in the east wall, and a second, blocked, entrance in the south wall. There are two rectangular shelves built into the walls, similar to those in site 43. There are several piles of slate spoil in the area, including one within the hut itself.

Site Number: 46

Site Name: Bell Crag

Site Type: Quarry

NGR: NY 2977814384

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small quarry, 12m by 8m, to the west of quarry 44. It is surrounded by spoil heaps of large slabs of stone.

Site Number: 47

Site Name: Bell Crag

Site Type: Quarry

NGR: NY 2975114371

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small circular quarry, 10m in diameter, with a central pit measuring 4m by 2m. This is surrounded by large slab-type stone spoil.

Site Number: 48

Site Name: Bell Crag

Site Type: Quarry

NGR: NY 2974014368

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small shallow quarry, 8m by 7m, mainly backfilled with spoil and therefore now only 1m deep. The spoil extends down the slope into a gully, and there is a small modern cairn on one edge.

Site Number: 49

Site Name: Red Brow

Site Type: Quarry

NGR: NY 2964614212

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small surface quarry, where the rock exposed on the surface has been broken up. A shallow pit, 3m by 2m, is surrounded by spoil and the whole covers a total area c20m by 15m.

Site Number: **50**

Site Name: Middlesteads Gill

Site Type: Structure

NGR: NY 2982716954

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A very badly decayed drystone structure measuring 12m by 3m, with an entrance on the south side. The walls stand to a maximum of 0.8m in height, and, having partially collapsed, are now c1m wide.

Site Number: **51**

Site Name: Middlesteads Gill

Site Type: Hut

NGR: NY 2983016982

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A badly decayed drystone hut measuring 10m by 3m, with an entrance at the northern end. The walls stand to a maximum of 0.8m in height, and, having partially collapsed, are now c1m wide

Site Number: **52**

Site Name: Middlesteads Gill

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 2977117080

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A completely collapsed, oval sheepfold of drystone construction, measuring 8m by 3m. There is no obvious entrance but one is possible in the narrow west side. The walls stand to a maximum of 0.8m in height and, having partially collapsed, are now c1.2m to 1.5m wide.

Site Number: **53**

Site Name: Middlesteads Gill

Site Type: Structure

NGR: NY 2997817042

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A decayed rectangular structure, 8m by 3m, and now partially buried, with only the south-east corner and part of the north wall remaining to any substantial degree. The walls of the site stand to no more than 0.3m in height and have spread to 1.5m in width. This is probably the site of the old hut/shieling identified by P. Fleming.

Site Number: **54**

Site Name: Cock Rigg

Site Type: Structure

NGR: NY 3004317057

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: SMR, Documentary

SMR Number: 4671 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A rectangular drystone structure, 8m by 3m and aligned north/south, possibly with an entrance in the north wall. It is built with larger stones than other structures in the area but is otherwise very ill-defined, due to its ruinous nature and heavy bracken cover.

Site Number: **55**

Site Name: Middlesteads Gill
Site Type: Structure
NGR: NY 3008417051
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A substantial, rectilinear, two-celled drystone structure measuring 16m by 4m and aligned east/west. The entrance probably lay in the north wall. The walls are of fairly rough construction and stand up to 1m high in places. They are mainly 0.8m in width but just a single line of stones divides the two cells. It lies on a flat piece of land just below the crags.

Site Number: **56**

Site Name: Middlesteads Gill
Site Type: Structure
NGR: NY 3016317089
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A single-celled drystone structure measuring 8m by 3m and aligned north/south, with a central entrance on the west side. The walls are of rough construction but reasonably well-defined and stand to 0.6m in height, with a width of 0.7m. It lies almost at the peak of a very prominent and steep ridge to the south of Middlesteads Gill. The structure was identified as a shieling by P. Fleming

Site Number: **57**

Site Name: Middlesteads Gill
Site Type: Footbridge
NGR: NY 3010317014
Period: Post Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A very well-constructed, 3m long, stone footbridge which carries the footpath to the south side of Middlesteads Gill. Ten metres to the east is a well-constructed, medium-sized, semi-circular stone tunnel leading down to Thirlmere.

Site Number: **58**

Site Name: Shoulthwaite Gill Hill Fort (Castle Crag)
Site Type: Defended Outcrop
NGR: NY 2999918831
Period: Prehistoric
Sources: SMR, Cartographic, AP, Documentary

SMR Number: 5497 *SAM Number:* 23682 *Grading:* 1

The site measures roughly 140m by 90m overall and stands 15m high. It lies on an area of otherwise flat land dominated by the large steep rocky outcrop, known as Castle Crag. The land to the north and west is extremely steep, forming an excellent defensive barrier. The other sides are protected by two large ramparts approximately 35 - 40m long; constructed on flat ground, they stand to around 6 - 7m in height and are roughly 12 - 15m wide at their base. A small entrance on the east side leads round to a steep slope up to the summit of the knoll. The SAM description mentions levelled platforms in this area, but these need further survey to determine their exact nature. The site has not been surveyed to date and an accurate plan would be extremely useful in refining the description of the site. The site is a rare example of its kind; it is in excellent condition, free from modern disturbance, and thus worth further attention.

Site Number: **59**

Site Name: Shoulthwaite Gill
Site Type: Cairn
NGR: NY 2975219925
Period: Post-Medieval/Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A fairly low and widely spread earthfast cairn, 3m by 4m, consisting of small and medium stones. As it lies near a path and two other possible cairns, it could be either a way-marker or the result limited clearance.

Site Number: 60**Site Name:** Shoulthwaite Gill**Site Type:** Cairn**NGR:** NY 2974019924**Period:** Post-Medieval/Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2/3

A sub-circular, partially earthfast cairn, 2m across and 0.5m high, which contains some larger stones.

Site Number: 61**Site Name:** Shoulthwaite Gill**Site Type:** Cairn**NGR:** NY 2975319932**Period:** Post-Medieval/Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2/3

A slightly crescentic, earthfast cairn, 4m by 2m, and 0.5m high.

Site Number: 62**Site Name:** Goat Crag**Site Type:** Shelter**NGR:** NY 2960519988**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

An area of collapsed drystone walling which lies in a very well sheltered hollow below Goat Crag. One curving stretch of wall runs north/south, apparently marking the western edge of the hollow; the northern end of this joins a slightly better-defined, horseshoe-shaped shelter measuring 8m by 4m, with 2m wide earthfast walls standing to 0.8m in height and incorporating some large boulders. The horseshoe-shaped shelter seems to have another stretch of walling running away from it northwards, but this is very low and difficult to define; it appears, however, to sit atop a revetted slope. The site probably represents the remains of a series of small, crude shelters and bields.

Site Number: 63**Site Name:** Shoulthwaite Moss**Site Type:** Quarry**NGR:** NY 3076519792**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A large single-bayed quarry measuring 35m by 12m by 12m high, with significant quantities of exposed rock face. The site borders the track.

Site Number: 64**Site Name:** Round Mount**Site Type:** Landscape Feature**NGR:** NY 3065218416**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2

A round mound, 30m in diameter and 10m high, surrounded by a drystone wall which stands to 1.2m in some places but is completely collapsed in others. A track which runs around the eastern and northern sides of the mound has completely destroyed the wall in places. The site is possibly a landscape feature associated with the now-flooded settlements beneath Thirlmere lake.

Site Number: 65**Site Name:** Fisher Gill**Site Type:** Bridge**NGR:** NY 3039616942**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A well-constructed, drystone, single-span, arched bridge, 12m long and 4m wide, which stands to a maximum of 4.5m above the stream.

Site Number: **66**

Site Name: Summerhouse Plantation

Site Type: Summerhouse

NGR: NY 3048116911

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2

A small, very well-constructed hut in good condition, with a surviving slate roof. It measures 6m by 5m externally, with the front wall set back by 1m in order to create a small east-facing balcony. The interior measures about 4.5m by 2m. The walls are plastered, and there is a small stack on the north gable wall, and a blocked window in the south gable wall. The structure has been fairly recently repaired, as there are modern bricks in the lintel and in the window blocking. There is also a modern chimney piece, and some areas of repointing. A building is shown within Summerhouse Plantation on the OS 1st edition map (1867) but not on later editions.

Site Number: **67**

Site Name: Summerhouse Plantation

Site Type: Pond

NGR: NY 3036416848

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

An irregular/sub-triangular pond, 30m by 17m and roughly 0.6m deep, within view of the Summerhouse. There has been some recent repair, as a dammed headwall on the east side has been partially rebuilt. An enclosure is shown on the OS 2nd edition map (1900) but not on later editions or OS 1st (1867) edition maps.

Site Number: **68**

Site Name: Deergarth Wood

Site Type: Quarry

NGR: NY 3074216307

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A sub-rectangular quarry 30m by 15m, and 3m deep, now soil-filled, with little exposed stone. It lies close to an existing road.

Site Number: **69**

Site Name: Deergarth Wood

Site Type: Quarry

NGR: NY 3082116198

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: SMR, Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: 12022 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A sub-triangular quarry 30m by 16m and 3m deep, with a maximum height of 6m and significant amounts of exposed rock face and other rock. It opens directly onto the road and has been converted into a small parking space. 'Old Quarry' shown on the OS 2nd edition map (1900), but not on later editions or the OS 1st edition (1867) map.

Site Number: **70**

Site Name: Deergarth Wood

Site Type: Drain

NGR: NY 3083716085

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small isolated section of drain which runs downslope for 35m and has a possible revetment across it on the eastern, downslope side. Its east end drops into a rectangular drystone-lined sinkhole measuring 1m by 2m by 1.5m deep.

Site Number: 71

Site Name: Deergarth Wood

Site Type: Quarry

NGR: NY 3085715995

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: SMR, Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: 12021 **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A quarried outcrop, 40m by 10m, by 10m deep, with a flat bottom and spoil extending down towards a road. It is probably connected with the construction of the road. A crudely built rectangular bield, 3m by 2m, and standing to 0.5m in height, has been built into the slop next to the quarry. 'Old quarry' is shown on the OS 2nd edition map (1900) but not on later editions or the OS 1st edition (1867).

Site Number: 72

Site Name: Deergarth Wood

Site Type: Charcoal Burning Platform

NGR: NY 3085516028

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2/3

A small charcoal burning platform measuring 5m by 5m and cut back into the slope to a depth of 0.7m. There is a slightly levelled area to the front. There is charcoal present on the site.

Site Number: 73

Site Name: Deergarth Wood

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 3076816040

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A small triangular enclosure formed by a small wall extending out from a drystone field wall at an acute angle. The site measures roughly 20m by 15m and is located in an area of rocky ground.

Site Number: 74

Site Name: Brink Rigg

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3128814867

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

The ruined remains of a sheepfold which has two components, and probably two building phases. The main component is 15m long and 3m wide, with revetted stone walls standing to 1m in height and an entrance in both short walls; it runs parallel to a nearby field walls. The second component is created by the addition of two wall stubs which run from the revetted wall of the main cell to the field wall, forming a second cell, 15m by 5m.

Site Number: 75

Site Name: Birk Crag

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3156613443

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A circular cairn, slightly earthfast, 2m in diameter and 0.7m high, made of small to medium stones. It stands on the top of Birk Crag. Cairn shown on the current OS 1:10,000 map, but not on earlier editions.

Site Number: 76

Site Name: Birk Crag

Site Type: Sheepfold
NGR: NY 3152913397
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A rectangular drystone sheepfold, 12m by 4m, constructed on a steep slope at the corner of two drystone field walls. It is in fairly good condition although it has collapsed in places; walls stand to between 1m and 1.5m in height. The entrance lies at the north end.

Site Number: 77

Site Name: Birk Crag
Site Type: Sheepfold
NGR: NY 3154413236
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small and very badly decayed two-celled sheepfold, 8m by 3m, with walls standing to 0.6m in height. The cells are of equal size; the eastern cell has no entrance but that to the west has an entrance in its west wall.

Site Number: 78

Site Name: Birk Crag
Site Type: Sheepfold
NGR: NY 3155613227
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small ruined rectangular single-celled sheepfold, 6m by 3m. There is no sign of an entrance.

Site Number: 79

Site Name: Birk Crag
Site Type: Shelter
NGR: NY 3141413206
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A drystone shelter/enclosure, 20m by 20m, with walls standing up to 1.6m high. The front is open and the back is formed by two drystone walls which butt onto low crags. Fields are shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) and later editions.

Site Number: 80

Site Name: Nab Crag Beacon
Site Type: Beacon
NGR: NY 3146713025
Period: Post-Medieval/Modern
Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small section of drystone walling, 3m long and 1.2m in height, standing at a high point on Nab Crag. The site is named 'The Beacon' but there is no evidence for such usage.

Site Number: 81

Site Name: Nab Crag
Site Type: Structure
NGR: NY 3129712892
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

The substantial and well-preserved remains of a rectangular drystone structure, 8m by 4m, with walls standing to 2.5m in height. The height of the walls suggest that it was originally roofed, and some large flat slabs which now lie within the walls may be a remnant of the roof. It is built upon a flat piece of land. A short length of drystone runs up towards the crags for 20m from the southern corner of the building.

Site Number: 82**Site Name:** Nab Crag**Site Type:** Structure**NGR:** NY 3125512755**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** N/A**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2/3

A very decayed, rectangular drystone structure, 6m by 3m. The walls stand to 0.5m in height, but have partially collapsed, giving a width of up to 2m. There is an entrance at the north end

Site Number: 83**Site Name:** Nab Crag**Site Type:** Structure**NGR:** NY 3133812780**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A largely collapsed, small drystone structure, 5m by 2m, which incorporates some large boulders in its construction.

Site Number: 84**Site Name:** Nab Crag**Site Type:** Structure**NGR:** NY 3108712779**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A very badly decayed two-celled drystone structure which stands in places to 0.4m in height. The shape is not well-defined and the walls are spread to over 2m in width, but it would appear to have been around 12m by 3m overall, with the larger of the two cells being possibly up to 5m in width. It may have been a fold with a larger open cell to the north and a smaller enclosed cell to the south.

Site Number: 85**Site Name:** Ullscarf Gill**Site Type:** Sheepfold**NGR:** NY 3110612960**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3/2

A very finely built, multi-celled drystone sheepfold aligned east/west, which measures 40m by 18m overall and lies next to Ullscarf Gill. The structure comprises four adjoined areas of drystone walling built around large boulders, the walls stand, on average, to 1.5m in height. To the east there is a large circular fold, which leads on to a long narrower fold (15m by 4m) which has two entrances to the south-east and north-east. The former leads into a 10m by 3m pen with a hogg hole in the east wall, and the latter leads onto a small square pen (4m by 4m) which in turn has an entrance in its north-west corner, which opens to the gill. A two-celled sheepfold is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) but not on later editions.

Site Number: 86**Site Name:** Ullscarf Gill**Site Type:** Bield**NGR:** NY 3114513127**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A sub-rectangular bield, 5m by 4m, with an entrance on its south side and a large crag to its west side. A short stretch of wall, 0.5m in height, runs off eastwards from its north-western corner for 4m.

Site Number: 87**Site Name:** Ullscarf Gill**Site Type:** Enclosure**NGR:** NY 3100513227

Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A collapsed drystone enclosure, 8m by 3m, and aligned north/south, with an entrance in the east wall. The walls, standing to 0.6m in height, incorporate some large stones in their construction.

Site Number: **88**

Site Name: Birk Side

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 3122613235

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A collapsed and partially earthfast, arc-shaped bield measuring 12m long and 1.5m high. The structure is aligned east/west on a fairly steep slope below a crag.

Site Number: **89**

Site Name: Ullscarf Gill

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 3126213254

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A bield created by building two 'arms' of drystone walling onto the side of a crag. One wall is 8m long and 1.3m high, the other is 1.5m long and 1m high.

Site Number: **90**

Site Name: Ullscarf Gill

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 3046514043

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A very heavily decayed, earthfast and bracken covered, elongated three-celled drystone enclosure, 22m by 3m, with walls standing to 0.5m in height. It comprises one long central cell measuring 16m by 3m, with 3m square cells at each end.

Site Number: **91**

Site Name: Cragsteads

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 3101214357

Period: Post-Medieval/Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A very decayed and drystone enclosure, 5m square, with walls standing to 0.3m in height. Completely covered in grass and moss.

Site Number: **92**

Site Name: Cragsteads Gill

Site Type: Structure

NGR: NY 3103714364

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A two-celled drystone enclosure aligned east/west that is probably a hut or fold, 10m by 3m, with walls standing to 1.6m in height. The western cell measures 6m by 3m and has an entrance in the north wall, and that to the east measures 4m by 3m, with an entrance in the south wall. They are divided by a 1.5m high wall. There is an enclosure shown on the modern OS 1:10,000 map but not on earlier editions.

Site Number: **93**

Site Name: Cragsteads

Site Type: Holloway
NGR: NY 3110314342
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3
A hollow-way, 1m-1.5m wide and 0.5m deep, now covered in vegetation and fallen branches.

Site Number: **94**
Site Name: Stone Hause
Site Type: Shelter
NGR: NY 3077414314
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3
A drystone shelter 2.5m square, with walls standing to 1.8m in height and in very good condition. The south face is a large boulder and the south wall is not definable except for, perhaps, a large boulder on the south-east corner.

Site Number: **95**
Site Name: Stone Hause
Site Type: Wall
NGR: NY 3078214323
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3
A short and slightly curving stretch of drystone walling, standing to 0.8m in height at its central point. Now surrounded by trees and undergrowth, any further extension is now indistinguishable from the surrounding terrain.

Site Number: **96**
Site Name: Mosshause Gill
Site Type: Building
NGR: NY 3026813857
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3
A well-built, but heavily decayed rectangular structure, 6m by 9m, with quoined corners. The walls generally stand to around 0.7m in height, and to 1m at the corners and are 0.8m thick. The structure has no obvious entrance.

Site Number: **97**
Site Name: Mosshause
Site Type: Structure
NGR: NY 3027313856
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3
A very heavily decayed drystone structure, 10m by 5m, with walls standing to only 0.4m in height and spread to a width of 1m. There is no evidence for quoins at the corners, suggesting that this structure predates site **96** which is only 5m away. The structure is very crude and no entrance is discernible. It lies on a flattish area of ground surrounded by numerous hollows and other earthworks.

Site Number: **98**
Site Name: Swithin Craggs
Site Type: Structure
NGR: NY 3122513862
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3
An almost totally buried rectangular drystone structure, 8m by 3m, with low ill-defined walls, probably an old hut or a shieling.

Site Number: 99**Site Name:** Mosshause Gill**Site Type:** Sheepfold**NGR:** NY 30983 13725**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

An almost completely destroyed sheepfold, of which all that remains is a single length of drystone wall standing to 1m in height and 0.75m wide and running east/west for 5m. It incorporates an upright orthostat. A possible return, running upslope, has virtually disappeared. At the other end of the wall is what may be the line of another return, suggesting a sub-rectangular structure measuring 5m square. Shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) but not on later editions.

Site Number: 100**Site Name:** Helvellyn Lead Mines (Whelpside Lead Mines)**Site Type:** Lead Mine Complex**NGR:** NY 33345 14878**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey, Documentary, SMR**SMR Number:** 1238, 12148 **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 1

An important lead mining complex, covering an area approximately 800m x 200m overall, following the gill which runs from the summit of Helvellyn. The site has two major concentrations of remains, linked by a waggon-way which, for most of its length, is in good condition. The lower part of the site is a multi-phase mining and processing complex with numerous spoil tips and adits, a wheel pit, a waggon-way bridge, buildings and a significant hushing. It is now, for the most part, enclosed by woodland but generally lies on open ground, although some areas, to the north and south, extend into the woods. The spoil tips vary in size from small to medium, and comprise fine grit, indicating that this was a crushing area. Further up, on the east side of the gill, is another small adit with an open entrance and small tip. The upper part of the site consists of a massive primary spoil tip filling the gully base and at least 100m in diameter. It stands to approximately 30m in height and comprises relatively large-sized stones. Behind this, running up the north side of the gill, is a series of at least four smaller tips, all possibly associated with adits. On the same level as the main tip, but further down the north side of the site is a group of structural remains. One structure appears to be a wheel house as there are some wooden and metal components remaining, and the metal spokes of the wheel were found partially intact at the base of the gill. Opposite this is a small building with four cells, probably site offices, of multi-phase construction. Between the two parts of the site there is another small tip and the waggon-way. The latter only covers about half the distance between the two work areas. It is about 5m wide, and is revetted to a height of c2m - 3m. There is some evidence for an alternate transportation system running across the scree on the north side of the gill above the waggon-way, but it is difficult to trace, having virtually been destroyed. This major multi-phase lead mining complex ceased operation roughly at the turn of the century. It is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition. 6" maps (1897 and 1900).

Site Number: 101**Site Name:** Thrang Gill**Site Type:** Earthworks**NGR:** NY 29679 17423**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2/3

A low earthen bank, 3m wide and 0.3m high, with shallow ditches on either side, which runs north-east/south-west towards Eddy Grave Stake. It is quite nebulous and seems to run out in a bog but could possibly be a bank or old trackway.

Site Number: 102**Site Name:** Thrang Gill**Site Type:** Relict Field Wall**NGR:** NY 29298 17193**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A slightly curved, collapsed and irregular stretch of drystone wall 150m long, which stands to 0.5m in height, with a rubble spread of 2m to 2.5m. It runs east/west to the top of a rocky outcrop.

Site Number: **103**

Site Name: Castlecrag Fell

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 2908519137

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A rectangular single-celled drystone sheepfold, 20m by 9m, with a single narrow entrance. It is aligned north/south and lies in a sheltered east/west hollow. There is a small extension at the southern end which consists of a single stretch of drystone wall running for 9m, and standing to 1.3m high. Structure shown on modern OS map but not on earlier editions.

Site Number: **104**

Site Name: East of Bleaberry Fell

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 2880319392

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A possible enclosure of which only the west end survives, comprising a 4m long and 0.8m high wall with a rubble spread of 1.5m. The northern end of this wall runs into the side of a crag and the southern end had an eastern return although only a vague earthfast alignment survives. Virtually destroyed.

Site Number: **105**

Site Name: East of Bleaberry Fell

Site Type: Structure

NGR: NY 2941318966

Period: Post-Medieval/Medieval?

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

The remains of a rectangular structure, 12m by 5m, with totally ruined walls standing to only 0.3m in height, and a narrow (1m wide) entrance on the east side. Part of the north wall has been converted into a marker cairn for sheep feeding. The site lies on a small knoll overlooking a marshy area and could be the remains of a hut/shieling.

Site Number: **106**

Site Name: East of Bleaberry Fell

Site Type: Memorial Stones

NGR: NY 29571 18895

Period: nineteenth Century

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3/2

A pair of memorial stones, the eastern one a single slab of stone 0.5m high and 0.3m wide. Two thirds of the way up it is bolted an inscribed metal plate, which reads "In memory of J. Litt who died March 9th 1880". Opposite, 1.5m to the west, is a second memorial, 0.6m high and 0.3m wide, with a partly legible inscription: "We found this stone in Mere Gill thats steep and mountain rill we mark the spot where his spirit led to [this] glorious home where no tears are shed". There is also a small cairn on an outcrop immediately west of this site.

Site Number: **107**

Site Name: Stone Hause

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3033314157

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A sub-rectangular drystone sheepfold, now 24m by 5m, but probably wider before being partially destroyed by the modern plantation. The walls stand up to 1.2m high and are 0.7m wide. The site stands near a crag with

numerous small lengths of drystone walling built on it. Enclosure is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) but not on later editions.

Site Number: **108**

Site Name: Stone Hause

Site Type: Shelter

NGR: NY 3008813958

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small square shelter, 3m by 3m, with walls standing to 0.8m in height and an entrance on the short north-western end. It is very tumbled and soil-covered and lies in a small hollow at the bottom of a slope.

Site Number: **109**

Site Name: Mosshause Gill

Site Type: Structure

NGR: NY 2999013853

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3/2

A small structure, 2.5m by 4m, with walls standing to over 1m in places and a probable entrance in the west wall, although this is not clear. There is very little tumble and the site is protected by a steep bank and a crag; it sits on a flat piece of land next to the gill.

Site Number: **110**

Site Name: Tarn Crag

Site Type: Shieling/Hut?

NGR: NY 3070913119

Period: Post-Medieval/Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A two-celled drystone walled shieling, 10m by 3m, oriented north-east/south-west. It is partially collapsed but stands to 0.8m in height. There is an entrance in the south-west corner of one cell and possibly an entrance in the north-east wall of the other.

Site Number: **111**

Site Name: South of Ullscarf Gill

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3026412794

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A four-sided sheepfold, 12m by 6m, running in and around some very substantial boulders. The walls stand to a maximum height of 0.8m but are totally collapsed in some places. The site is oriented east/west, with the entrance on the east side.

Site Number: **112**

Site Name: Mosshause Gill

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3008313785

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small rectangular sheepfold in good condition, 10m by 7m. The walls stand to 1.5m in height with angled coping stones on top. There does not appear to be an entrance. Sheepfold shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867).

Site Number: **113**

Site Name: High Raise

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 3188712568

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The totally collapsed remains of a drystone enclosure, 35m by 10m. It comprises two walls which abut the field wall which follows Dryburn Beck. It is constructed of small to large stones, runs north-east/south-west at the foot of the valley, and may be relatively old judging by its condition.

Site Number: **114**

Site Name: Wythburn

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 31523 12164

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A two-celled drystone sheepfold, 18m by 6m, built into the boundary wall that runs up to Wythburn. The walls stand to between 0.5m and 1.7m. It is aligned north-east/south-west and has two definite entrances, in the south-west and south-east corners. Alongside these are three gaps in the east side which could merely result from collapse, but alternatively might have allowed access to the adjacent stream. A sheepfold is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867).

Site Number: **115**

Site Name: Blackcrag Gill

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 31329 11812

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A 25m long arc of drystone walling, in good condition and standing to 2m high in places with intact coping stones. The walls are fairly wide, around 1m, and incorporate some large boulders in their construction. This wall has a large boulder 4m to the south of it making the site a two sided bield. Sheepfold shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) and later editions.

Site Number: **116**

Site Name: Nab Crag

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 31299 11842

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large 'L'-shaped bield in good condition, standing to 1.3m in height in some places and built around some large boulders in a slight hollow in the valley side. The two arms are 15m and 12m long respectively. The shorter arm has a 2.5m long return at the other end, leaving only the north-east side open. It is shown on modern map but not on earlier editions.

Site Number: **117**

Site Name: Castle Crag

Site Type: Platform

NGR: NY 31090 11787

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A flat raised platform 7m square, in good condition with drystone walling around three sides. The north and west walls are formed by a well-preserved field wall with intact coping stones, which turns at right angles. The eastern side has a collapsed drystone wall running along it; the southern side corresponds with the forward edge of the platform but has no drystone wall. An enclosure is shown on modern OS map but not on earlier editions.

Site Number: **118**

Site Name: High Raise

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 30505 11593

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: N/A

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

An irregularly-shaped, two-celled sheepfold, 16m by 9m, at the foot of a glacial mound. The outside walls stand to about 0.8m in height, but the internal division is destroyed to the level of footings. It comprises a small oval cell to the north, and a larger sub-rectangular cell to the south, built around some large boulders and with no sign of an entrance due to extensive collapse.

Site Number: **119**

Site Name: Wythburn Head

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3046811600

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

An elongated sheepfold, 18m by 5m, which stands to 1.4m in height with coping stones surviving in places. It is aligned north/south. It is well constructed but has collapsed in some places; it is set on a small but prominent piece of flat land just north of Wythburn. Sheepfold shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867).

Site Number: **120**

Site Name: High Raise

Site Type: Structure

NGR: NY 3041511592

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A sub-circular structure, 8m diameter, with walls standing to 1.2m in height. It is set on a small flat piece of land that may have been deliberately levelled. The site is partially collapsed and in a poor state of repair.

Site Number: **121**

Site Name: High Raise

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3038511581

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A partially collapsed, almost triangular sheepfold with sides 6m in length. The walls stand to a maximum of 0.8m high and there is an entrance at the north-east apex.

Site Number: **122**

Site Name: High Raise

Site Type: Structure

NGR: NY 3040311588

Period: Post-Medieval/Medieval?

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

The badly decayed remains of a small structure, 3m square, of which only three sides survive. The drystone construction is characterised by upright stones with their flat faces pointing inwards. The two faces of the wall are built from relatively large stones up to 0.8m across, and the core of the wall, 0.2m to 0.3m wide, is filled with very small pebbles or stones.

Site Number: **123**

Site Name: Wythburn/Middle How

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 2980211059

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large, two-celled enclosure with walls in quite good condition, standing to 1.5m in height, with intact coping stones. The larger cell is 15m square, and the other (15m by 4m) lies to the south. There is an entrance on the east side of the smaller cell, leading onto Wyth Burn Gill. It is located next to the dividing wall between

cells, and the access between the two. A sheepfold is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) but not on later editions.

Site Number: **124**

Site Name: Wythburn

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 2956310855

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large two-celled sheepfold which sits in a bend of Wyth Burn Gill and is orientated north-east/south-west. In some places the walls stand to 1.6m in height with coping stones surviving, whilst in others, particularly the dividing wall, it is badly collapsed. The main cell measures 25m by 10m with an entrance in the south corner. A second opening, at the north corner, provides access to the second, smaller cell, measuring 16m by 5m. This has an entrance on the north-western side opening directly onto the gill. The gill is very shallow at this point and so it is unlikely that it was used as a washfold. Immediately to the south-west of this entrance there is a small storage hole with a large lintel, 0.25m high, 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep. Sheepfold shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867).

Site Number: **125**

Site Name: Birks Gill

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 2933910203

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A very badly collapsed sheepfold which was definitely two- and possibly three-celled. Only the western side survives to any height, upto 1.4m with intact coping stones, and the rest of the structure has collapsed completely. The western cell is 4m square with no visible access to the main cell, which measures about 15m by 6m.

Site Number: **126**

Site Name: Wythburn

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 3150912024

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large semi-circular wall forming a large bield. It stands immediately to the east of Wyth Burn Gill, on the southern side of a west-running drystone boundary. It survives as a large arc running out from the boundary wall, measuring about 25m by 12m. The wall has mostly collapsed but still stands to 1m in places. At the eastern end there are two large boulders, one set in the wall, the other forming the west end of the sheepfold. The wall curves round to another large boulder at the eastern end, continues for another 3m, and then peters out, a vague bank possible marks the line of a former west wall.

Site Number: **127**

Site Name: Wythburn

Site Type: Shelter

NGR: NY 3170912112

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A well-constructed rectangular shelter, 8m by 6m, with one side formed by a massive crag rising some 7m. The partially collapsed drystone walls are a maximum of 1.3m high, and there is an entrance in the north wall. There are two collapsed stone walls outside the shelter, one of which runs away for 10m north-north-west from the northern corner of the shelter. A further 2m of walling at the south-west corner forms a small bield.

Site Number: **128**

Site Name: Nab Crag

Site Type: Bields

NGR: NY 3114212187

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

Two very decayed small bields. One wall runs east/west for 10m and stands to 0.6m in height; it butts a boulder at one end and a small crag at the other. To the east of this, a very small north/south orientated bield 1.5m long and 0.5m in high, provides a small area of shelter.

Site Number: **129**

Site Name: Birkside Gill

Site Type: Copper Mining Complex

NGR: NY 3293512568

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: 12147 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/1

An extensive spoil-heap measuring 60m x 15m, on the side of a steep hill, with a flat break of slope for access. It lies at the western end of the gill and is some 13m high. One of the lumps of rock in the spoil has a bore hole in it, indicating the use of explosives. The spoil mound extends in an easterly direction along the southern side of the stream and leads up to a small drystone structure measuring 6m x 5m, which is now three-sided, the other side has apparently decayed and survives to only 0.7m in height in most places. Behind this is the level, a rock-cut, more-or-less circular entrance about 1.8m high which runs in a southerly direction for some distance. It has been half-blocked by drystone walling with a concrete topping, but access is still easy. The complex lies immediately adjacent to the stream. The area on top of the spoil is flat, forming a small pathway surrounded by loose scree, and heading up the gill. Further up, on the north side, there is a disused mineshaft, now blocked by wire mesh. The shaft is rectangular, 2m by 1.5m at the top, and drops vertically to a great depth. There is a possible adit by the stream. Directly above the first level is a partially quarried rock outcrop, which could be a back-filled mineshaft. A third area of the complex, marked on the OS map, could not be located. It is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps (1867 and 1900) and was apparently still in use at this time.

Site Number: **130**

Site Name: Birkside Gill

Site Type: Level

NGR: NY 3287212572

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2

A small level cut into the hill below the copper mining complex. The arching entrance, 1.8m-2m high, runs back some 7m-8m, and is water filled. There is also a small hollow-way leading uphill towards site **129**.

Site Number: **131**

Site Name: Birkside Gill

Site Type: Extraction Site

NGR: NY 3269712590

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary, SMR

SMR Number: 12146 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2

This comprises two parts. The first is a sub-circular depression cut into the slope, with a raised terraced apron to the front. It measures 6m by 6m by 2m deep and the spoil (10m wide) runs downslope for 20m. The second part is a large sub-rectangular depression, 30m by 15m, and 7m deep. At the base there is a trench 9m by 1m which is half drystone walled. Between this and site **130** is a series of 1m - 1.5m deep hollow-ways that are probably related to mining activities. It is shown on the OS 2nd edition (1900) and modern map.

Site Number: **132**

Site Name: Homesdale Green

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3269812442

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A fairly large, slightly rhomboid, sheepfold c25m by 18m, in the junction of two field walls. The north and west sides are formed by drystone boundary walls, and the southern and eastern walls form the enclosure. These survive to 1.3m in height in places but have completely collapsed in others. There is considerable

damage to the north-west and south-east corners, possibly due to the creation of access for a large vehicle, and a path has damaged the south wall. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867).

Site Number: 133

Site Name: Reggle Knott

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3273912084

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A fairly regular, square two-celled sheepfold on the eastern side of a boundary wall. The east side is cut into the side of the slope and revetted, giving the fold a level platform. The walls survive to c1m in height but there is great deal of collapse, the tumble spread in places being up to 2.5m wide. The dividing wall between the two cells incorporates a small square feature with the boundary wall forming its west side. This is badly collapsed, but stands to 0.8m in height and is full of stone. From the west it appears that the sheepfold predates the boundary wall which butts it to the west. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) and also 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 134

Site Name: Reggle Knott

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 32708, 12187

Period: Post-Medieval?

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2/3

A small, partially earthfast cairn measuring 1.5m in diameter and made up of small stones. It lies in an enclosed field and appears to be the only cairn in the field.

Site Number: 135

Site Name: Reggle Knott

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3270112300

Period: Post-Medieval?

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A cairn, 3m by 2m, standing to 0.7m in height. It abuts a boulder. There are three other cairns in the vicinity, one 8m to the south-south-east and two others 12m to the north-east on either side of a dried up beck.

Site Number: 136

Site Name: Dunmail Raise

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 3267912350

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A very decayed, large enclosure which lies on the western side of a boundary wall, with the wall forming the east side of the site. The north wall is the best preserved; this is 40m long and stands to 0.5m high, amidst earthfast rubble. The rest of the enclosure is completely tumbled but seems to extend eastwards and turn at the end, although the east wall no longer exists. About 20m of the south wall survives to 0.3m in height at the maximum, and is now completely earthfast. It probably originally measured 40m by 18m. In the north-east corner of the east wall is a small hogg hole.

Site Number: 137

Site Name: Dunmail Raise

Site Type: Ridge and Furrow

NGR: NY 3266712402

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

Faint ridge and furrow in the same field as site **136**. It is not very wide, at about 3m from crest to crest, and stands to only 0.2m from trough to crest. Although it is difficult to determine its exact area, it probably occupies only the northern part of the field.

Site Number: **138**

Site Name: Homesdale Green

Site Type: Bridge

NGR: NY 3258912444

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A drystone bridge with a very well constructed arch of large stones from 0.6m-0.8m long, and 0.1m-0.25m wide. The overall span is about 7m. The bridge has a drystone, crenellated parapet to each side.

Site Number: **139**

Site Name: Thirlspot Farm

Site Type: Sheep Pen

NGR: NY 3172517413

Period: Modern

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A large wooden modern sheep pen with cemented stone walls. In the centre is a small, well-made stone hut measuring 5m by 4m with a door on the south side.

Site Number: **140**

Site Name: Station Coppice

Site Type: Ridge and Furrow

NGR: NY 3159717067

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A field of ridge and furrow, 0.2m in height trough to crest, and 3.5m in width crest to crest. It stretches for 100m and forms a 35m wide strip running from north/south. It is cut by a leat, and possibly bounded on its eastern edge by a dried-up stream. Its western side is marked by a field wall and a stream. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) and also 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **141**

Site Name: Helvellyn Gill Enclosure

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 3172716899

Period: Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 1

A large irregular, sub-circular drystone-walled enclosure 95m by 70m, just north-east of the car park at the bottom of Helvellyn Gill. The enclosure walls are poorly preserved and stand at most to 0.5m, in many places they survive merely as a rubble spread. The interior of the enclosure has been cultivated and is now virtually filled by ridge and furrow. There are also a few clearance cairns on the inside; one is roughly 10m in diameter and stands to 0.8m in height, whilst another measures 5m in diameter and stands to 0.3m in height. There are two similar cairns to the north of the enclosure. The site does not respect, and is not respected by, the neighbouring field boundary to the west, and although no definite trace of the enclosure could be located over the field boundary, the shape and form of the enclosure are sufficiently different to the surrounding fields to justify the conclusion that the site predates the field boundaries. There is also a large cairn (site **143**) to the west of the site which is possibly related to the enclosure. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) and also 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **142**

Site Name: Helvellyn Gill

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3174116879

Period: Modern

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A sheepfold just beyond the south-west corner of site **141**. It is sub-triangular in shape and measures 60m long by a maximum width of 20m. It incorporates two drystone walls and is split into a number of different areas. At the apex, between the two drystone walls, there is a flat platform measuring 10m by 8m with a small, 3m by 3m, stone-built hut, now roofless, with cement and mortar joints.

Site Number: **143**

Site Name: Helvellyn Gill

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3167416987

Period: Medieval/Prehistoric

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 1

A large earthfast cairn or large mound, 15m in diameter and 0.8m high. There are a couple of large stones in it but the vast majority is earthfast; it is possibly linked to site **141**.

Site Number: **144**

Site Name: Highpark Wood

Site Type: Trackway

NGR: NY 3146516712

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A very well-defined trackway heading off the main road in a south-westerly direction. It is 5m wide and, as it goes away from the road, is heavily revetted with some stone banking. The site appears to lead towards the submerged settlements beneath Thirlmere.

Site Number: **145**

Site Name: Station Coppice

Site Type: Circular Feature

NGR: NY 3142017124

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A hollowed circular feature, 3m diameter, lined with stones, some of which have fallen out, and banked up on the outside, giving a 5m external diameter. The function of the site is unknown.

Site Number: **146**

Site Name: Barwick House

Site Type: Site of Former Structure

NGR: NY 3158117401

Period: Unknown

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

Although this site is shown on modern OS map there is no evidence on the ground.

Site Number: **147**

Site Name: Thirlspot

Site Type: Cairn and Pond

NGR: NY 3139217831

Period: Post-Medieval?

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large, now totally earthfast oval cairn, 8m by 4m, which stands to a height of 0.4m. There is a small rectangular pond 8m west; now stagnant and almost dry. A small pipe fed a trough in the pond but is now silted up. There is a small drystone wall around the east side.

Site Number: **148**

Site Name: Thirlspot

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3152617934

Period: Post-Medieval?

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large area of clearance on the edge of a flat, enclosed piece of land. It lies on a slope and incorporates number of large boulders. There are six areas of piles of stones, each standing to a maximum overall height of 0.5m-0.6m, which form a large arc c25m in length and 8m width. It lies mainly on a natural bank, and the clearance incorporates the bank.

Site Number: **149**

Site Name: Thirlspot

Site Type: Ridge and Furrow

NGR: NY 3149617987

Period: Post-Medieval?

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small area of faint ridge and furrow less than 3m in width crest to crest, and standing to a maximum height of 0.2m. It forms a rectangular patch 20m by 30m, running east/west in the saddle between two mounds. Land to the east has been heavily ploughed, and to the west is rocky, craggy ground with more mounds.

Site Number: **150**

Site Name: Thirlspot

Site Type: Ponds

NGR: NY 3146017991

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

Two ponds or watering holes; the southern one is circular, 10m in diameter, with shallow sides and a bank of loose and earthfast stone around it. North of this is a small parcel of raised ground, 25m long, which leads to a larger rectangular pond, 20m by 15m by 1m deep, which is either new or has recently been cleared out. This has banks 0.8m high around it, made of fresh earth and stones, and showing where it has been repaired.

Site Number: **151**

Site Name: Helvellyn Gill

Site Type: Ridge and Furrow

NGR: NY 3145618313

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small area of ridge and furrow, upslope and away from the road running north/south. Its eastern boundary is almost a revetted edge, now very collapsed. The ridge and furrow is very faint, standing to 0.1m at the highest, and is less than 3m crest to crest. It can be seen over an area of 30m by 20m but seems to fade out at its northern end.

Site Number: **152**

Site Name: Fisher Place

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 3214818645

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small bield with a single stretch of wall 16m long, standing to 0.7m in height, and running east/west. It lies on a moderately steep slope overlooking the valley.

Site Number: **153**

Site Name: West side of Thirlmere valley

Site Type: Leat

NGR: NY 3203518505

Period: Modern

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large concrete leat 3m wide, and 1m deep, which zig-zags across the landscape east of Thirlmere. It is a water catchment leat which takes all the water off Helvellyn and drains it into Thirlmere reservoir.

Site Number: **154**

Site Name: Fisher Place

Site Type: Bields

NGR: NY 32123 18592

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A series of 10 very small drystone bields built around large boulders, all lying on a fairly steep slope on the valley side. The largest is 3m long and the smallest 1.5m long. All are barely upstanding with significant quantities of tumble all around them. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) but not on modern 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **155**

Site Name: Fisher Place

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 32138 18492

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large L-shaped bield which measures 15m east/west and 6m north-west/south-east and stands to a maximum height of 1.4m.

Site Number: **156**

Site Name: Fisher Place

Site Type: Bields

NGR: NY 32126 18481

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

Two small drystone bields, both only about 1.5m long and standing to between 0.6m and 0.8m high.

Site Number: **157**

Site Name: Fisher Place

Site Type: Unknown

NGR: NY 31971 18187

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large pile of stones around a tree which is growing out of the base of a crag. The site is horseshoe-shaped, surrounding the tree, with its back against the crag, and measures 4m deep and 4m wide. A number of stones are also piled up on top of the crag forming a small line going across the top. It could have been a bield built before the tree had grown, or it could have been clearance which was piled up out of the way around the tree.

Site Number: **158**

Site Name: Fisher Place

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 32009 18130

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A 10m long, bield running east/west up the side of the valley and standing, in places, to a height of 1.6m.

Site Number: **159**

Site Name: Thirlspot

Site Type: Copper Mine

NGR: NY 32161 17943

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: SMR, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: 1237 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2

A disused copper mine above the Thirlspot Inn. The main component is a sizeable pile of waste and slag at the side of the gill, about 20m across and 9m high. There was no sign of the actual mine, but parts of the sides of the gill have been mined as if a vein of ore had been followed up the gill. The stream itself disappears under a pile of spoil, about 10m further up the gill from the main spoil-heap, and in this area there was considerable disturbance. The whole area is about 25m in length and could be low level surface strip mining instead of a shaft mine. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) and also on the OS 2nd edition map (1900).

Site Number: **160**

Site Name: Thirlspot

Site Type: Building

NGR: NY 3188217845

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The remains of a drystone building, originally about 12m long by 5m wide, which is now filled with rubble. It is aligned north/south with another stretch of drystone walling at its north-east corner. It is in a very poor condition, very tumbled and, for some reason, has been filled with shale. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) and also on the OS 2nd edition map (1900). On modern 1:10,000 map it is shown as roofless.

Site Number: **161**

Site Name: Castle Rock

Site Type: Bridge

NGR: NY 3227519809

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The site of an old bridge. All that now remains are two sections of drystone revetment. These lie on opposing banks of the gill and are built upon natural rock outcrops. The bridge would have been approximately 8m long and 2m to 3m wide at most; there were no significant paths or tracks leading to the site.

Site Number: **162**

Site Name: Castle Rock

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3225719656

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The remains of a sub-rectangular sheepfold, 8m by 20m, which butts onto a field wall. There is a blocked entrance to the north, marked by orthostats. The walls stand to a maximum height of 1.5m but have, for the most part collapsed. The site lies on a flat area below Castle Rock, overlooking an area of marshy ground. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) and also on the OS 2nd edition map (1900).

Site Number: **163**

Site Name: Castle Rock

Site Type: Ridge and Furrow

NGR: NY 3224419720

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

An area of ridge and furrow 50m by 60m, standing to 0.2m at the highest, and is 2m to 2.5m crest to crest, it lies in the enclosure east of Castle Crag.

Site Number: **164**

Site Name: Castle Rock

Site Type: Outcrop

NGR: NY 3215019720

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A large natural outcrop which is protected on three sides by steep slopes. There is no evidence of structures.

Site Number: **165**

Site Name: The Swirls

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3204216167

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: SMR, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: 15204 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large, well-constructed drystone two-celled sheepfold in excellent condition. A large, sub-circular cell, 13m diameter, with walls standing to over 1.5m in height. There is a narrow entrance (1.2m wide) at the northern end. A curving wall of similar height runs out to the north-east to form a second, smaller cell, 5m by 4m. The site lies on a piece of flat ground below the crags just outside an area of woodland. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) and also on modern OS 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **166**

Site Name: The Swirls

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3205016437

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: SMR, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: 15205 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large sub-rectangular sheepfold, 12m by 6m, built onto/into existing field walls which have also been rebuilt. It consists of a single arc of wall forming the enclosure, which stands to 1.5m in height. Originally the northern end butted the field wall, but at some point an entrance has been knocked through. The southern end has also been knocked through at its junction with the field wall, forming a walk-through entrance from north to south, running along the field wall. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) and also on the OS 2nd edition map (1900).

Site Number: **167**

Site Name: Wythburn

Site Type: Walled Area

NGR: NY 3245713621

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3/2

A walled area, into which the church car park now extends. There are a number of remains in the area, mostly quite ruinous and therefore difficult to interpret. There is a complex series of stone footings, probably for walls, running across the area and a number of them show butt joints. What appears to be a rectangular stone structure, 7m by 9m, appears to have been partially rebuilt, and two of its walls stand to 1.8m in height although the other two survive only as footings, meeting the surviving walls as butt joints. There are also two small terraces, 6m long and 2m wide, with walls up to 0.6m high in some places. There could be an outhouse or greenhouse type on the south side, and another tentatively identified structure to the north. To the west, two field walls seem to form an entrance of some kind, in an outgang style, with flared ends, probably allowing pedestrian, but not vehicular access. The land to the west of this looks slightly terraced. It seems likely that whatever stood in this area has been systematically demolished. The layout suggests that it may originally have been a garden and associated structures.

Site Number: **168**

Site Name: Wythburn

Site Type: Marker Stone

NGR: NY 3240813632

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A marker stone comprising a single stone slab 1.7m high and 0.6m wide, erected in memory of a local poet.

Site Number: 169**Site Name:** Wythburn**Site Type:** Platform**NGR:** NY 3238713615**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3/2

A large rectangular platform, 40m by 30m and some 0.8m in height, now part covered by grass and trees, part tarmac hard-standing. The platform appears to have a foundation of large stones and could be the remains of an old building, possibly associated with the submerged settlement of Wythburn.

Site Number: 170**Site Name:** Wythburn**Site Type:** Enclosure**NGR:** NY 3238113575**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3/2

The remains of a rectangular drystone enclosure, 20m by 15m, comprising two walls butting onto the field boundary on the west side of the road. The walls survive to a maximum of 1.5m in height. The site may be larger than recorded, but the area is now obscured by vegetation.

Site Number: 171**Site Name:** Wythburn**Site Type:** Platform**NGR:** NY 3235513722**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3/2

This degraded bank stands to 1m in height and is irregular in shape, probably due to erosion. It is probably the remains of an old enclosure/field wall, but may mark the edge of a large platform.

Site Number: 172**Site Name:** Hollin Brow**Site Type:** Area of Remains**NGR:** NY 3237013750**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Identification Survey, Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3/2

This area contains numerous archaeological remains, possibly related to part of the old village of Wythburn. The site includes the highly degraded and disturbed remains of at least 3/4 structures/enclosures and associated field walls. The walls are generally part buried and stand to no more than 0.4m in height, with a 1m to 2m spread of tumble. An old road runs through the western part of the site and remains the most obvious feature, being 3m wide and partially revetted. Other remains are in very poor condition and thus more accurate interpretation is difficult. It is shown on the Tithe Map and the OS. OS 1st edition Map (1867) as a large farmstead, called Hollin Brow, comprising three or more buildings. It lies partly below water level in the lake.

Site Number: 173**Site Name:** Helvellyn**Site Type:** Shelter**NGR:** NY 3425815089**Period:** Modern**Sources:** Identification Survey**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 3

A large X-shaped shelter, 10m by 10m, on the top of Helvellyn. It stands to 1m in height, has seats running around the sides, and is built of cement and stone.

Site Number: 174**Site Name:** Helvellyn**Site Type:** Memorial Stone

NGR: NY 3423115047
Period: Twentieth century
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small memorial stone consisting of two stone slabs joined together, measuring 0.5m by 0.4m by 0.3m, and commemorating the landing of a plane on the site in 1926.

Site Number: 175

Site Name: Helvellyn
Site Type: Memorial
NGR: NY 3433214961
Period: Nineteenth Century
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A memorial marker at the start of Striding Edge on Helvellyn. It commemorates the death of a man who fell from the cliff in 1808 and whose dog waited by his body for 3 months. The memorial was erected 90 years later, in 1898.

Site Number: 176

Site Name: Legburthwaite
Site Type: Enclosures
NGR: NY 3192419523
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

These two apparently contemporary drystone-walled enclosures, built up against a field boundary. The southern irregular-shaped enclosure, 40m by 20m, has walls standing to a maximum of 1m in height but reduced in places to the footings. The northern enclosure, 25m by 15m, was built onto the field walls and now remains as a single length of drystone walling standing to only 0.5m high and virtually collapsed.

Site Number: 177

Site Name: Legburthwaite
Site Type: Enclosure
NGR: NY 3189219486
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

Possibly the remains of an old enclosure or an old field boundary/linear clearance cairn. A revetment wall runs north/south for 5m before fading out. The east/west wall, running downslope for at least 15m long, is now a large pile of rubble that stands to 1.2m in height and is 4m or 5m wide at the base.

Site Number: 178

Site Name: Legburthwaite
Site Type: Wall
NGR: NY 3191519486
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A length of drystone wall, buried in some places and exposed in others. It is 1m to 2.5m wide, and stands to no more than 0.4m - 0.5m in height.

Site Number: 179

Site Name: Legburthwaite
Site Type: Enclosure
NGR: NY 3193519632
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large sub-rectangular enclosure, originally drystone wall but now mostly decayed; it stands to only 0.5m in height. The enclosure does not respect any of the local field boundaries and has not been incorporated within them. It may, therefore predate them.

Site Number: **180**

Site Name: Legburthwaite

Site Type: Inscription

NGR: NY 30765 18885

Period: Nineteenth Century

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

An inscription, located in a large rock cutting 5m up a cliff face. It reads "Manchester Corporation Waterworks. This road over the embankment was opened by Alderman Sir Bostin Thomas Leech, Deputy Chairman of the Waterworks Committee. 1894." It is carved into the rock and filled in with white.

Site Number: **181**

Site Name: Legburthwaite

Site Type: Dam

NGR: NY 30900 19830

Period: Modern

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2

A large dam built of two different types of stone; the waterface is gritstone and the downface is sandstone. It measures 8m wide at the top and is significantly wider at its base.

Site Number: **182**

Site Name: Legburthwaite

Site Type: Plaque

NGR: NY 30912 18940

Period: Nineteenth century/Twentieth century

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

An impressive main central marble plaque which measures 3m by 3.5m and reads "Corporation Waterworks, Thirlmere. Stone of this embankment laid on the 22nd August 1890 by Alderman Sir John James Harwood Knight, and Alderman John Mark, who was the Mayor. The Waterworks Committee, Alderman Sir John James Harwood Knight chairman, Councillor Sir Bostin Thomas Leech deputy chairman, and Joseph Lamb, Hugo Shaw, Walter Smith, Joseph Thompson, the councillors, John Harris Andrews, Joseph Brooks, Robert Sisburn, William Telford Cunson, John Hinchcliffe, James Hoy, Abraham Evans Lloyd, Alexander McDougal, Henry Charles Pinkstone, John Roberts, Samuel Barton Worthington. George Henry Hill engineer, William Henry Talbot Town Clerk." This is contained within a large sandstone structure about 2.5m by 5m, on each end of the monument are further inscriptions. "Institute of Civil Engineers County Association, Thirlmere Water Supply Scheme, etc, etc" which was opened by Professor Roy Severn: "1894 to 1994 Centenary of the water supply scheme, unveiled by Harry Croft 1994".

Site Number: **183**

Site Name: Legburthwaite

Site Type: Fake Medieval Keep

NGR: NY 30975 19020

Period: Nineteenth Century

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

Valve house for the reservoir, built on a large platform with hatches leading down. It is a gritstone tower built in imitation of a Medieval keep, with rusticated quoins, and a turret tower on its south-west corner. The parapet has fake machicolations and crenellations. The turret is octagonal with long arrow/musket slits. All the trimmings are in sandstone and the top of the tower is corbelled out by about 0.2m. On the west side of the tower there are four tall narrow slot windows with stained glass, and on the north side are another three slot windows that are just battered. On the east side are two smaller slot windows which are again stained glass. The main doorway is at ground level on the south side and above this is another slot window and a plaque with the Manchester Corporation motto "Concilio Et Labore" and the motif of the unicorn and lion. The door has a two-centred arch top and a large round moulding. The doorway itself is rectangular and again all trimmed in sandstone. The bottom 2m of the tower is battered out at a very slight angle.

Site Number: **184**

Site Name: Legburthwaite

Site Type: Building
NGR: NY 3092019122
Period: Nineteenth Century
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large rectangular structure measuring 25m by 10m, with multiple entrances and windows. The site is stone-built and is either a barn or a machinery house related to the water works.

Site Number: **185**

Site Name: Legburthwaite
Site Type: Outflow
NGR: NY 3087019063
Period: Nineteenth Century
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large concrete outflow about 9m across and 2m deep, running from the dam to the river.

Site Number: **186**

Site Name: Legburthwaite
Site Type: Spillover
NGR: NY 3084018880
Period: Nineteenth Century
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A rock-cut chamber allowing water to run in from the lake and down into the outflow (site **185**)

Site Number: **187**

Site Name: Smaithwaite
Site Type: Walling
NGR: NY 3065518873
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A single length of curving revetted drystone walling about 5m long and standing to 0.6m high. The wall runs downslope and may be the remains of an old enclosure or field boundary but the poor state of preservation makes reliable interpretation difficult. It is shown on 1:2,500 OS map (1899) but not on other editions.

Site Number: **188**

Site Name: Smaithwaite
Site Type: Track/Path
NGR: NY 3062418757
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A 30m long stretch of track/path running across slope and then zig-zagging upslope. The sides of the track are partially revetted with drystone walling standing to 0.6m in height. The track is about 1m - 1.5m in width.

Site Number: **189**

Site Name: Smaithwaite
Site Type: Pathway
NGR: NY 3063518732
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The remains of a small pathway which runs roughly north/south. It consists of a 1m wide levelled, but unrevetted strip across a steep slope. It runs for over 15m, crossing the modern footpath, until it is cut by the modern lake shoreline.

Site Number: **190**

Site Name: Armboth
Site Type: Building Platform

NGR: NY 3060617147
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A platform measuring 12m by 10m, and now covered by tarmac hard-standing. It is surrounded by the remains of other possible structures and features, although the debris does not form any recognisable pattern. The site is probably part of the remains of Armboth, and is now usually beneath water-level.

Site Number: **191**

Site Name: Armboth
Site Type: Structures
NGR: NY 3065017165
Period: Post-Medieval/Modern
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2/3

A series of platforms and enclosures now in a serious state of disrepair. The sites are highly degraded and barely recognisable, making interpretation difficult. There appears to be a series of three or maybe four small roughly rectangular drystone-walled platforms with associated enclosures, and these have numerous blocks of debris such as pipes and concrete blocks scattered around. They are probably associated with the former settlement at Armboth.

Site Number: **192**

Site Name: Armboth
Site Type: Structure
NGR: NY 30601705
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The possible remains of a structure built onto a field boundary wall. The site now lies in an area of woodland and has been heavily disturbed. The structure was probably rectangular, 9m by 6m, and the walls now stand to only 0.4m in height.

Site Number: **193**

Site Name: Armboth
Site Type: Structure
NGR: NY 3058917070
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A possible structure comprising a large section of drystone walling revetted into the natural slope and possibly with a large field clearance cairn (4m diameter, 2m high) piled over it. It could equally, however, be natural stream debris.

Site Number: **194**

Site Name: Yew How Wood
Site Type: Structural Remains
NGR: NY 3070216654
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The remains of a sub-rectangular drystone structure, 12m by 6m, with walls 1m thick and 1.6m - 2m in height. Nearby is the likely end of an outgang or drove with walls that stand to 1.2m in some places but are reduced to footings in others. They are in reasonably good condition although they have been severely disturbed by falling trees.

Site Number: **195**

Site Name: Steel End
Site Type: Walling/Structures
NGR: NY 3212513422
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A large area of collapsed drystone walling, including a well-defined rectangular area of drystone walling, which lies to the west of a former boundary wall. It appears to be a rectangular structure, 5m by 2m, in a state of collapse, the walls standing only to one or two courses in height. The stones used within the structure are of small and medium size whilst the boundary wall incorporates a number of large stones in its construction. Tumbled stones, forming two roughly parallel lines lead away southwards from the structure, perhaps marking a driveway or road.

Site Number: **196**

Site Name: West Head

Site Type: Structure

NGR: NY 3198113575

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A rectangular drystone structure, 8m by 6m, the walls now surviving to a maximum height of 1.4m. The structure has been systematically demolished, the walls pushed inwards to form a solid block of debris. The surviving walls are well-made, and the presence of roofing slate indicates that this was formerly a well-built roofed building probably related to one of the now-submerged settlements under Thirlmere. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867) and also on the OS 2nd edition map (1900), but not on modern 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **197**

Site Name: Dobgill

Site Type: Structures

NGR: NY 3179413901

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Place Name, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A series of four or five ruined drystone sub-rectangular structures with an associated enclosure. The site lies on the water's edge and is occasionally flooded, contributing to the damage. The structures measure between 8m by 6m and 10m by 6m and the presence of roofing slate on the site indicates that they were formerly roofed. This site and **198** are linked by the remains of a walled lane and it is possible either that they are the remains of small farmsteads or that they are the remains of outbuildings linked to site **198**. It is shown as a farmstead site on OS 1st edition map (1867) and also on the OS 2nd edition map (1900), close to the edge of the reservoir. In 1867 the site comprised three buildings, aligned east/west. The central building was roofless by 1900. It is not shown on modern map.

Site Number: **198**

Site Name: Dobgill

Site Type: Structures

NGR: NY 3176413925

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The demolished remains of a small farm incorporating two major buildings and a series of smaller outbuildings within a group of enclosures/fields. The major structures seem to be the remains of the main farm house and associated barn; they measure 30m by 8m, and 35m by 9m respectively. They are both of drystone construction and have been deliberately demolished; they now stand to about 1.5m in height, and their interiors are totally filled with debris. There is a series of two or three smaller drystone structures built onto the surrounding field walls and these vary in size between 7m by 4m and 12m by 10m. These have not been demolished and stand, in reasonable condition, to 1.2 to 1.5m in height. This site and **197** are linked by a walled lane, now in use as a footpath, and were probably in contemporary use. It is shown as a farmstead site on OS 1st edition map (1867) and also on the OS 2nd edition map (1900). It then comprised four buildings, one of which was large and orientated north/south.

Site Number: **199**

Site Name: Binka Stone

Site Type: Barn

NGR: NY 3178213693

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The remains of a small drystone building measuring 10m by 6m, and standing in places to 1.6m in height. The structure seems to butt onto the adjacent field wall. It is shown on OS 1st edition map (1867) but not on the OS 2nd edition map (1900).

Site Number: **200**

Site Name: Binka Stone

Site Type: Trackway

NGR: NY 3180031657

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A well-built revetted track 3m wide and 0.5m high. It runs through a field wall, where the revetment becomes far more obvious, standing up to 1m in height and then snakes up into Birk Crag. This seems to be a general access route for wheeled vehicles and probably led up towards Harrop Tarn.

Site Number: **201**

Site Name: Binka Stone

Site Type: Quarry

NGR: NY 3179813666

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small quarry measuring 7m by 7m and 2m deep, with some exposed stone.

Site Number: **202**

Site Name: West Head

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3179913530

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

Possibly the remains of a single-celled sub-rectangular drystone fold measuring 15m by 5m. The west and south walls have now been incorporated into the field walls and the other two walls survive as low-lying earthen banks. It is shown on OS 1st edition map (1867) and on the OS 2nd edition map (1900).

Site Number: **203**

Site Name: West Head

Site Type: Building

NGR: NY 3185213325

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The partially demolished remains of a well-built modern rectangular stone building. The site measures roughly 20m by 7m and has at least two cells. There is evidence of roofing material and window glass on the site indicating domestic use; however, demolition prevents further interpretation. Its location just to the north of West Head (site **204**) probably indicates a relationship with that site. It is shown on OS 1st edition map (1867) and on the OS 2nd edition map (1900).

Site Number: **204**

Site Name: West Head

Site Type: Farm

NGR: NY 3183613344

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The remains of a substantial building constructed from brick and stone, 30m by 13m, with walls standing to approximately 2m in height. Demolition debris meant that it was only possible to identify five ground floor cells, one of which contained the remains of a stove, indicating the presence of a kitchen; this and the style of the building indicates that this was the main farmhouse. The area around contains the ruined remains of at least two outbuildings, one of which, probably a small barn, measures 7m by 5m and still stands in reasonable

condition to 2.5m high. These are the remains of a relatively modern farmhouse and associated structures. It is shown on OS 1st edition map (1867) and still named on modern 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **205**

Site Name: West Head

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 3178013450

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A roughly L-shaped bield measuring 14m east to west and 4m north to south. The very well-constructed west corner stands to 1.8m in height, the remainder to 0.4m. It is shown on OS 1st edition map (1867) but not on the OS 2nd edition map (1900).

Site Number: **206**

Site Name: Stenkin

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 3198613154

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A sub-rectangular enclosure with walls standing to a maximum of 1.2m but reduced to footings in some places. There is no obvious entrance, but numerous collapsed sections in the walls might indicate possible entrances, none, however, is clear. Numerous trees inside the enclosure and the lack of trees outside indicate that it is a plantation.

Site Number: **207**

Site Name: Wythburn

Site Type: Area of disturbance

NGR: NY 3200112999

Period: Post-Medieval?

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A small area of disturbed ground that seems to be the remains of some small scale extraction activity. The site consists of two small spoil-heaps standing up to 1.5m in height with two associated irregular shallow hollows measuring roughly 15m by 9m. Probably small-scale stone extraction.

Site Number: **208**

Site Name: Nook

Site Type: Barn

NGR: NY 3192412930

Period: Post-Medieval?

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3/2

A well-built barn with a demolished attached building, lying on the edge of the enclosed land south of Stenkin. The barn measures 15m by 5m and stands to 2.5m in height and remains in use. The demolished remains of a single-celled structure 15m by 5m remain attached to the south-east side of the barn. This structure once had a chimney, which can be seen on the gable wall of the barn. The site seems to be the remains of a farmhouse and barn, and this is supported by the seemingly related enclosures in the area around the site. These enclosures are basically small irregular drystone-walled fields running up the steepening valley-side behind the site. Immediately in front of the barn are the now part-buried remains of a sub-triangular enclosure of unknown function, with partially revetted sides.

Site Number: **209**

Site Name: Nab Craggs

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 3176912781

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A linear drystone field, 20m long, orientated roughly north/south and running through and incorporating a series of large boulders. It is shown on OS 1st edition map (1867) but not on modern 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **210**

Site Name: Nab Crag

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 31783 12850

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

An elongated and irregular three-celled drystone enclosure in reasonable condition. The first cell measures 20m by 6m, the second 7m by 7m, and the third 7m by 3m. The site is bounded by a field wall. It is shown on OS 1st edition map (1867).

Site Number: **211**

Site Name: Steel End

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 32105 12682

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A linear drystone bield 18m long, and standing to a height of about 1.4m.

Site Number: **212**

Site Name: Steel End

Site Type: Platforms

NGR: NY 32199 12803

Period: Post-Medieval/cartographic

Sources: Identification Survey/Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

Two platforms located above Steel End. The first measures 40m by 20m, and stands to 1.6m high. It has very crumbled revetting and hatches in the area may indicate a covered reservoir. The other is smaller. Both seem to be linked with the settlement. The site includes a building north of the new road at NY 32191228. A post-office is shown on the OS 2nd edition map (1900) but not on earlier editions.

Site Number: **213**

Site Name: Steel End

Site Type: Disused Pit

NGR: NY 32458 12861

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: SMR, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: 12145 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A pit 3m deep, with an associated small platform cut into the slope, and about four irregularly-shaped mounds of spoil standing to 1.5m in height. The site covers an overall area of roughly 22m by 15m, and is divided by a field wall. There is a small platform, 8m by 5m, to the north which is again cut into the slope. The site is probably the remains of small-scale extraction activities. It is shown on OS 2nd edition map (1900).

Site Number: **214**

Site Name: Red Brow

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 32501 12696

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A T-shaped bield which measures 20m by 15m, in an area of undulating enclosed land rising towards Dunmail Raise. It is well-made, with walls standing to 1.5m in height. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867).

Site Number: **215**

Site Name: Stock How Bridge

Site Type: Bridge

NGR: NY 32135 12961
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 2

A bridge with a small revetted track leading into it. The bridge superstructure has gone but two buttresses remain intact. The west buttress is 7m in length and 1.2m high in places, the east is 7m long and 2m - 2.3m high. The track, probably once gated, is about 2m wide with partially collapsed walls that now stand to 1m in height. The track runs across the bridge and extends towards Steel End.

Site Number: **216**

Site Name: Wythburn/ The Parsonage

Site Type: Building Complex

NGR: NY 32376 13104

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A series of three ruined, relatively modern structures near the lake edge. The structures have been totally demolished and now consist only of vaguely recognisable sub-rectangular drystone piles measuring between 8m by 6m and 10m by 6m. Associated field walls are either the remains of a series of small outfield buildings or perhaps a small settlement. Badly degraded nature of the site makes further interpretation impossible. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867), where it is named the parsonage.

Site Number: **217**

Site Name: Wythburn

Site Type: Building

NGR: NY 32444 13122

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

The remains of a sub-rectangular drystone building, 12m by 6m, with a smaller subsidiary building, 6m by 6m, in the vicinity. Both structures have been totally demolished but the principal one seems to have been a two-celled house with associated enclosure/garden. Plants inside the enclosure include exotic varieties e.g. rhododendrons, suggesting a small garden. There is documentary evidence for a Parsonage in the area. A large building is shown on the OS 2nd edition map (1900), but not on the OS 1st edition map (1867).

Site Number: **218**

Site Name: Whelp Side

Site Type: Bields

NGR: NY 32523 14031

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Cartographic, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

Two quite small bields, each about 5m long and 1m high, and both built of very crude drystone. They are shown on the OS 1st edition map (1867).

Site Number: **219**

Site Name: Dunmail Raise

Site Type: Cairn (possible funerary mound)

NGR: NY 32721 11711

Period: Early Medieval

Sources: SMR/Documentary/Cartographic/Collingwood (1949)/Clarke(1787)/Baines (1834,110)/ Identification survey

SMR Number: 1239 *SAM Number:* 22556 *Grading:* 1

Scheduled Ancient Monument.

A large cairn, measuring 18m by 15m and standing to 4m high. It lies on top of a low ovoid platform which is significantly older than the cairn. The cairn was rebuilt in the nineteenth century by the waterworks company (Collingwood 1949, 158) but it seems likely that the ovoid platform remained undisturbed. Dunmail Raise marked the boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland, prior to the formation of Cumbria in 1974. It is thought by earlier writers (e.g. Clarke 1787, 118-19; Baines 1834, 110) to be the burial site of Dunmail, King of Cumberland who, it was claimed, was killed in battle by Edmund the Saxon and Malcolm, King of the Scots. Domhnall, son of Owain, King of Cumbria was defeated, but not killed, in AD 945 or 946 by Eadmund

I (939-46), and the battle could have taken place near this spot. Domhnall lived on, in Strathclyde, dying on a pilgrimage to Rome thirty years later (Collingwood 1949, 158).

Site Number: **220**

Site Name: High Raise

Site Type: Mound

NGR: NY 2822209303

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound on the old county boundary between Cumberland and Westmoreland, identified from the OS 1st edition 6" OS map (1867).

Site Number: **221**

Site Name: Greenup Edge

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 2886110978

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic, SMR

SMR Number: 11925 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A cairn shown on the OS 1:10,000 map and also shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: **222**

Site Name: Moor Moss

Site Type: Mound

NGR: NY 2955010250

Period: Post Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound on the old county boundary between Cumberland and Westmoreland, shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: **223**

Site Name: Browning Moss

Site Type: Mound

NGR: NY 2959310390

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound on the old county boundary between Cumberland and Westmoreland, shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: **224**

Site Name: Calf Crag

Site Type: Mound

NGR: NY 3002010486

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound on the old county boundary between Cumberland and Westmoreland, shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: **225**

Site Name: Rough Crag

Site Type: Mound

NGR: NY 3039610980

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound on the old county boundary between Cumberland and Westmoreland, shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: **226**

Site Name: Green Combe

Site Type: Mound

NGR: NY 29149 11345

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic, SMR

SMR Number: 11914 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound on the old county boundary between Cumberland and Westmoreland, shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and on the 1st edition 1:2500 map.

Site Number: **227**

Site Name: Green Combe

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 29139 11755

Period: Post Medieval

Sources: SMR, Cartographic

SMR Number: 11913 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A cairn shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and 1:2500 maps, which is labelled as an "Ancient pile of stones".

Site Number: **228**

Site Name: Raise Fold

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 32739 11787

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A two-celled sheepfold shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: **229**

Site Name: Reggle Knot

Site Type: Pit/Quarry

NGR: NY 33356 11933

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A pit or quarry indicated, but not described, on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: **230**

Site Name: Ullscarf

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 29161 12174

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A cairn shown on the current OS 1:10,000 map and described on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) as a "Pile of stones".

Site Number: **231**

Site Type: Nook

Site Type: Building, Enclosure and Field Boundary

NGR: NY 31891 12897

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic, AP

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A building with associated enclosure and field boundary are shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and the Tithe map, but do not appear on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 232**Site Name:** Homesdale Green End**Site Type:** Sheepfold**NGR:** NY 3259712323**Period:** Modern**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A sheepfold is shown on the current 1:10,000 map, but not on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: 233**Site Name:** Homesdale Green Milestone**Site Type:** Milestone**NGR:** NY 3253912493**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A milestone reading "Keswick 9/Ambleside 7" is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but is not present on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 234**Site Name:** Red Brow**Site Type:** Road**NGR:** NY 3260312648**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

The OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) shows the line of the old main road, which is shown on the current 1:10,000 map as a trackway to the east of the new road.

Site Number: 235**Site Name:** Steel End**Site Type:** Field Boundaries**NGR:** NY 3229012581**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

Some old field boundaries appear on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) to the south of Steel End, but do not appear on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 236**Site Name:** Red Brow Memorial**Site Type:** Memorial**NGR:** NY 3247712645**Period:** Modern**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A memorial is shown on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 237**Site Name:** Red Brow**Site Type:** Milestone**NGR:** NY 3252412715**Period:** Modern**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A milestone reading "Keswick 9/Windermere 12" is shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900) and on the current 1:10,000 map, but does not appear on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867); it could have been re-sited when the old main road was replaced by the new road.

Site Number: 238**Site Name:** Tarn Craggs

Site Type: Cairn
NGR: NY 30313 13146
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4
A cairn is shown on the current 1:10,000 map, but not on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: **239**
Site Name: Mosshause Gill Ford
Site Type: Ford
NGR: NY 30964 13745
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4
A ford is shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map as "Stepping stones" and on the current 1:10,000 map as a "Ford", but is not shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: **240**
Site Name: West Head
Site Type: Field Boundaries
NGR: NY 31533 13307
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4
Old field boundaries are shown on the tithe map and the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900), but not on the current 1:10,000 maps.

Site Number: **241**
Site Name: Birk Crag
Site Type: Unclassified Site
NGR: NY 31745 13774
Period: Unknown
Sources: SMR
SMR Number: 2986 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4
The SMR records a "Possible site - no details" which refers to "Binka Stone" of which nothing else is known.

Site Number: **242**
Site Name: Wythburn
Site Type: Site of a Building
NGR: NY 32429 13001
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4
A building, possibly a barn, is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on the OS 2nd edition (1900) or the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **243**
Site Name: Wythburn Toll House
Site Type: Site of Toll House
NGR: NY 32427 13037
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4
A toll house is shown, described as "Wythburn TP", on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map or the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **244**
Site Name: Close Head/Low Chapter House
Site Type: Site of Farmstead
NGR: NY 32374 13515
Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A farmstead comprising three buildings is shown on the tithe map and the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867). The tithe map calls the farmstead "Low Chapter House" but on other maps it is called "Close Head". It is now entirely below the water level of the lake.

Site Number: **245**

Site Name: Wythburn

Site Type: Site of Building

NGR: NY 32111 13518

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A building, possibly a barn, is indicated on the tithe map and the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900). This has probably been destroyed, as it does not appear on the current 1:10,000 map, although it is indicated in an area that would not presently be under water.

Site Number: **246**

Site Name: Hollin Brow Quarry (South)

Site Type: Site of Quarry

NGR: NY 32477 13671

Period: Modern C19

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A quarry is shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" (1900) map, but not on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) or the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **247**

Site Name: Hollin Brow Quarry (North)

Site Type: Site of Quarry

NGR: NY 32419 13726

Period: Modern C19

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A quarry is shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map, but not on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) or the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **248**

Site Name: Ambleside to Keswick Old Road

Site Type: Course of Road

NGR: NY 3238 1370 - 3143 1648

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

The course of the old Ambleside to Keswick road, now largely below the water level. It is shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900) and remains in use in part, southwards from the straining well at NY 3214 1494.

Site Number: **249**

Site Name: Dollywaggon Pike

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 34412 13152

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A cairn is shown on the summit of Dollywaggon Pike on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900) as a "Pile of stones".

Site Number: **250**

Site Name: High Crag

Site Type: Mound

NGR: NY 34266 13776

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900) or the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **251**

Site Name: Stone Hause

Site Type: Hut/Bothy

NGR: NY 3081214007

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Documentary, SMR

SMR Number: 6671 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A very well-built rectangular drystone shelter, 3m by 2m, which is not indicated on the OS maps and is probably a nineteenth or early twentieth century shelter for forestry workers.

Site Number: **252**

Site Name: Stone Hause/Brown Rigg

Site Type: Hut

NGR: NY 3060214583

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Documentary, SMR

SMR Number: 6673 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

The foundations of a rectangular hut, 5.5m by 2m, which is not shown on the OS maps.

Site Number: **253**

Site Name: Brown Rigg

Site Type: Hut/Bothy

NGR: NY 3096114779

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Documentary, SMR

SMR Number: 6667 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

The foundations of a rectangular single-celled hut, 2m by 8m, which is not shown on the OS maps. Possibly a turf cutter's bothy.

Site Number: **254**

Site Name: Brown Rigg

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3095314948

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Documentary, SMR

SMR Number: 6668 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A two-celled sheepfold, which is not shown on the OS maps. The two cells measure 6m by 4m and 4m by 12m.

Site Number: **255**

Site Name: Brown Rigg

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 3130614004

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Documentary, SMR

SMR Number: 6672 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A rectangular drystone enclosure, 17m by 5m with walls standing to 1.25m in height.

Site Number: **256**

Site Name: Brink Craggs

Site Type: Huts and Trackway

NGR: NY 3130314687

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Documentary, SMR

SMR Number: 6664 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

The SMR calls this site "Three hut bases adjoining an ancient trackway". The three huts are 2m by 5m to 3m by 6m in size with walls standing to between 1m and 1.75m in height. One has two cells with no internal communication, and the other two are single-celled.

Site Number: **257**

Site Name: Bring Rigg

Site Type: Hut

NGR: NY 3126814832

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Identification Survey, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

The base of a crudely constructed drystone hut which is probably a nineteenth century sheep drover's hut.

Site Number: **258**

Site Name: Bank

Site Type: Site of Farmstead

NGR: NY 3173914274

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

The site of a farmstead shown as ruinous on the current OS 1:10,000 map. It comprises at least two buildings and predates both road and reservoir.

Site Number: **259**

Site Name: The City

Site Type: Site of Settlement

NGR: NY 3179214280

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

The site of a settlement comprising four or more buildings; it is now below water level but was apparently not submerged until after 1900.

Site Number: **260**

Site Name: Hay Green

Site Type: Site of Farmstead

NGR: NY 3179214210

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A building is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and the tithe map, but was below water level by 1900 as shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900).

Site Number: **261**

Site Name: Bank to Hause Gill

Site Type: Site of Road

NGR: NY 3167814418

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A minor road shown on the west side of Thirlmere between Bank and The City and Hause Gill to the north. It was mostly below water level by 1900, as shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900).

Site Number: **262**

Site Name: Brink Rigg

Site Type: Site of Building and Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3167514737

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A sheepfold is shown here on the Tithe map, and a building in the same place is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867). The site is shown as below water level on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900). This site lies at the corner of two of the field boundaries of site **265**.

Site Number: **263**

Site Name: Brink Rigg

Site Type: Field Boundaries

NGR: NY 31555 14700

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

The site comprises boundaries surrounding a field shown on the tithe map and OS 1st edition 6" map (1867). These were mostly below water level by 1900, as shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map. The building at site **264** lay at the north-east corner of these boundaries.

Site Number: **264**

Site Name: Frene Beck

Site Type: Site of Bield

NGR: NY 31850 14632

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

An X-shaped bield shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: **265**

Site Name: Brink Rigg

Site Type: Bields

NGR: NY 31467 14877

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

Bields shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps, but not on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **266**

Site Name: Brink Rigg

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 31420 14828

Period: Post Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A sheepfold which is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900), but not on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **267**

Site Name: Brink Rigg

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 31488 14801

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A small square enclosure shown on the current 1:10,000 map, but not on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps.

Site Number: **268**

Site Name: Hollow Brow

Site Type: Field Boundaries

NGR: NY 32400 14072

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

Field boundaries are shown on both sides of the road on the tithe and OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: 269

Site Name: Cherry Tree
Site Type: Site of Post Office and Saw Pit
NGR: NY 32283 14240
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A building called 'Cherry Tree' is shown as a post office and adjoining saw pit on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900) or the current 1:10,000 map. They are now below water level.

Site Number: 270

Site Name: Pinfold How Smithy
Site Type: Site of Smithy
NGR: NY 32231 14482
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A smithy, now below water level, is shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900), but not on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: 271

Site Name: Pinfold How
Site Type: Site of Farmstead
NGR: NY 32269 14347
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A building with an enclosure to the north is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900,) but is now below water level.

Site Number: 272

Site Name: Pinfold How Field System
Site Type: Field Boundaries
NGR: NY 32359 14406
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

Field boundaries are shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and tithe map, but not on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900) or the current 1:10,000 maps.

Site Number: 273

Site Name: Water Head
Site Type: Sheepfold
NGR: NY 32178 14635
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A sheepfold is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900), but not on the current 1:10,000 map. It is now below water level.

Site Number: 274

Site Name: Water Head
Site Type: Site of Farmstead
NGR: NY 32140 14706
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A large building oriented north/south is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867). On the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900) it is shown as just below water level and it is not on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 275**Site Name:** Hollin Brow**Site Type:** Milestone**NGR:** NY 3232714072**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A milestone reading "Keswick 8/Ambleside 8" is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900).

Site Number: 276**Site Name:** Cherry Tree Milestone**Site Type:** Milestone**NGR:** NY 3240314268**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A milestone is shown on the new road on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900).

Site Number: 277**Site Name:** Nethermost Pike Rain Gauge**Site Type:** Site of Rain Gauge**NGR:** NY 3436814090**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** 12798 **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A rain gauge is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900), but not on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 278**Site Name:** Nethermost Pike**Site Type:** Mound/Cairn**NGR:** NY 3435114210**Period:** Post-Medieval/Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A mound is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on the OS 2nd edition map (1900). A cairn appears at the same spot on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 279**Site Name:** Nethermost Pike**Site Type:** Mound**NGR:** NY 3433914283**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A mound, probably a boundary marker, is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900) or the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 280**Site Name:** Swallow Scarth**Site Type:** Mound/Cairn**NGR:** NY 3428714452**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A mound is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and a cairn is shown on the same spot on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 281**Site Name:** Swallow Scarth

Site Type: Mound
NGR: NY 3429514516
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound, possibly a boundary marker, is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900) or the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **282**

Site Name: Helvellyn
Site Type: Mound
NGR: NY 3438014957
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound, shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900), but not on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **283**

Site Name: Whelp Side
Site Type: Site of Hut and Enclosure
NGR: NY 3399714838
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey, Documentary, SMR

SMR Number: 6666 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A hut base, 7m by 2.25m, with a 5m by 4m L-shaped wall 50m to the north-east.

Site Number: **284**

Site Name: Wood Bank
Site Type: Sheepfold
NGR: NY 3054715840
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A large two-celled sheepfold, named "Wood Bank" on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), it is still shown on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **285**

Site Name: White Crag
Site Type: Shieling
NGR: NY 3095115168
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Identification Survey, Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A possible shieling shown on a map given to LDNPA by A. Fleming.

Site Number: **286**

Site Name: Rough Crag
Site Type: Armlet Find Spot
NGR: NY 3132415376
Period: Iron Age
Sources: SMR

SMR Number: 1244 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

Two Iron Age bronze penannular armlets were found in 1902.

Site Number: **287**

Site Name: Hause Point
Site Type: Field Boundaries
NGR: NY 3158715296
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

An old field system, now mostly below water level, which relates to the road shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and tithe map.

Site Number: **288**

Site Name: Swirls Gap

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3181615738

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A sheepfold, shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but now below water level.

Site Number: **289**

Site Name: Swirls Gap

Site Type: Sheepfold and Landing

NGR: NY 3208815020

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A sheepfold and a landing are shown at the margins of the old lake on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but are now below the water level.

Site Number: **290**

Site Name: Black Rock Cairn

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3207015334

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A cairn shown on the current 1:10,000 map, but not on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps.

Site Number: **291**

Site Name: Brown Rigg Well

Site Type: Well

NGR: NY 3379715052

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A well, used as the source for a leat used in lead mining in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century; it is not shown on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: **292**

Site Name: Water Crag

Site Type: Mound

NGR: NY 3378215353

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on later editions.

Site Number: **293**

Site Name: Water Crag

Site Type: Mound

NGR: NY 3373315446

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on later editions.

Site Number: **294**

Site Name: Helvellyn Lower Man

Site Type: Cairns
NGR: NY 3374515542
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A "Pile of Stones" shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867); two cairns appear in the same place on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **295**

Site Name: High Tove
Site Type: Cairn
NGR: NY 2890216508
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A "Seat" is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), a "Pile of Stones" on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900) and a cairn on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **296**

Site Name: Armboth Fell
Site Type: Enclosure
NGR: NY 2990916845
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A two-celled enclosure shown on the current 1:10,000 map, but does not appear on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: **297**

Site Name: Armboth to Watendlath Path
Site Type: Path
NGR: NY 2940216619
Period: Medieval
Sources: Documentary

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A path, thought to be Medieval in date, runs from Armboth in Thirlmere to Watendlath, crossing High Tove.

Site Number: **298**

Site Name: Fisher Crag Plantation
Site Type: Sheepfolds
NGR: NY 3032616542
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A complex of sheepfolds shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but appearing somewhat altered on the OS 2nd edition 1:2500 map. A related enclosure to the north.

Site Number: **299**

Site Name: Fisher Crag
Site Type: Cairn
NGR: NY 3048816300
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A cairn is shown at the summit of Fisher Crag on the current 1:10,000 map, but is not shown on any other maps.

Site Number: **300**

Site Name: Yew How
Site Type: Site of Farmstead, Field Boundaries and Boat House
NGR: NY 3071516882

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A farmstead of five buildings with associated field boundaries and a boat house are shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867). These have been below water level since before 1900.

Site Number: 301

Site Name: Grange

Site Type: Site of Farmstead and Field Boundaries.

NGR: NY 3071516994

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A house called "Grange" is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) with associated field boundaries, but has been below water level since before 1900.

Site Number: 302

Site Name: Deergarth and Deergarth How

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3099916305

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Documentary

SMR Number: 5235 **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

J C Ward recorded in 1878 (Notes on archaeological remains in the Lake District, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 1 Ser, 3, 248) that "Cairns occur by banks of Thirlmere in Deergarth Wood". The SMR places these on Deergarth How but no reason is given for this.

Site Number: 303

Site Name: St John's Castlerigg and Wythburn

Site Type: Axe Find Spot

NGR: NY 3100017000

Period: Prehistoric

Sources: SMR

SMR Number: 1245 **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A chipped stone axe was found in this area, the exact find spot is unknown; it is now in Manchester Museum.

Site Number: 304

Site Name: Helvellyn Gill

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3295216512

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A sheepfold which appears on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) is indicated on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 305

Site Name: Whiteside Bank

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3379216679

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A cairn appears on the current 1:10,000 map, but not on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: 306

Site Name: White Side

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3348116939

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A cairn appears on the current 1:10,000 map, but not on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: **307**

Site Name: Eddy Grave Stake

Site Type: Boundary Stone and Possible Grave

NGR: NY 29013 16993

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic, SMR

SMR Number: 12034 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A boundary stone marker appears on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and all subsequent maps; the SMR notes "Boundary stone marker could be site of grave".

Site Number: **308**

Site Name: Middlesteads Bank

Site Type: Hut

NGR: NY 30301 17824

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Documentary

SMR Number: 6663 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

The SMR states "Hut 5m x 2m, walls to 1m, on a shelf on a steep slope".

Site Number: **309**

Site Name: Broom Close

Site Type: Site of Building

NGR: NY 30504 17495

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A building is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900) and is shown as roofless on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **310**

Site Name: Nether Place

Site Type: Buildings

NGR: NY 30555 17635

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

Two large buildings are shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900), but are now below water level.

Site Number: **311**

Site Name: Mount Pleasant

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 30566 17874

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A bield appears on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on the later maps.

Site Number: **312**

Site Name: Mount Pleasant to Yew How Road

Site Type: Road

NGR: NY 30642 17941

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A minor road or track from near Yew How Farm to Mount Pleasant is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867). It remains mostly above water on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900), but is now entirely submerged.

Site Number: **313**

Site Name: Wath Bridge
Site Type: Site of Bridge
NGR: NY 3109517095
Period: Post-Medieval/Roman
Sources: Cartographic, Documentary, SMR
SMR Number: 12023 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4
A bridge which is sometimes called "Roman", with a ford immediately south of it, runs across a narrow channel between Armboth and Dalehead Hall.

Site Number: **314**
Site Name: Station Coppice
Site Type: Enclosure
NGR: NY 3135717169
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4
A circular enclosure 50m in diameter is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900), the OS 2nd edition shows the area as wooded.

Site Number: **315**
Site Name: Dalehead Hall
Site Type: Site of Boat House and Well
NGR: NY 3122617486
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4
A well and a boat house are shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: **316**
Site Name: Thirlspot Farm
Site Type: Sheepfold
NGR: NY 3174617703
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4
A sheepfold is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867). It was probably built over when the farm was enlarged after 1900.

Site Number: **317**
Site Name: Barwick House
Site Type: Leat and Overflow
NGR: NY 3174917245
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4
A leat and overflow are indicated on the current 1:10,000 map, but are not shown on the earlier maps.

Site Number: **318**
Site Name: Station Coppice
Site Type: Milestone
NGR: NY 3159617062
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic
SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4
A milestone reading "Keswick 6/Ambleside 10" is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867); it is called "Old Milestone" on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900), but is not shown on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **319**
Site Name: Barwick House
Site Type: Bields
NGR: NY 3190917356

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

Several fields are shown and named on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), one is shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900) and two appear on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **320**

Site Name: Highpark Wood

Site Type: Enclosure

NGR: NY 3140616619

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A small oval enclosure appears on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and a larger enclosure, 25m square, with a smaller cell in the north-east corner, is in the same location on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900). Nothing is shown here on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **321**

Site Name: Brown Crag

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 285317693

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A cairn is indicated on the current 1:10,000 map, but does not appear on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: **322**

Site Name: Brown Crag

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3271617673

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A cairn is indicated on the current 1:10,000 map, but does not appear on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: **323**

Site Name: White Side

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3228817269

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A cairn is indicated on the current 1:10,000 map, but does not appear on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: **324**

Site Name: Brund Gill

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3348817563

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A sheepfold is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and still appears on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **325**

Site Name: Raise

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3429817413

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A SAM Number: N/A Grading: 4

A cairn is indicated on the current 1:10,000 map, but does not appear on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: **326**

Site Name: Shoulthwaite

Site Type: Axe Find Spot

NGR: NY 3000419003

Period: Bronze Age/Iron Age

Sources: SMR

SMR Number: 4235 SAM Number: N/A Grading: 4

A bronze axe was found at Shoulthwaite.

Site Number: **327**

Site Name: Raven Crag

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3033618749

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A SAM Number: N/A Grading: 4

A cairn is indicated on the current 1:10,000 map, but does not appear on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: **328**

Site Name: Raven Crag

Site Type: Shielling

NGR: NY 3041218873

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: SMR

SMR Number: 4226 SAM Number: N/A Grading: 4

A possible shielling is noted in the SMR as being at this spot.

Site Number: **329**

Site Name: Beech Grove

Site Type: Bield

NGR: NY 3085418485

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A SAM Number: N/A Grading: 4

"Otter Bield" appears on a promontory jutting into the west bank of Thirlmere on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but is now below water level. It appears to be a natural topographic feature, described by Green (1819, 442) as "the grand overhanging rocks called Otter Bield".

Site Number: **330**

Site Name: Smaithwaite Banks

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 3056918975

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A SAM Number: N/A Grading: 4

A sheepfold appears on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on the OS 2nd edition or later maps.

Site Number: **331**

Site Name: Will House

Site Type: Site of Farmstead

NGR: NY 3133118068

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A SAM Number: N/A Grading: 4

A farmstead is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900) and is now below water level.

Site Number: 332**Site Name:** Will How Coppice**Site Type:** Field Boundaries**NGR:** NY 3133818204**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A series of field boundaries are shown here on the tithe map, but do not appear on any later maps.

Site Number: 333**Site Name:** Yew Crag**Site Type:** Milestone**NGR:** NY 3178618709**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A milestone reading "Keswick 5/Ambleside 11" is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but is not marked on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900) or the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 334**Site Name:** Brotto**Site Type:** House**NGR:** NY 3185518445**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A house at "Fisher Place" is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900) and appears to have been altered between 1867 and 1900, as the house is different in shape on the two maps. The name "Fisher Place" on the current 1:10,000 map seems to refer to it.

Site Number: 335**Site Name:** Stanah**Site Type:** Sheepfold**NGR:** NY 3214218935**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A sheepfold is shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900), but does not appear on the OS 1st edition or the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 336**Site Name:** White Craggs**Site Type:** Sheepfold**NGR:** NY 3268618729**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A two-celled sheepfold is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 337**Site Name:** Stybarrow Dodd**Site Type:** Cairn**NGR:** NY 3430218930**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A cairn is indicated on the current 1:10,000 map, but does not appear on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: 338

Site Name: The Benn
Site Type: Sheepfold
NGR: NY 30744 19137
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A sheepfold is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but does not appear on later editions.

Site Number: **339**

Site Name: The Benn
Site Type: Bield
NGR: NY 30746 19360
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: SMR

SMR Number: 6662 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

The SMR states "Fox trap or goose bield type built against a boulder".

Site Number: **340**

Site Name: Little How
Site Type: Sheepfold
NGR: NY 31446 19162
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A sheepfold is shown on the OS 1926 edition 6" map, but not on the OS 1st edition or the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **341**

Site Name: Legburthwaite Smithy
Site Type: Site of Smithy
NGR: NY 31607 19300
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic, SMR

SMR Number: 12026 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A smithy is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on the 2nd or later editions.

Site Number: **342**

Site Name: Green, Legburthwaite
Site Type: Ford
NGR: NY 31724 19671
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic, SMR

SMR Number: 12095 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A ford is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900), but is not shown on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **343**

Site Name: Legburthwaite Sawmill
Site Type: Sawmill
NGR: NY 31783 19752
Period: Post-Medieval
Sources: Cartographic, SMR

SMR Number: 12093 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A sawmill appears on the OS 2nd edition 6" (1900) map and the current 1:10,000 map, but not on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867).

Site Number: **344**

Site Name: Legburthwaite Corn Mill
Site Type: Corn Mill
NGR: NY 31967 19726
Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic, SMR

SMR Number: 12094 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A corn mill is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867). This site is occupied by Castle Rock Cottages on the OS 1926 edition and is part of "Green" on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: **345**

Site Name: Watson's Dodd

Site Type: Cairn

NGR: NY 3358219575

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A cairn is indicated on the current 1:10,000 map, but does not appear on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: **346**

Site Name: Watson's Dodd

Site Type: Mound

NGR: NY 3396119836

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound, possibly a boundary marker, is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on later editions.

Site Number: **347**

Site Name: The Benn

Site Type: Sheepfold

NGR: NY 29474 20093

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A sheepfold is shown on the current 1:10,000 map, but does not appear on the OS 1st or 2nd edition 6" maps (1867 and 1900).

Site Number: **348**

Site Name: Great Dodd

Site Type: Mound

NGR: NY 34116 20057

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound, possibly a boundary marker, is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on later editions.

Site Number: **349**

Site Name: Great Dodd

Site Type: Mound

NGR: 34205 20228

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A mound, possibly a boundary marker, is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but not on later editions.

Site Number: **350**

Site Name: Great Dodd

Site Type: Cairn, Shelter

NGR: NY 3417120434

Period: Post-Medieval

Sources: Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 4

A shelter cairn is shown near the summit of Great Dodd on the current 1:10,000 map, but does not appear on earlier editions.

Site Number: 351**Site Name:** Great Dodd**Site Type:** Mound**NGR:** NY 3419320559**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A mound, possibly a boundary marker, is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and is apparently on the same site on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 352**Site Name:** Little Dodd**Site Type:** Mound**NGR:** NY 3390820383**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A mound, possibly a boundary marker, is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867), but does not appear on later editions.

Site Number: 353**Site Name:** Little Dodd**Site Type:** Cairn**NGR:** NY 3371020404**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A cairn, possibly a boundary marker, is shown on the current 1:10,000 map. This is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) as a "Pile of Stones".

Site Number: 354**Site Name:** Mill Gill**Site Type:** Sheepfold**NGR:** NY 3360920060**Period:** Post-Medieval**Sources:** Cartographic**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 4

A sheepfold is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map (1867) and on the current 1:10,000 map.

Site Number: 355**Site Name:** Thirlmere Straining Well**Site Type:** Straining Well/Valve house Water industry building.**NGR:** NY 32180 14940**Period:** 1894**Sources:** Cartographic/Site visit/Hill EH (1896) pl 2/Harwood(1895) p.156**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2

A 'Gothic Style' building containing the straining well for the Thirlmere reservoir. An aqueduct (site **356**) leads from it to Manchester. The building was opened in 1894. It is shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900).

Site Number: 356**Site Name:** Thirlmere Aqueduct**Site Type:** Aqueduct, tunnels and pipes.**NGR:** NY 32180 14940 to Manchester**Period:** 1894**Sources:** Cartographic/Site visit/Hill EH (1896) pl 2**SMR Number:** N/A **SAM Number:** N/A **Grading:** 2

The aqueduct and tunnels leading from the straining well (site **355**) to Manchester. It was operational in 1894. It is shown on the OS 2nd edition 6" map (1900).

Site Number: **357**

Site Name: Clark's Leap

Site Type: Place name and topographic feature.

NGR: NY 3190 1551

Period: Post-medieval

Sources: Clarke (1787,117)/Cartographic

SMR Number: N/A *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

'Clark's Leap': a large boulder just off shore, which is shown on the OS 1st edition 6" map, now below water level. Supposedly the place where a 'henpecked dalesman' leaped to his death.

Site Number: **358**

Site Name: Wythburn

Site Type: Findspot

NGR: NY 320 190

Period: Prehistoric

Sources: SMR

SMR Number: 1246 *SAM Number:* N/A *Grading:* 3

A polished stone axe, now in Keswick museum.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 9.1 Location is Lancaster University Library or LUAU library, unless otherwise stated. Other repositories: CRO(C) = Cumbria Record Office (Carlisle), CRO(K) = Cumbria Record Office (Kendal), MCL = Manchester Central Library, Local Studies Unit, LL = Lancaster (Public) Library

9.2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

9.2.1 *Lake District National Park offices, Kendal* *Vertical sorties*

1969-71 Ordnance Survey, Scale 1:10,000, B/W
OS 70/219/001-002, 034-041, 067-072

1972 Ordnance Survey, ?Scale, B/W (not available at time of study)
72/008, 384-390; 72/007/352-356

1973 Ordnance Survey, Scale 1:7000, B/W 73/140/034-045, 052-066

1983 ADAS Aerial Photo Unit, Cambridge for MAFF, Scale 1:14,000, B/W
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Run J/Film 379/ 103-4
Run L/Film 379/190-196
Run M/Film 379/141-148
Scale 1:18,000, 15 May 1988, colour, Run K/Film 379/57-61

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- 9.3.1 *Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, County Hall, Kendal:* References to sites already on the SMR are referred to in the text by the letters CSMR. Computer print-out obtained, supplemented by selected papers from back-up data files.

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- 9.3.2 *Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle*
See also list of sources located but not seen.

Tithe DRC/8/55/6 *Plan of the townships of St John's-Castlerigg and Wythburn in the parish of Crosthwaite, in the county of Cumberland, in 2 parts, Scale 1": 4 chains, 1840*

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9.3.3 **Manchester Central Library**

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9.5.2 ***Cumbria Record Office (Carlisle)***

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D/Van Lord Inglewood, Penrith deposit. Uncatalogued

These documents, and SNWA/1/22 above, have restricted access. permission to consult would be required from Lord Inglewood.

‘Larger unmarked oblong metal deed box’, Acc 2447, Original files

/2Includes papers relating to Ruthwaite Mines, 1874-8, and General Fine account book of general mines in manors of Hutton, ... Wythburn (1787)

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Including:

/1-10 Call rolls, court books, jury verdicts, etc., 1660-1849

/11 Draft enfranchisement of messuages of land at Armboth and cattlegates on Craggstead in Wythburn, 1779

/12 Rental, watermarked 1826

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/17 Bundle of deeds to Nag’s Head, Wythburn, 1759-1879

/18-20 Estate duty and marriage settlement papers, 1858-78

/21 Lawsuit, Rowlandson *et al* v Vane, 1783-7, re grazing on Seat Sandal, includes reference to 1606 jury verdict concerning Wythburn Ditch on the fellside (sketch map copied)

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8.5.3 **Cumbria Record Office (Kendal)**

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9.5.4 **Manchester Central Library, Local Studies/Archives**

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Box 3 Thirlmere Aqueduct: specification for second line of pipes, 1908

Box 9 Arbitration between Countess Ossalinsky and Mayor, etc, 1881 [?includes copy of Parliamentary Plan referred to in printed arbitration]

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9.5.5 **Lancaster (Public) Library**

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Anon, 1894 Opening of the Thirlmere water works, *Lancaster Times*, 12 Oct 1894, 1c7

95.6 **North-west Water Cumbria archive, Mincefeet Road South, Mincefeet Industrial Estate, Kendal, LA9 6BY**

Large collection of catalogued maps, plans, archive photographs, etc., of Thirlmere, including (according to Brian Johnson) Parliamentary Plan with field names, pre-flooding photographs, engineering drawings of water industry features, and much else. Some material is housed at Watchgate, north of Kendal.

APPENDIX 1

DETAIL SURVEY MONUMENT GAZETTEER

HELVELLYN GILL ENCLOSURE

Site 141: Helvellyn Gill Enclosure

Monument No. **141/1**
Site Name Helvellyn Gill
Type: Decayed wall
NGR: NY 3178 1692
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Grading 2
Length: 19 Width: 1.4 Height: 0.35m
Description: A curved section of the main enclosure boundary; it appears to be butted by sections **7** and **18** and a continuation of its south end is represented by the robbed wall section **15**. The wall has a large boulder foundation, coupled with smaller material forming the wall superstructure; it is similar to that exhibited on the other boundaries of the enclosure. However, the semi-circular shape, the butt joins and the wall **15** extension, would suggest that this was the earliest element of the field system, and was part of a smaller enclosure which extended south-east from bank/wall **1**.

Monument No. **141/2**
Site Name Helvellyn Gill
Type: Mound
NGR: NY 3172917013
Period Modern/Natural
Grading 4
Length: 4.7 Width: 3.3 Height: 0.2m
Description: A large irregular pile of very small stones, with some slightly larger material. It has an irregular profile. It is spatially associated with bank **14** and it could be related. However, it is adjacent to a stream and the concentration of predominantly small material may suggest a natural origin.

Monument No. **141/3**
Site Name Helvellyn Gill
Type: Mound
NGR: NY 3174 1702
Period Natural
Grading 4
Length: 4.6 Width: 3.0 Height:
Description: A large mass of natural stone outcropping, comprising mainly small stone material.

Monument No. **141/4**
Site Name Helvellyn Gill
Type: Wall
NGR: NY 3172 1699
Period Med/post Med ?
Grading 2
Length: 43 Width: <3.1 Height: 0.45m
Description: The main enclosure wall, which is very irregular in form and is of drystone construction but Probably does not contain enough stone to have extended to any great height. It comprises some very large stone material forming the foundation with smaller stones providing the superstructure. The wall is in better condition than other sections of the enclosure. There is a small regularly defined 1.5m wide bank on the south side of the wall next to a very obvious entrance; there is internal terracing within the enclosure. This would appear to be a small structure, although it may only have been a small shelter. Bank **14** extends out from this bank and may be an earlier component. There is no evidence of a southerly return to the bank beneath the modern dry-stone wall.

- Monument No. **141/5**
Site Name Helvellyn Gill
Type: Mound
NGR: NY 3169 1695
Period Grading 4
Length: 31 Width: <5.2 Height: 0.6m
Description: A large prominent bank which, along with site **8**, formed the line of a possible boundary which may once have defined the edge of a stream. Its shape is in part formed by stream action which has cut into its east side. The stream extends between this bank and mound site **6**, which once may have been a part of the site. It has an irregular profile, but is well-defined. There is an ill-defined bank extending south-east from the south end of the main bank which is orientated towards the terminal of bank **7**. There is a possibility that this defined the west boundary of the enclosure.
- Monument No. **141/6**
Site Name Helvellyn Gill
Type: Mound
NGR: NY 31693 16979
Period -
Grading 4
Length: 5.2 Width: 4.2 Height: 0.3m
Description: A fairly well defined elongated mound which has small to medium protruding stones and an irregular shape, probably due to stream action. It is likely that this was originally part of site **5** but stream action has cut through between them. It is located in between the ends of wall **4** and bank **5** and could have connected them.
- Monument No. **141/7**
Site Name Helvellyn Gill
Type: Wall
NGR: NY 3174 1692
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Grading 2
Length: 50 Width: 2 Height: 0.4m
Description: This drystone wall is a continuation of the main enclosure boundary and comprises large boulders and smaller stone material; it is similar in form to wall section 4 on the other side of the enclosure. There is clear evidence of dry-stone structure despite its highly decayed state. It butts into wall section **19** which is the earlier phase of the enclosure. At the west end it terminates short of the modern wall, but this section may have been eroded by the action of the stream which separates this site from the modern wall.
- Monument No. **141/8**
Site Name Helvellyn Gill
Type: Mound
NGR: NY 3171 1691
Period unknown
Grading 3
Length: 21 Width: 5 Height: 0.6m
Description: A large prominent mound which, along with site **5**, may have formed the line of a former Boundary. It has been cut by stream action and, at the south end, by the construction of the modern drystone wall. It is irregular in profile and plan, and may have been extensively disturbed subsequent to abandonment. To the south of the bank, is a small, round profiled mound, which may be related.
- Monument No. **141/9**
Site Name Helvellyn Gill
Type: Cairns
NGR: NY 31744 16939
Period Medieval / Post-medieval
Grading 2

Length: 6.4 Width: 2.0 Height: 0.4m
 Description: A pair of cairns on the side of a prominent break of slope. The cairns, have been located on agriculturally unusable land to maximise the better land to the east. The cairns have an irregular plan and profile and comprise considerable quantities of small stone as well as medium and some large stone. The stone assemblage is consistent with waste stone brought up by the plough, and would appear to relate to the adjacent ridge and furrow cultivation (12). The break of slope, has an artificially exaggerated edge which is probably a result of limited terracing.

Monument No. **141/10**
 Site Name Helvellyn Gill
 Type: Clearance Cairn
 NGR: NY 3174516962
 Period Medieval/Post-medieval
 Grading 2
 Length: 4.8 Width: 3.3 Height: 0.45m
 Description: A prominent, irregular profiled clearance cairn comprising medium, large but also significant quantities of smaller stone and has a similar make-up as cairns 9. Cairn 10 is located on the highest point of the break of slope, on a small hillock. There is a considerable break of slope on the north and west sides, which may reflect a limited amount of terracing along the line of a natural break of slope; it has therefore accentuated the natural break of slope.

Monument No. **141/11**
 Site Name: Helvellyn Gill
 Type: Ridge and Furrow?
 NGR: NY 3172 1696
 Period Post-medieval
 Grading 3
 Length: 39 Width: 3m width Height:
 Description: An area of ridge and furrow within the area of the enclosure which appears to have been expanded and considerably enlarged for use as drainage. Some of the drainage lines cut ancient features and are definitely modern; however there are other ditches which are much more subtle in profile, to the west of the area, which are more consistent with ridge and furrow. This would suggest that modern drainage has been excavated along the line of furrows expanding them and extending them.

Monument No. **141/12**
 Site Name Helvellyn Gill
 Type: Ridge and Furrow
 NGR: NY 3176 1697
 Period Medieval / Post-medieval
 Grading 4
 Length: 45 Width: 4m width Height:
 Description: A large area of fairly shallow 4m wide ridge and furrow. Cairns 9, 10 and 16 all contain considerable amounts of small material and are associated with this ridge and furrow. There are some large boulders in the area of ridge and furrow but it is clear that the plough has avoided them as well as the cairns. The west edge of the ridge and furrow has been along the line of the prominent break of slope and soil slippage and deliberate soil deposition has exaggerated the line of the break of slope.

Monument No. **141/13**
 Site Name Helvellyn Gill
 Type: Cairn :
 NGR: NY 3177216985
 Period Natural ??
 Grading 4
 Length: 7.6 Width: 5.0 Height: 0.25m
 Description: This mound comprises mainly small stone and has an irregular shape and flat, irregular profile. It is overlain beneath wall 18, which would indicate that it pre-dates the wall.

However, the stone content, is not inconsistent with natural small stone outcropping and it is possible of natural origin. If this is artificial it shows that the area could have been cultivated prior to the building of the enclosure.

Monument No. **141/14**
 Site Name Helvellyn Gill
 Type: Wall
 NGR: NY 3173 1700
 Period
 Grading 2
 Length: 12.3 Width: 0.8m Height: 0.4m
 Description: A former wall comprised now of mainly large boulders; it extends north from the main enclosure wall (site 4). It does not contain the same type of material as site 4, which has large boulders with small stones in between. The wall betrays dry-stone construction, but is now patchy and mainly contains large stones and boulders; it would appear that it has been robbed of the smaller make up stone, presumably for the adjacent wall (4). The bank appears to underlie wall 4 and this, combined with the robbing, would suggest that it pre-dates the main enclosure boundary,

Monument No. **141/15**
 Site Name Helvellyn Gill
 Type: Wall
 NGR: NY 3178 1690
 Period Medieval / Post-medieval
 Grading 2
 Length: 14.2 Width: 1.05 Height: 0.4m
 Description: A continuation of part of the main enclosure wall which survives as a much more decayed element, comprising mainly large material; however it has been largely robbed, probably for the construction of the adjacent wall 7. This is evidently an earlier phase and the line of the feature follows the line of a natural break of slope. Along with section 1 of the enclosure wall, it formed part of an earlier and much smaller enclosure. The size and shape of this enclosure would have been more appropriate for a pastoral rather than an arable function.

Monument No. **141/16**
 Site Name Helvellyn Gill
 Type: Clearance cairn
 NGR: NY 3177416966
 Period Medieval/Post-medieval
 Grading 2
 Length: 3.99 Width: 2.65 Height: 0.4m
 Description: An irregular, shaped and profiled mound on a natural promontory within the middle of an area of ridge and furrow (12). The ridge and furrow diverts around the cairn and promontory. The stone material of the cairn is mainly small, but also some large and medium stone. The predominantly small stone is consistent with being waste stone, brought up by the plough.

Monument No. **141/17**
 Site Name Helvellyn Gill
 Type: Wall
 NGR: NY 3179 1700
 Period Nineteenth Century
 Grading 3
 Length: 57 Width: 1.7 Height: 0.4m
 Description: A significant length of drystone walling which is likely to be of nineteenth century date from its form and style of construction. It heads straight to the north-east corner of the enclosure and links it with the modern land enclosure boundary wall to the east. Although this is clearly later than the enclosure, its constructional design is consistent with that practised during the main period of enclosure in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and would suggest that the early enclosure (wall 18) was still in use at that time.

Monument No. **141/18**

Site Name Helvellyn Gill
Type: Decayed wall
NGR: NY 3178 1697
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Grading 2
Length: 72 Width: 1.5 Height: 0.4m
Description: A length of decayed walling forming the east side of the old enclosure. It comprises large bounders as foundation for the wall and has smaller, material forming the superstructure. It is similar in form to the other sections of wall (**4,7** and **1**). It appears to butt onto wall section **19**, which is the earlier element of the field system.

Site 143: Helvellyn Gill

Monument No. **143**
Site Name: Helvellyn Gill
Type: Mound
NGR: NY 3167416987
Period Unknown
Grading 2
Length: 11.5 Width: 8.2 Height: 0.6m
Description: A large prominent mound which is clearly artificial with well defined edges. There are stones protruding throughout and a hollow in the middle with one block of stone protruding from the top. It has no direct association with the field system and is not necessarily contemporary. Its function is unknown, although there is a remote possibility that it was a funerary monument.

APPENDIX 2 PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 3 PROJECT DESIGN

**Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit**

March 1996

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

PROJECT SPECIFICATION

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a brief from the Lake District National Park Authority. The proposed project involves a programme of survey to identify, locate and describe archaeological and historical features within North-west Water's Thirlmere Estate. The purpose of the survey is to enhance the existing archaeological information contained in North-west Water's Thirlmere Estate Integrated Land Use and Management Plan.

1. INTRODUCTION

The North-west Water estate of Thirlmere, Cumbria is wholly contained within the Lake District National Park. It is a largely upland landscape centred around the Thirlmere Reservoir. It contains 45 known archaeological sites including two scheduled monuments. Such Cumbrian upland landscapes have considerable potential for preserved evidence of prehistoric activity, particularly from the Bronze Age, but also contain numerous other remains including Romano-British, medieval and post medieval. The Thirlmere Estate is known to contain numerous remains of past industrial activity, particularly mineral extraction.

The estate survey would also increase our knowledge of the historical content and significance of the landscape. The Lake District National Park and North-west Water Ltd require a new archaeological survey of the estate, accurate at 1 : 10,000 scale and including all archaeological and historical sites pre-dating 1945. These are to include standing buildings, where relevant.

The LUAU has considerable experience of the evaluation, survey and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 15 years. Evaluations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In addition, advice has been supplied to clients for the preparation of Environmental Statements. LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

LUAU has undertaken a large number of upland landscape surveys for a variety of clients (both private and national agencies such as English Heritage and RCHM(E)) and employs a qualified surveyor (James Quartermaine, BA, DipSurv, MIFA) who has many years experience of the identification and survey of upland landscapes, having worked closely with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and the Lake District National Park on a number of projects. Similar projects to the one envisaged here include the Lake District National Park Survey, the Arnside/Silverdale AONB Rapid Identification Survey, the Greyfell Survey in north Cumbria, the survey of the North-West Water Haweswater estate and a current survey of the North-West Water Forest of Bowland estate.

2. OBJECTIVES

The following project design specification sets out the objectives of the project, provides a methods statement demonstrating how these can be met, defines the resource implications of the methods statement and links these to a timetable and costings. Details of quality standards and monitoring procedures are also included.

The primary purpose of the project is to inform future management decisions with regard to conservation matters relating to the archaeological and historical content of the estate's landscape. The aims of the project are set out in the brief supplied by the Lake District National Park. They are as follows:

- a) to gather sufficient information to establish the location, extent, character, period, condition, fragility and potential of the surviving or previously extant archaeological and historical features on the Thirlmere Estate;
- b) to provide an assessment of the survey results to identify any further work required for management purposes and indicate the potential for archaeological research.
- c) to provide a preliminary grading of all recorded sites and features to indicate relative significance;
- d) to provide a basis for detailed management prescriptions by the National Park Archaeologist;
- e) to provide information for display and interpretation.

The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological survey of the Thirlmere Estate, set within a broader landscape context. It is important that the individual sites are not simply viewed as isolated points on a map, but that some attempt is made to indicate their group value and their importance to the historical fabric of landscape character areas within the Thirlmere Estate.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

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

3.1 Desk-based research

The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of material and with due regard to budgetary and timetable constraints. The method statement is based on the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments compiled by the IFA. The data generated during the desk-based study will provide the basis for an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the Thirlmere Estate.

3.1.1 Documentary and cartographic material

This work should concentrate on two sources of information the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and readily accessible archive material contained in the County Records Office and held by North-West Water Ltd. Such material is likely to include early maps, (including estate plans etc), surveys, rentals, apportionments and post-medieval deeds, as well as photographs, topographic prints and 18th and nineteenth century antiquarian histories and topographic guides. Published secondary sources and LUAU's own database will also be considered.

Particular attention will be paid to place-names recorded on early cartographic sources as these often provide important evidence of archaeological activity.

3.1.2 Aerial Photography

A survey of the extant air Photographic cover will be undertaken. This will aid the identification of surviving archaeological and structural features, and, if appropriate coverage is available, allow some assessment of the rate and erosion of archaeological features. It will also facilitate the rapid recognition and plotting of archaeological features including those no longer visible at ground level. Aerial photographic collections to be consulted will include obliques held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England based in Swindon, and photographs held by the County SMR and the Lake District National Park Authority.

3.1.3 Physical Environment

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 Archaeological Field Survey

This survey will consist of close fieldwalking, varying from 25m to 50m line intervals dependant on visibility (as affected by vegetation and weather), terrain and safety considerations. All sites noted will be recorded. The survey will aim to identify and locate archaeological sites and features on the ground. The survey will be undertaken as an enhanced Level I RCHM(E) type survey (details of LUAU's survey levels are contained in appendix 1). This means that GPS equipment will be used rather than total station survey equipment, but that site description will not be confined to a 50 word text field and will contain field details on character, condition, fragility, group value and accessibility as well as on location, extent and period.

In the first instance North-West Water Ltd will contact all tenants in writing, before the start of field work. LUAU request that a map detailing the properties of all landholders is made available to them so that their representatives can make contact on the ground with the landholders prior to entering land. A meeting will be held with the LDNPA prior to on-site commencement. Passes, encapsulating a passport photograph, will be provided by North-West Water Ltd.

Because of the open and remote nature of much of the study area (particularly from carefully surveyed Ordnance Survey points), the sites will need to be located by instrument, and experience has demonstrated that the most cost-effective technique (in terms of accuracy and speed) is the use of a satellite Global Positioning System (GPS). This uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid

Those sites already contained within the County Sites and Monuments Record will be checked against their entry and this will be enhanced, if appropriate.

When a previously unknown site is identified, a written description, including an accurate eight figure National Grid Reference, will be given and it will be mapped on to a 1: 10,000 scale Ordnance Survey base at an accuracy of +/- 5 metres. The GPS recorded location will be accurate to a tolerance of +/- 1 metre. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously. Given the scale of the mapping, the size of the project and the nature of many small upland sites, only sites greater than 50 metres in size will have their extents plotted, however where sites form components of wider clearly definable groups the extent of the group will be plotted. Hence individual cairns will be located but their extents not defined, but where they form part of a simple widely spaced cairnfield the individual cairns will be located and the extent of the cairnfield defined. In some instances it may be necessary to record the individual components at a scale of 1:2,500. Complex groups of features forming a discrete site, as for example an industrial complex or a dense cairnfield consisting of numerous closely packed cairns, will not be individually located, but recommendations for further more detailed levels of survey would be made.

The results will be translated into a CAD system to facilitate the generation of overlay plots. This dispenses with the manual production of drawings and considerably increases the efficiency of the preparation of completed overlays, as well as enhancing the flexibility of map output. It is assumed that LDNPA will provide topographic digital data for the extent of the study area. The digital format of the CAD system and database will be designed to provide an easy transfer into the LDNPA GIS.

Each site will be recorded on *pro-forma* maps on which will be recorded details of location, extent, period, character, condition, fragility, group value and accessibility; each category will be given high, medium or low scores in the field. At the post-fieldwork stage a similar score will be placed on amenity potential. This can be calculated against its accessibility, its potential for interpretation, and its importance as a visual feature in the landscape. These values will be averaged to provide an overall grade for the site at the data analysis stage. On the basis of this scoring all sites will be accorded a level 1-4 grade as detailed in section 7.4.2 of the project brief.

Buildings will be considered as archaeological remains, including domestic dwellings and agricultural structures, where they form part of wider sites, where they have a past specialist function of archaeological interest, or where they predate 1840 (the cut off point for more or less automatic listing).

Some areas of the estate will be excluded from the survey. Experience has shown that with the exception of summits and ridge tops, there is little archaeological activity in this region above 500m in elevation. With the exception of the Helvellyn ridge line all areas above the 500m contour have been excluded. Areas of steep crag and scree slope have been excluded; however there are areas of mining activity within some very steep sided gullies and these have been incorporated within the area of survey.

Open water areas have of course been excluded. Sites associated with the water industry and with the construction of the reservoir will be included in the survey.

The forests will be selectively examined; areas of woodland with dense coniferous woodland which have been planted by ploughing will be omitted, but mixed or deciduous woodland, where there has not been extensive disturbance of the forest floor will be examined. It is estimated that 50% of the woodland will require survey and the costs have been designed accordingly.

The total area of the estate is 48.56 sq km, of which there is 3.29sqkm of water and 7.70 sqkm of woodland.

The following exclusions will be applied:

3.29 sqkm of water
4 sqkm of ploughed/impenetrable woodland
13.79 sqkm of land that is excessively steep and high
4.48 sqkm of land that is excessively steep

25.56 sq km have been excluded from the survey leaving an area of 23sq km to be surveyed.

3.3 The archive

The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and in line with the recommendations made in section 9 of the Project Brief. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. LUAU conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format, both as a printed document and on 3.5" disks as ASCII files, if appropriate. Digital survey data will be provided in a suitable format for incorporation into the GIS system of the Lake District National Park Authority and North West Water Ltd. A synopsis (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record. A similar synopsis will be prepared for North-West Water Ltd. The entire archive will be deposited with the Lake District National Park Authority. It is normal LUAU practice to make a copy of the archive available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London. Three security copies of the archive will be made.

3.4 Reporting

Since the project is provisionally timetabled to run over two years, encompassing two seasons of fieldwork, an interim report will be required at the completion of the first years field season. This interim report briefly summarising the first seasons fieldwork will be produced within four weeks of the completion of that fieldwork. It will consist of a written statement, a gazetteer of sites recorded and appropriate location maps.

The final report will be provided within two months of the completion of the second season of field work; however the form and character of any reporting will be defined within a second phase project design.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

LUAU will provide copies of their written Health and Safety Statement on request. Risk assessments are carried out in advance of all projects. All site procedures are undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1991, revisions 1993). Training in mountain craft will be given to any member of staff on the project not experienced in working in upland landscapes.

5. RESOURCES

5.1 Management

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

5.2 Project team

The survey team will consist of two members and be supervised by **Andy Croft BA**, (Project Supervisor) who has worked for LUAU for over a year and previously worked for the National Trust on their Lake District estate survey programme. Andy is an experienced archaeological surveyor and CAD operator, with a considerable knowledge of upland site types through working on the Ennerdale, Haweswater and Forest of Bowland estate projects. He is an experienced GPS user.

6. TIMETABLE

The project is scheduled to start on 15th April 1995 and the 1995 work will be completed by 15th October 1995. It is anticipated that the surveyable area will be recorded within the timetable defined below and if there is an opportunity within the timetable, it may be possible to undertake a limited amount of additional level 2 survey. However, this will be subject to the results of the survey and will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the National Park Archaeologist.

6.1 *Desk-based study and project familiarisation*

Five man-days will be spent on desk-based research,

6.2 *Fieldwork 1996*

Five weeks of field surveying will be undertaken by two team members.

6.3 *Archiving and preliminary report*

Five days will be spent by each of the team members analysing and archiving their results. One day will be spent by the team leader checking their results and preparing an outline for the preliminary report.

One day will be spent by the team members writing the preliminary report. The project manager will spend 2.0 days field checking and editing the report.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Association of County Archaeological Officers (ACAO) 199-1. Model brief and specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations, Bedford.

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1992 Guidelines for data collection and compilation.

APPENDIX 4

Levels of archaeological survey recording

This describes the types of survey appropriate for the various stages of archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of development as practised by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. They are based on survey levels defined by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHM(E)) and are in accordance with stages of evaluation defined by the Association of County Archaeological Curators (ACAO 1993). Attached is the example of an archaeological site (Stainmore site 23) recorded at all three levels.

Level 1 Survey (Assessment)

This is a rapid level of survey (Site Inspection in project design) typically undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of the site assessment (ACAO 1993, 14). It is an initial site inspection which helps the local planning authority to consider fully the archaeological implications of a planning proposal and also serves as the basis for undertaking and planning further archaeological work on the site.

The Level 1 survey represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of an archaeological site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which should record type and period and would not normally exceed *c* 50 words. The location and extent of the sites is typically shown on 1:2,500 or 1:10,000 OS maps as requested by the client. The extent of a site is only defined for sites greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross.

There are two alternative techniques (Levels 1a and 1b), which provide different accuracy levels and have different applications:

Level 1a

The sites are located by manual distance measurement techniques (eg pacing) with respect to field boundaries and provide an accuracy of $\pm 10\text{m}$ (8 figure grid ref.). The loss of accuracy is offset by the slightly reduced costs; however, it is only appropriate for enclosed land, because of the paucity of usable topographic detail.

Level 1b

The sites are located using Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which uses electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a fix in Latitude and Longitude, which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. As long as differential GPS techniques are employed then it is possible to achieve accuracy's of better than $\pm 1\text{m}$. There is a slightly increased cost implication by comparison with Level 1a survey, but it can be undertaken in most terrains, even some woodland.

Level 2 Survey (Evaluation)

Level 2 survey defines the extent of all surface archaeological features on site in relation to topographic elements (e.g. field walls) and accurately defines the extent of the overall archaeological site. It is produced in conjunction with a full objective and interpretative description of the features. The Level 2 survey defines an archaeological context for any trial excavations and shows the location of the trenches in relation to the surface features. This level is used to assess the archaeological significance of the site and serves as the basis, along with other evaluation techniques, for the submission of recommendations to the District or County Planning Officer.

There are two sub-divisions of evaluation survey (2a and 2b), which define different levels of detail and complexity. The appropriate application of these levels depends on the extent of the survey areas, the complexity of the archaeological features and the requirements of the survey product.

Level 2 survey methodology

The difference between the two sub-levels (2a and 2b) is primarily in the density of raw data and the detail of the field draughting; and the basic survey methodology is essentially the same. The surveys are undertaken using Total Station survey equipment and are located either using Global Positioning Survey (GPS) techniques or by traverse with respect to Ordnance Survey control. The internal accuracy is typically $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ but is located with respect to the OS National Grid to an accuracy of $\pm 1.0\text{m}$ or better.

The survey methodology is designed to enable ease of upgrading of the survey levels as required. All Level 2 survey methods rely upon a permanent survey control and the raw survey data is produced with sufficient accuracy to enable their re-use on more detailed drawings at higher scales than originally intended. Fundamental to this process is that all draughting is undertaken within a Computer Aided Draughting (CAD) environment, which retains the primary accuracy of the raw data and allows flexibility of enhancement. Upgrading from Level 2a to 2b will require the provision of additional raw survey data as well as the enhancement of field drawing, but the upgrading from Level 2b to 3 will only require drawing enhancement, in the field, with respect to the raw survey data.

Level 2a

This defines the most basic level of instrument survey and is appropriate for the recording of scattered, low complexity archaeological features, typically those found during an extensive open area survey. Archaeological features are defined in outline and earthworks are shown with only minimal hachure annotation. Topography is for the most part extracted from an OS base, although topographic detail in the vicinity of archaeological features is recorded by instrument survey. The raw survey data is typically captured with sufficient density to enable the mapping of the resource appropriate for a 1:500 or reduced scale output. A requirement to output at a greater scale, would involve the provision of additional survey data and enhanced recording. The record incorporates a basic level of textual description of individual features and an overall interpretative assessment of complete site groups.

Level 2b

This enhanced level of evaluation survey recording incorporates a relatively large quantity of raw survey data, which can define the extent and form of individual monuments in considerable detail. The detail of earthworks are defined in sufficient detail, to show the character and form of individual earthworks, but does not provide a full interpretative record. The local topography is recorded in greater detail, but also incorporates OS data where spatially remote from the archaeological features. The primary distinction between the Level 2b and Level 2c survey is in the intricacy of the detail draughting. The Level 2b recording is appropriate for an upgrade of a cairnfield survey, for example, but would be inappropriate for the recording of complex earthworks for which a Level 3 survey would be more appropriate. The level of detail would enable appropriate reproduction up to a scale of 1:250. An upgrade from a Level 2b to a Level 2c survey would not need additional instrument survey data, but would require extensive field enhancement of the CAD record. This basic level of survey would typically be undertaken alongside trial excavation work as part of an evaluation (ACAO 1993). It can serve as a mitigation measure for smaller sites with poor surface survival and should be applied where sites of limited significance are under threat.

Level 3 Survey (Detailed Recording)

This is the most detailed level of purely interpretative survey and is equivalent to the RCHM(E) Level 3 survey. It involves very detailed interpretative hachure draughting of surface features and is intended for output at scales of up to 1:50. Because of the intricacy of detailed draughting it is inappropriate for large scale generalised mapping but instead is typically applied to the recording of complex earthworks, which involve considerable spatial analysis. Textually the relationship between individual features is contextually assessed and provides for detailed, internal analysis of a complex site. This is undertaken in addition to the description and overall assessment appropriate for the Level 2a survey.

Surveys undertaken at Level 3 from the outset involve the use of similar basic instrument methodologies as the Level 2b survey, although the draughting is more detailed and analytical. However, if a Level 3 survey is produced by upgrading a level 2b survey, then it is typically possible to use manual field survey techniques to enable the graphic enhancement of the more basic survey. An upgraded Level 3 survey is generally depicted on separate layers from the original Level 2b survey to enable subsequent more generalised output at lower scales if required. The design of the Level 3 survey is designed to be enhanced by the provision of contour detail into a Level 4 surface modelled survey. Subject to the requirements of the ACAO, the Level 3 survey can serve as a mitigative record for intermediary graded monuments.

Level 4 Survey (Comprehensive Recording)

Level 4 survey is a comprehensive record of the archaeological features in relation to the surface topography. It incorporates an interpretative hachure survey alongside a full computer generated model of the ground surface enacted when a full survey is needed in conjunction with excavations or in cases where detailed survey of fragile upstanding earthworks is the only appropriate mitigative measure.

The Level 4 survey is designed to record the archaeological site as fully as current technology will allow and is the appropriate mitigation response where significant sites are threatened with destruction. It is applied selectively to sites of particular importance and which have a good survival of surface features.

It is generated by the provision of additional survey data to the Level 2 or 3 surveys and is of an equivalent level of accuracy ($\pm 0.05\text{m}$). In many cases only a relatively limited amount of additional data is required to upgrade the Level 2 survey to the full surface modelled Level 4 and therefore this can be an economic recording option.

The Level 4 survey output is generated on CAD which maintains the original accuracy of the survey data and allows flexibility of drawing output at any scale. The drawing file will record the contour detail at different height separations and the final survey drawings can therefore be tailored to meet any requirements of the client.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1 Study Area Location Plan
Figure 2 Study Area - showing site distribution
Figure 3 Study Area - North
Figure 4 Study Area - South
Figure 5 Helvellyn Gill Enclosure Detail Survey

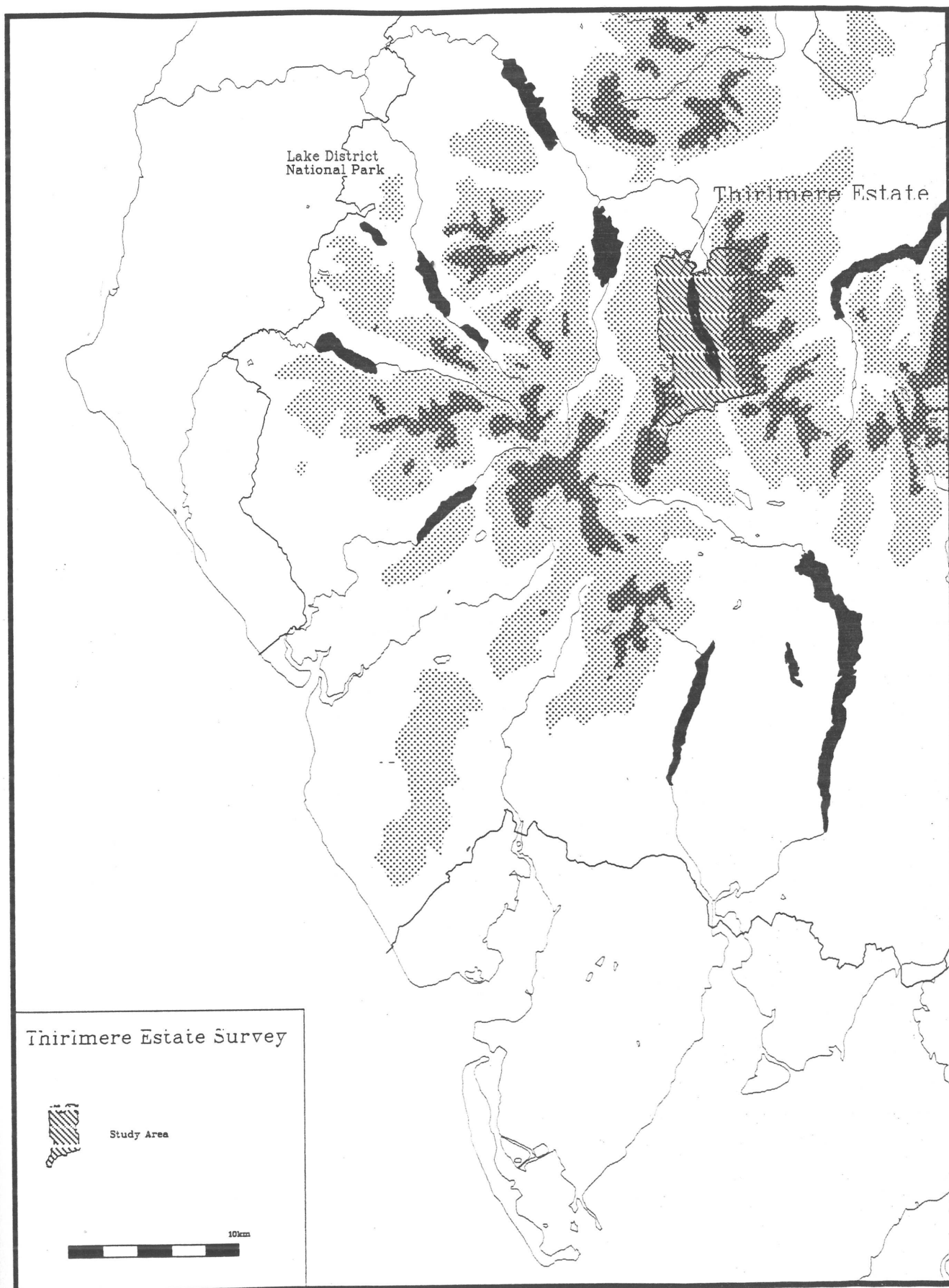
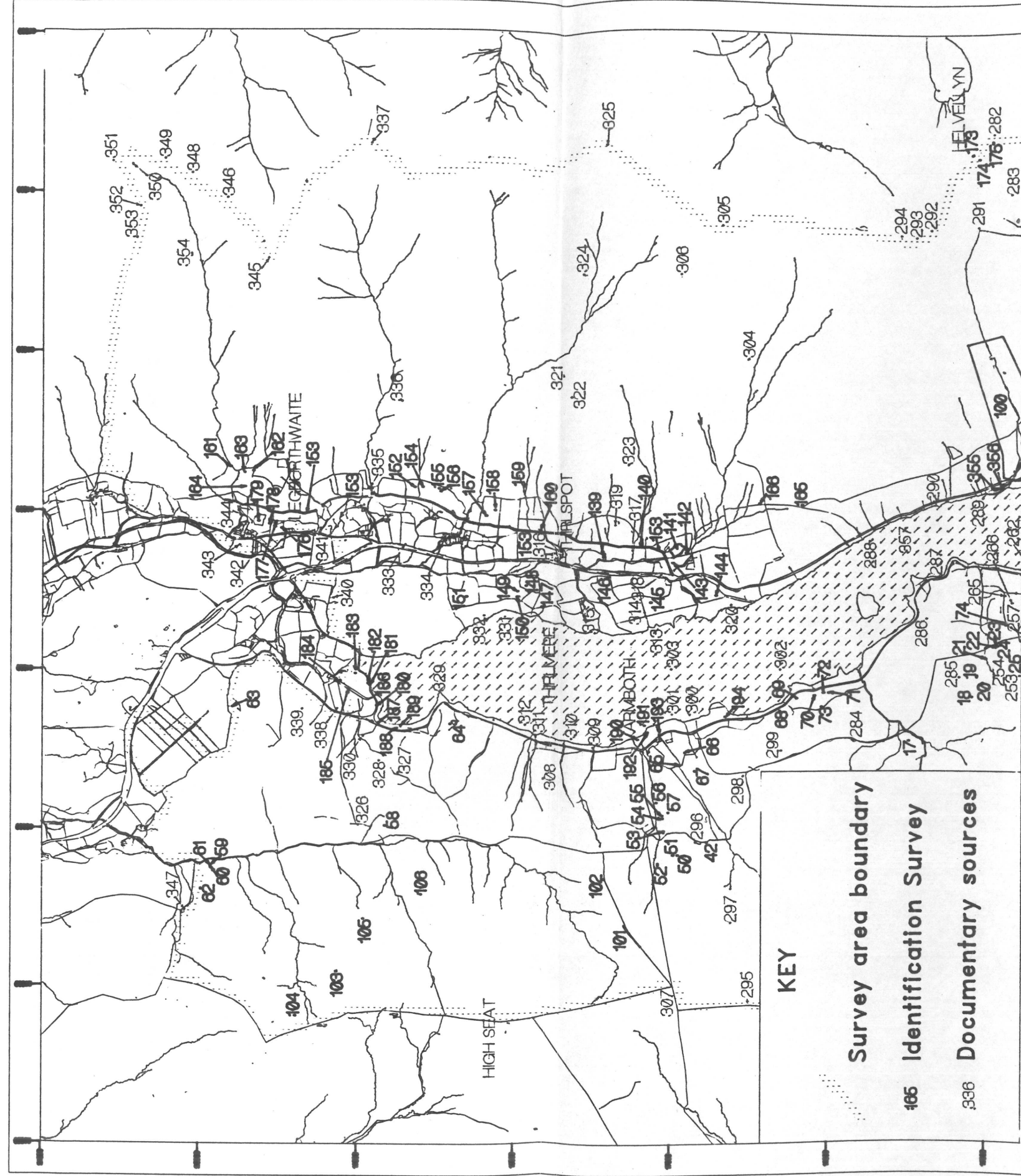


Fig. 1 Study area location plan



THIRLMERE ESTATE SURVEY 1996

Figure 3: Study Area (North Section)

0 50m 100m



Lancaster University
Archaeological Unit

Drawn by:

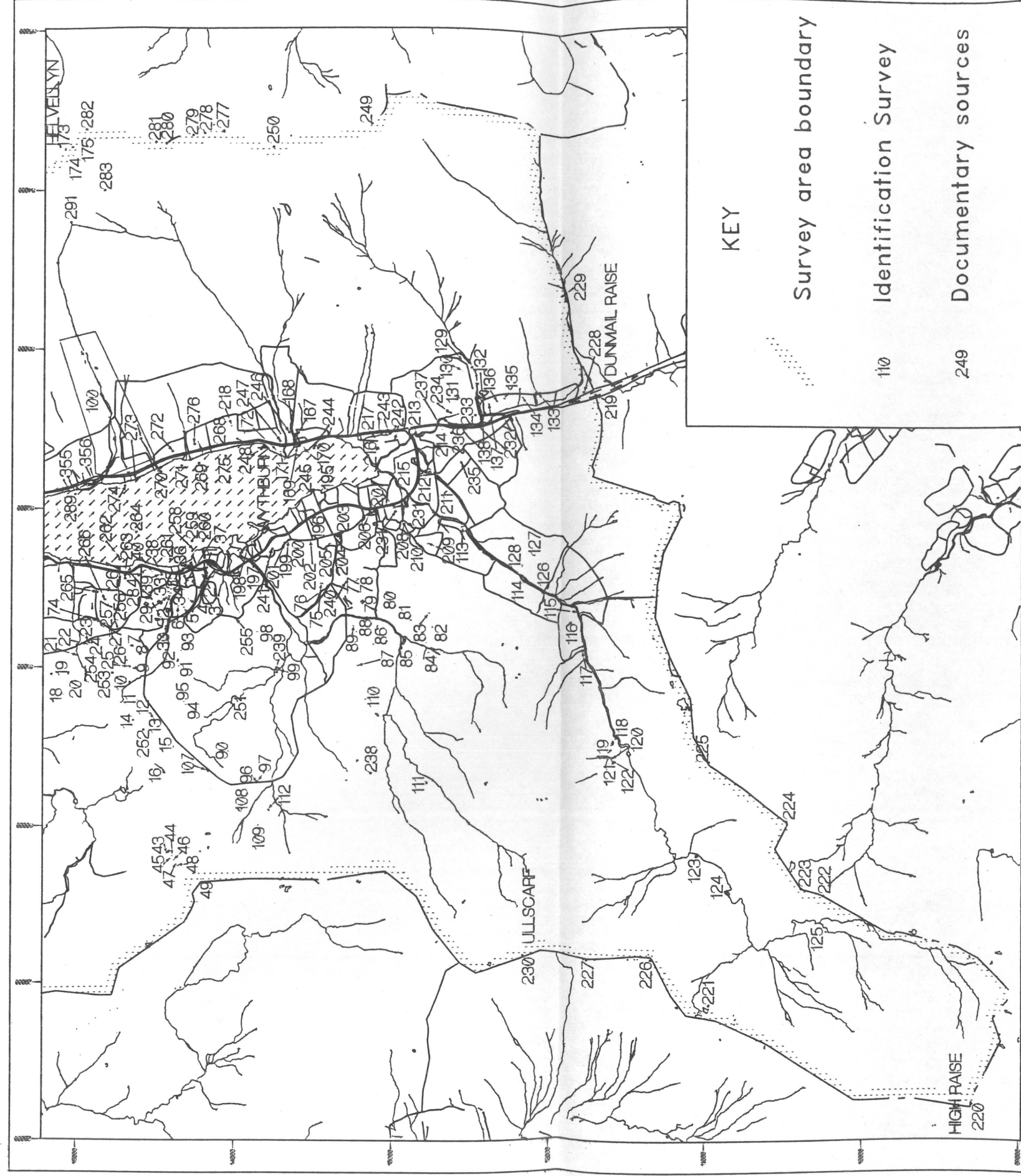
AC, GM & JQ

Date:

November 1996

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Figure 4: Study Area (South Section)

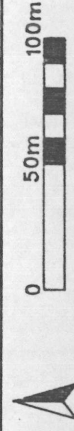
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AC, GM & JQ

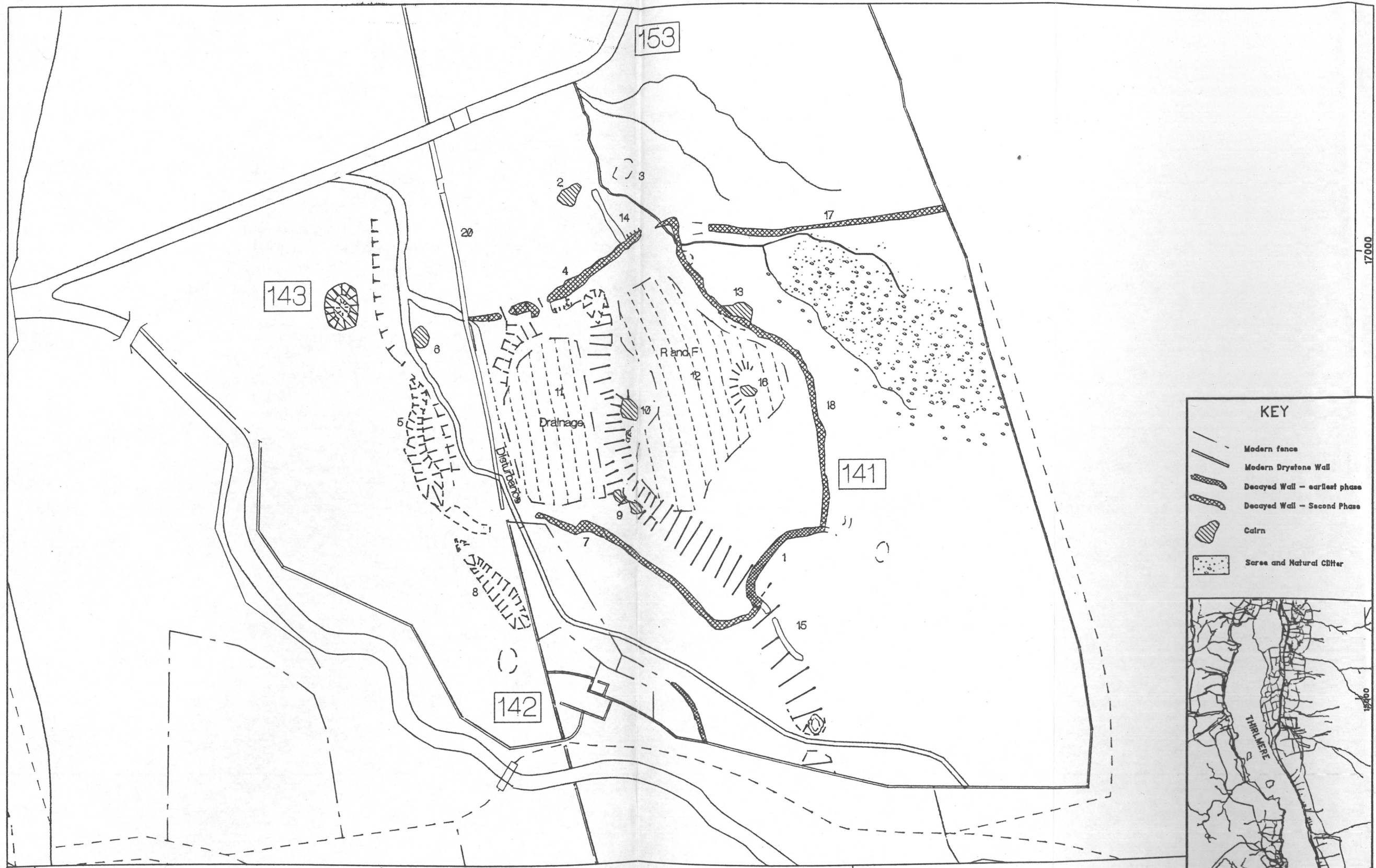
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KEY

- Modern fence
- Modern Drystone Wall
- Decayed Wall - earliest phase
- Decayed Wall - Second Phase
- Cairn
- Scree and Natural Clitter